Printed for the use of the Foreign Office. December 1892.

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PART 5.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

MOROCCO.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
1	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	1 Telegraphic	Jan. 1, 1892	Her Majesty's ship "Thunderer" ordered to Tangier	1
2	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	120	Dec. 24, 1891	Southern Morocco Mission's demands (see No. 202, Part IV). Reports steps taken respecting a Protestant cemetery at Morocco city, and new Mission house at Mogador. Not advisable at present to urge upon Sultan the establishment of a Mission house at Demnat, or the supply of provisions to travelling missionaries	1
3	„ „ ..	121	26,	Missionaries at Mogador. Sultan has issued orders prohibiting visits of missionaries to Moorish houses. Suggests warning Missionary Societies	3
4	„ „ ..	123 Confidential	28,	Cid Bubekir. Serious charges brought against him in Moorish papers. He proposes to bring action for libel against "Times of Morocco." Recommends that his services should be retained unless charges are proved to be true	4
5	„ „ ..	124 Confidential	28,	Sultan's relations with Great Britain. Friendly message received through Cid Bubekir. Sultan states that his opposition to Sir John D. Hay's commercial proposals in 1886 was due to advice of Italian and other Representatives	5
6	„ „ ..	125	28,	Hostility of tribes round Tangier to present Governor. Defenceless state of the town. Has urged Sultan, at request of Governor, to send troops	6
7	„ „ ..	1 Telegraphic	Jan. 4, 1892	Tuat. French claim vigorously pressed by French Dragoman at Fez. Sultan's determined opposition	8
8	„ „ ..	126	Dec. 30, 1891	Sir C. Euan-Smith's reception. Complimentary letter from Moorish Commissioner ..	8
9	Admiralty	..	Jan. 2, 1892	Right of landing in Moorish ports. Asks for information as to Regulations now in force, and for list of ports closed to foreigners ..	9
10	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	2 Telegraphic	5,	Establishment of postal courier system proposed by French Dragoman at Fez. Sultan's refusal	9
11	„ „ ..	3 Telegraphic	5,	Failure of crops in Southern Morocco. Chambers of Commerce should be warned against allowing unlimited credit to Moorish merchants	9
12	„ „ ..	4 Telegraphic	6,	French and Spanish men-of-war being sent to Tangier	9
13	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	2	7,	Southern Morocco Mission's demands. Approves proceedings reported in No. 2 ..	10
14	„ „	3	7,	Missionaries at Mogador (see No. 3). Does Sultan's order apply to the whole of Morocco?	10
15	„ „	4	7,	Cid Bubekir (see No. 4). Approves of his proposal to proceed against "Times of Morocco"	10
16	„ „	5	7,	Hostility of tribes round Tangier. Approves steps reported in No. 6	10
17	To Southern Morocco Mission	..	7,	Transmits extracts from No. 2	10
18	Mr. Egerton ..	6 Confidential	6,	Threatened disturbances at Tangier. Reported dispatch of French fleet unfounded. Conversation with M. Ribot	11
19	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	5 Telegraphic	9,	Rebellion of tribes round Tangier. Governor's dismissal demanded. No disturbances expected. Arrival of Spanish and French men-of-war	11
20	„ „ ..	6 Telegraphic	10,	Tuat. Note addressed by Moorish Government to French Legation, as advised by Italian, Spanish, and British Representatives (see No. 231, Part IV)	11

No.	Name	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
21	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	4	Jan. 4, 1892	Tangier prisons. Tangier authorities have agreed to introduce certain small reforms respecting feeding, sleeping, and cleaning arrangements	12
22	Sir C. Ford ..	1	8,	Spanish cruizer ordered to proceed to Tangier, if necessary. Anti-English articles in Spanish press	13
23	Southern Morocco Mission	..	9,	Thanks for No. 17	13
24	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	7 Telegraphic	11,	Italian man-of-war expected at Tangier ..	13
25	„ „ ..	8 Telegraphic	12,	Rebellion of Tangier tribes. Sir J. D. Hay advises asking Sultan, by identic notes from foreign Representatives, to dismiss Governor of Tangier	14
26	„ „ ..	10 Telegraphic	12,	Tuat. Moorish note to French Chargé d'Affaires (see No. 20), also communicated to Italian and Spanish Representatives ..	14
27	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	2 Telegraphic	12,	Proposed request to Sultan for dismissal of Governor of Tangier (see No. 25). Deprecates collective representation	14
28	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	11 Telegraphic	13,	French and Italian men-of-war expected ..	14
29	Sir J. Pauncefote ..	2	5,	Mrs. Leared's action against United States' Consul at Tangier (see No. 207, Part IV). United States' Government have called for Report from their Consul-General ..	15
30	Mr. Egerton ..	20	13,	Expected disturbances at Tangier. Another French iron-clad dispatched. Governor of Tangier has been removed	15
31	North-West African Company	..	13,	Cape Juby indemnity. Further instalment of 10,000*l.* will be due on the 10th April ..	15
32	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	6	14,	Tangier prisons. Approves action reported in No. 21	16
33	Jewish Associations ..	..	13,	Jewish quarters at Mogador. Urges that Her Majesty's Representatives be instructed to press the proposed extension on Moorish Government	16
34	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	7	15,	Transmits No. 31	18
35	„ „	8	15,	Mixed Tribunals. Particulars requested by Sir H. Hancock in connection with a proposed scheme for Mixed Courts at Tangier	19
36	To North-West African Company	..	15,	Cape Juby indemnity. Reply to No. 31. Sir C. Euan-Smith informed	19
37	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	12 A Telegraphic	16,	Disturbances round Tangier. Italian Minister urges that a conference of the foreign Representatives should request Sultan to dismiss Governor of Tangier. Inadvisability of such a step. British Admiral asked not to send any more ships to Tangier at present ..	19
38	„ „ ..	13 Telegraphic	16,	Detachments of Moorish troops ordered to guard coast against any attempted landing of foreign troops	20
39	Memorandum by Mr. de Bernhardt	..	16,	Right of entry into Moorish ports. None are closed to British subjects by Treaty ..	20
40	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	5	5,	Captain Ingleſeld's mission to Sultan's Court to present an elephant. Transmits a full Report. Captain Ingleſeld's services should be suitably recognized	21
41	„ „ ..	14 Telegraphic	19,	Rebellious tribes round Tangier are dispersing, expecting the dismissal of the Governor. Men-of-war no longer needed	34
42	„ „ ..	6	11,	Tuat. Text of Moorish note to French Legation (see No. 20)	34
43	„ „ ..	7	11,	Charges against Cid Bubekir withdrawn, and regret expressed by "Times of Morocco" ..	35
44	„ „ ..	8 Confidential	12,	Sultan's Ministers and other *entourage*. Memorandum by Mr. de Vismes	35
45	Mr. Egerton ..	29	19,	Disturbances round Tangier. Interpellation in French Chamber. M. Ribot's explanations	37
46	To Admiralty ..	..	20,	Quiet restored at Tangier. Ships should now be withdrawn	37
47	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	15 Telegraphic	21,	Governor of Tangier has been dismissed. Arrival of his successor	38

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
48	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	12	Jan. 21, 1892	Captain Inglefield's mission to Court. His proceedings approved ..	38
49	Mr. Egerton ..	33	21,	Tangier quieting down. Life of dismissed Governor may be in danger. Conversation with M. Ribot	38
50	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	11	16,	Sultan's Edict prohibiting sale of any real property until he has had the refusal of it ..	38
50*	„ „ ..	16 Telegraphic	25,	Her Majesty's ship "Thunderer" left for Gibraltar	38
51	„ „ ..	17 Telegraphic	25,	Foreign men-of-war at Tangier. French and Spanish ships remain. France expected to send an ultimatum respecting Tuat ..	39
52	Admiralty	..	28,	Right of entry into Moorish ports. Information contained in No. 39 not quite sufficient. Asks list of ports at which foreigners are not allowed to land ..	39
53	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	18 Telegraphic	31,	Map of surroundings of Tangier to be made for hunting purposes. Suggests taking advantage of this opportunity to make a reliable survey. Gibraltar authorities ready to send an officer	39
54	„ „ ..	12	23,	New Governor of Tangier proclaimed. He is said to be under French influence. Tribes expected to remain quiet; but Sultan may send expedition next year to punish them ..	39
55	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	3 Telegraphic	Feb. 1,	Map of surroundings of Tangier. No objection to course proposed in No. 53, if name of Her Majesty's Government does not appear	40
56	„ „ ..	15	1,	Right of foreigners to land in Moorish ports (see No. 52). Transmits correspondence, for report	40
57	To Admiralty ..	..	1,	Informs them of above	40
58	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	14	Jan. 23,	Missionaries at Mogador. Reply to No. 14. Moorish Agent now states that he does not know of any special orders of Sultan respecting restriction on intercourse between members of Missions and natives. Direct inquiries now addressed to Grand Vizier ..	40
59	„ „ ..	15	23,	Mixed Tribunals (see No. 35). Has been in communication with Sir H. Hancock and Sir E. Baring respecting a provisional scheme. Asks that printed papers relating to Judicial Reforms in Egypt be sent to Sir H. Hancock	41
60	„ „ ..	16	25,	House-rent at certain Moorish ports. Moorish Government wish to raise the rents. Report from Vice-Consul at Dar-al-Baida pointing out that the increase in value of houses is due to refusal of Government to sanction the purchase of real property by foreigners. Proposes to inform Moorish Government that under these circumstances Her Majesty's Government cannot allow rents of British subjects to be raised	42
61	„ „ ..	18	Feb. 1,	French Coining Concession (see Part IV, No. 92). Arrangement come to between Sultan and French Dragoman at Fez. Latter's return to Tangier	44
62	„ „ ..	21 Confidential	3,	Shereef of Wazan. Preparations being made for his visiting Tuat under French auspices .	44
63	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	18	13,	House-rent in Moorish towns. Approves communication to Government proposed in No. 60	45
64	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	23	8,	Sultan's *entourage*. Death of Acting Grand Vizir. Appointment of his successor ..	45
65	„ „ ..	24 Confidential	8,	New Governor of Tangier. Sultan intimates that dismissal of former Governor was due to representation of British Legation. Tribes are making their submission	45
66	„ „ ..	25	8,	Jewish quarters at Mogador (see No. 33). Has urged upon Government the necessity of immediately providing further dwelling accommodation	45

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
67	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	28 Confidential	Feb. 10, 1892	Ceremonial observed at reception of Special Missions by Sultan. Its undignified character. Proposes to insist on a change for all future Missions	46
68	Consul-General Sir L. Playfair	3	13,	Tuat, and proposed rectification of Franco-Moorish frontier. Journey of Governor-General and General Thomassin to the interior, with the view of negotiating with Saharan Chiefs	49
69	Mr. Egerton ..	66	19,	Tuat. Article from "République Française" recommending the establishment of French influence through the agency of the Governor-General of Algeria	49
70	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	20	20,	Ceremonial at reception of Missions at Moorish Court. Reply to No. 67. Unadvisable to raise the question at present	50
71	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	29 Confidential	13,	Projected Mission to Moorish Court at Fez. Suggestions for proposed negotiations relating to a new Commercial Treaty (draft submitted); modification of protection system; abolition of slave-markets; and the Cape Juby question	51
72	Consul-General R. Drummond Hay	12	15,	Tuat. Intimation sent by Tunisian authorities to Chief of Morocco Moors in Tunis that natives of Tuat are regarded as an independent body under French protection ..	62
73	Memorandum by Mr. Robertson	..	29,	Foreign protection in Morocco. Summary of recent correspondence	63
74	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	31	18,	Tuat. Letters from Cid Bubekir, at Sultan's Court. Sultan firmly rejects French claims. French said to have obtained Concession for improving the sea-ports..	68
75	„ „ ..	33 Confidential	20,	Maladministration of Morocco. Remonstrance addressed to Sultan by Italian Minister. Transmits précis of his note	69
76	„ „ ..	34	22,	Tuat. Chiefs at Sultan's Court. Their favourable reception and treatment	71
77	„ „ ..	35 Confidential	22,	Misgovernment of Morocco. Reports case of torture of prisoners, and corruption and bribery of late Acting Vizir	71
78	„ „ ..	36	22,	Rebellious tribes round Tangier. New Governor renews measures of coercion. Tribes strengthened by large importations of arms .	71
79	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	22	Mar. 2,	Measures to be proposed to Sultan on occasion of the Mission to Court. Reply to No. 71. Approves generally course proposed. Instructions and suggestions on several points .	72
80	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	37	Feb. 24,	Protestant cemetery at Morocco City (see No. 2). Sultan promises to grant a site	73
81	„ „ ..	20 Telegraphic	Mar. 4,	Tuat. Shereef of Wazan has started on his projected visit from Algiers. Sultan has ordered assembly of troops for beginning of May, when he is expected to march upon Tuat. If so, British Mission to Fez must be postponed. Has written to Sultan to inquire	73
82	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	4 Telegraphic	5,	Approves above communication to Sultan ..	74
83	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	21 Telegraphic	5,	Proposed railway from Tlemcen to Fez. French Legation are endeavouring to obtain a Concession. This would be contrary to a promise, formerly made by Sultan, to give Concession to England. Asks instructions..	74
84	To North-West African Company	Confidential	5,	Cape Juby. Transmits extracts from No. 71..	74
85	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	5 Telegraphic	6,	Proposed Tlemcen–Fez railway. Reply to No. 83. Sultan should be urged to throw open the contract to public tender ..	75
86	„ „ ..	7 Telegraphic	8,	Italy and Morocco. Italian Government wish him to impress on Sultan the union existing between Italy, Spain, and Great Britain for maintenance of territorial *status quo*. Italian Ambassador reminded of unfriendly attitude of Italian Minister at Tangier to late Sir W. Kirby Green	75

No	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
87	To Mr. Dering ..	31	Mar. 8, 1892	Conversation with Italian Ambassador (see above)	75
88	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	22 Telegraphic	8,	French intrigues. Hostility of French Legation to British influence and to proposed Mission to Court. Communications from Italian and German Representatives confirming French activity	75
89	„ „ ..	23 Telegraphic	9,	Mission to Fez. Will restrict expedition to minimum. Estimate will be prepared	76
90	„ „ ..	24 Telegraphic	9,	Intrigues of Italian Minister against British Legation (see No. 86). Building of British post-office at Tangier thwarted by him. Difficulty of now persuading Sultan that Italy and Great Britain are acting together .	76
91	„ „ ..	25 Telegraphic	9,	Proposed Mission to Fez. Kaïd Maclean considers present time most favourable for negotiating with Sultan	77
92	North-West African Company	(A)	9,	Cape Juby. Refers to No. 84. Points out difficulties connected with Sir C. Euan-Smith's proposals for a new arrangement with Sultan. Asks for expression of views of Foreign Office	77
93	„ „	(B)	9,	Visit of French man-of-war "Cosmao" to Cape Juby. Inspection of castle and storehouse by French Captain	78
94	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	26	10,	Cape Juby. Refers to No. 71. North-West African Company willing to agree to reduction in Sultan's indemnity, if they are secured against further interference, and to recognition of Sultan's sovereignty, if their Concession from native Chiefs is excepted therefrom. Company's proposal to send one of their Directors to accompany Mission to Fez has been declined	79
95	To North-West African Company	..	11,	Cape Juby. Reply to No. 92. Matter will be referred to Sir C. Euan-Smith for report. Her Majesty's Government will take no action without further communication with Company	79
96	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	28	14,	Cape Juby. Transmits No. 93 for early report. No action to be taken pending further instructions	79
97	Mr. Dering ..	37 Confidential	13,	Intrigues of Italian Minister at Tangier (see No. 87). Conversation with Marquis di Rudini, who proposes to recall him ..	80
98	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	41 Confidential	5,	Letters from Cid Bubekir to Sir J. D. Hay, complaining of French and Italian bribery at Sultan's Court, and reporting preparations for expedition to Tuat	80
99	„ „ ..	42	7,	Extension of Jewish quarter at Mogador (see No. 66). Sultan promises to take necessary steps	82
100	„ „ ..	43	7,	Missionaries at Mogador (see No. 14). Letters from Minister for Foreign Affairs explaining Sultan's order that any Moorish women consorting with ladies of the Mission will be executed. Mission Societies should be warned, although Sultan's orders are not likely to be enforced	83
101	„ „ ..	44	7,	Mission to Fez, and Sultan's proposed expedition to Tuat. Note of inquiry sent to Sultan (extends No. 81)	85
102	„ „ ..	45	8,	French Concession for improving sea-ports (see No. 74). Sultan has only consented to allow French engineers to inspect and report, and to submit estimates for cost of proposed improvements	85
103	„ „ ..	47	14,	Proposed railway from Tlemcen to Fez. Extends No. 82, and reports having sent message to Sultan, by Kaïd Maclean, in sense of No. 85	86
104	„ „ ..	48	14,	Cid Bubekir (see No. 4). Sultan requests his dismissal from service of British Legation. This demand due to instigation of French Legation. Unadvisable to accede to the request	88

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
105	Parliamentary question by Mr. MacInnes; and answer	..	Mar. 21, 1892	Liquor traffic in Morocco. Her Majesty's Government are considering question of inclusion of restrictions in Regulations made by Consul-General under Order in Council. Establishment of Mixed Courts is also being considered	91
106	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	50 Confidential	14,	Intrigues of French Minister at Tangier (see No. 88). Italian Minister again calls attention to his French colleague's hostile attitude to British Legation, especially on the question of the Cape Spartel lighthouse ..	91
107	„ „ ..	51	15,	Proposals to be submitted to Sultan at Fez (see No. 79). Asks further instructions as to commercial reforms to be asked for. Suggests asking the several Powers except France to instruct their Representatives at Tangier to support his demands. Shows North-West African Company's apprehensions respecting Cape Juby Settlement to be unfounded. Further suggestions respecting language to be held to Sultan, and respecting his wish to send a Moorish Embassy to London	92
108	„ „ ..	53	16,	Murder of Jews at Mogador (see Part IV, No. 212). Consul Payton reports that no further steps have been taken. Note addressed to Moorish Government, urging Sultan to issue stringent orders to have the affair investigated	94
109	„ „ ..	26 Telegraphic	23,	Sultan's expedition to Tuat (see No. 81) postponed. He requests British Mission to visit Fez at date originally fixed. Proposes to start about 20th April	96
110	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	32	23,	Tlemcen–Fez Railway. Approves action reported in No. 103	96
111	„ „	33	23,	Cid Bubekir (see No. 104). Approves of his being retained in service of Legation. Expresses satisfaction at charges in "Times of Morocco" having been withdrawn (see No. 43)	96
112	To Sir E. Malet, Sir H. D. Wolff and Mr. Dering	Commercial Telegraphic	24,	Mission to Fez. To ask Governments to support demands for commercial reforms about to be made by Sir C. Euan-Smith	97
113	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	8 Telegraphic	24,	Mission to Fez. Approves his starting on date proposed in No. 109	97
114	„ „	34	24,	Murder of Jews at Mogador. Approves steps reported in No. 108	97
115	„ „	35	24,	Proposed negotiations at Fez. Approves suggestions submitted in No. 107 respecting Slave Trade. His observations respecting Cape Juby will be submitted to Company. Concessions on Protection question are to be granted only in return for commercial reforms. Moorish Embassy to London cannot be received unless Sultan grants British demands	97
116	„ „	12 Commercial	24,	Commercial negotiations (see No. 107). Authorizes either demand for minor reforms or conclusion of a new Treaty. Germany, Italy, and Spain have been requested to give their support	98
117	To North-West African Company	Confidential	24,	Cape Juby. Transmits extract from No. 107, for observations	98
118	To Southern Morocco Mission, North African Mission, and Presbyterian Church of England Mission	..	25,	Missionaries in Morocco. Sultan's stringent orders against intercourse of Moorish women with members of Missions. Transmits extracts from Sir C. Euan-Smith's despatches (see No. 100). Advises great caution in conduct of missionary operations	99
119	Sir H. D. Wolff ..	Commercial Telegraphic	26,	Commercial Treaty with Morocco. Reply to No. 112. Spanish Minister at Tangier instructed to co-operate with Sir C. Euan-Smith	99
120	„ „ ..	3 Telegraphic	26,	British Mission to Fez. Spanish Government anxious that Sultan's susceptibilities should not be aroused. His alarm at establishment of courier service between Tangier and Fez .	99

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
121	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	27 Confidential Telegraphic	Mar. 26, 1892	Attitude of Italian Minister. He has been instructed by his Government to drop all opposition to British Legation. His assurances that he will act in cordial support ..	99
122	To Conjoint Jewish Committee	, ..	26,	Jew's quarter at Mogador. Informs them of steps taken by Sir C. Euan-Smith (see No. 99)	100
123	Mr. Dering ..	Commercial Telegraphic	27,	Commercial Treaty with Morocco. Reply to No. 112. Italian Minister at Tangier will co-operate with Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	101
124	Sir H. D. Wolff ..	4 Telegraphic	27,	Spain and Morocco. Spanish Government very anxious that Sultan should be reassured as to maintenance of territorial *status quo* ..	101
125	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	28 Confidential Telegraphic	27,	"Times" correspondent to accompany Mission to Fez. Rev. H. Haweis selected. Should this be sanctioned?	101
126	„ „ ..	29 Confidential Telegraphic	28,	Mission to Fez. Asks for full powers to sign any Agreement which Sultan may consent to conclude	101
127	„ „ ..	30 Confidential Telegraphic	28,	Want of police protection at Tangier. Refers to No. 138). Asks authority to sign collective note, to be sent by all the Representatives to Sultan, urging him to take effective measures for protection of life and property.	101
127*	„ „ ..	3 Telegraphic	28,	Cape Juby. Instalment of indemnity will be ready on 10th April. Company should appoint some one to receive it	102
128	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	12 Telegraphic	28,	Mission to Fez. Reply to No. 126. Full powers will be sent, but great caution should be observed so as not to offend susceptibilities of either the Sultan or any foreign Power	102
129	Southern Morocco Mission	..	28,	Missionaries in Morocco. Reply to No. 118. Warning will be sent to members of the Mission. Reports friendly attitude of authorities at Morocco City	102
130	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	33 Telegraphic	29,	Mission to Fez. Refers to Nos. 120 and 124. Courier service between Fez and Tangier working well. Sultan's anxiety as regards British Mission is entirely due to communications from Spanish and Italian Legations..	102
131	„ „ ..	34 Telegraphic	29,	Attitude and policy of Mission to Fez (see No. 128). Instructions will be carefully followed	103
132	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	13 Telegraphic	29,	Want of police protection at Tangier (see No. 127). Authorizes him to sign collective note. But he should not take leading part in the matter	103
133	„ „	14 Telegraphic	29,	Full powers (see No. 128). Will be sent as soon as Queen's signature has been obtained.	103
134	„ „	15 Telegraphic	29,	"Times" correspondent to accompany Mission to Fez (see No. 125). No objection to Mr. Haweis if he will refrain from alarming other Powers and Sultan	103
135	To North-West African Company	..	29,	Cape Juby indemnity. Substance of No. 127*. What answer?	104
136	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	55	17,	Shereef of Wazan. France using his influence in connection with Tuat question. Transmits Algerian newspaper article .. .	104
137	„ „ ..	56	17,	House-rents in Moorish towns (see No. 63). Note to Moorish Government refusing to admit raising of rents	104
138	„ „ ..	57	18,	Want of police protection at Tangier. Robbery at Italian Legation. Suggests establishment of a native special police force under a European officer. Kaïd Allan Maclean's name submitted for the post. Proposes to urge this upon Sultan at Fez	105
139	„ „ ..	58 Confidential	21,	Reported German design to occupy portion of Moorish coast at the mouth of the Wady Draa. Article in the "Temps." German Minister denies truth of rumour . ..	106
140	Presbyterian Church of England Mission	..	29.	Missionaries in Morocco. Reply to No. 118. Special instructions telegraphed to the Mission in accordance with Foreign Office warning	107

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
141	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	35 Telegraphic	Mar. 30, 1892	Cape Juby. Proposed negotiations with Sultan. Suggests that Italian Minister should be requested to support his demands.. ..	107
142	To Sir C Euan-Smith	16 Telegraphic	30,	Reply to above. His despatches not yet arrived. His proposals require assent of North-West African Company	108
143	„ „ ..	13 Commercial	30,	Commercial negotiations. Italian and Spanish Representatives at Tangier will give cordial support	108
144	North-West African Company	..	30,	Cape Juby indemnity. Reply to No. 135. Instalment should be paid to London Joint Stock Bank	108
145	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	18 Telegraphic	31,	Substance of above	108
146	To North-West African Company	..	31,	Cape Juby indemnity. Sir C. Euan-Smith instructed as to payment (see above). Company should give formal receipt	109
147	Jewish Associations ..	..	31,	Jews' quarters at Mogador. Thanks for No. 122	10
148	Sir C. Euan-Smith .	36 Telegraphic	31,	Serious illness of Sultan. Reports . ..	109
149	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	37	Apr. 1,	House-rents in Moorish towns. Approves note to Moorish Government inclosed in No. 137	109
150	Sir E. Malet ..	Commercial Telegraphic	2,	Commercial negotiations. German Minister at Tangier will give support (reply to No. 112) to Sir C. Euan-Smith's proposals ..	110
151	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	38	2,	Want of police protection at Tangier. Approves of course proposed in No. 138. But action should be taken in conjunction with his colleagues	110
152	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	37 Secret Telegraphic	2,	"Times" correspondent (see No. 134). Calls attention to injudicious article written by Mr. Haweis. Deprecates, therefore, his proceeding to Fez	110
153	„ „ ..	38 Confidential Telegraphic	2,	Proposed dispatch of a member of Spanish Legation to Fez. This would seriously hamper proceedings of British Mission .	110
154	„ „ ..	39 Telegraphic	2,	Sultan's health (see No. 148). His Majesty is rapidly improving	111
155	Mr. Dering ..	58 Commercial	Mar. 30,	Extends No. 123	111
156	Sir E. Malet ..	96 Confidential	Apr. 2,	Cid Bubekir (see No. 104). German Government consider him unfit for employment by British Legation	111
157	To Sir H. D. Wolff ..	5 Telegraphic	4,	Proposed dispatch of a member of Spanish Legation to Fez. To express to Spanish Government hope that he will not prejudice the Sultan against British Mission ..	112
158	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	20 Telegraphic	4,	Informs him of above	112
159	„ „ ..	Commercial Telegraphic	4,	Commercial negotiations. German support. Substance of No. 150	112
160	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	60 Confidential	Mar. 28,	Cape Juby. Reply to No. 96. Proposes that Her Majesty's Government should recognize Sultan's sovereignty over coast between Wady Draa and Cape Bojador, in return for his recognizing the Company's Settlement as a purely British possession ..	113
161	North-West African Company	..	31,	Cape Juby. Reply to No. 117. Explains conditions of a proposed arrangement with Sultan	115
162	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	40 Telegraphic	Apr. 5,	Tuat. Asks instructions as to language he should use to Sultan if he asks for support in maintaining his territorial rights ..	119
163	„ „ ..	41 Telegraphic	5,	Mixed Tribunals. Draft scheme sent home ..	119
164	„ „ ..	42 Telegraphic	5,	Commercial Treaty. Italian Minister promises to give active support, as instructed by his Government	119
165	„ „ ..	43 Telegraphic	6,	Commercial Treaty. Spanish Minister promises support, but fears Sultan will throw himself into the arms of France if any reforms are pressed upon him. Doubts correctness of this view. May draft Treaty be shown to Spanish Minister?	119

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
166	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	21 Telegraphic	Apr. 6, 1892	Tuat. Reply to No. 162. If France presses her claim, Sultan should be advised to ask for grounds on which she disputes his rights	120
167	„ „	14 Commercial	6,	Commercial Treaty. Italian support. Transmits Inclosure in No. 155	120
168	„ „	40 Very Conf.	6,	Cid Bubekir. Transmits No. 156	120
169	To North-West African Company	(A)	5,	Cape Juby. Recommends proposals made by Sir C. Euan-Smith for a settlement (see No. 160)	120
170	„ „	(B)	6,	Cape Juby. Reply to No. 161. Her Majesty's Government cannot go beyond proposals made by Sir C. Euan-Smith. Is Company prepared to accept them?	121
171	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	Commercial Telegraphic	7,	Commercial Treaty may be shown and explained to Spanish Minister. Reply to No. 165 ..	121
172	North Africa Mission..	..	7,	Missionaries in Morocco. Reply to No. 118. Their agents have been warned to exercise due caution. Suggests requesting Moorish Government to grant legal toleration to Christians	121
173	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	2 Commercial Telegraphic	9,	Commercial Treaty. German Minister not yet instructed to give support to British proposals	122
174	„ „ ..	44 Telegraphic	9,	French support to commercial proposals. Suggests asking for	123
175	„ „ ..	45 Telegraphic	9,	Spanish support to commercial proposals. Spanish Minister's instructions only authorize him to report the terms of British proposals to his Government. Special instructions to him to give active support would be desirable	123
176	„ „ ..	46 Telegraphic	9,	Italian support to commercial proposals. Italian Minister's proposal that his Dragoman should be at Fez during Sir C. Euan-Smith's Mission	123
177	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	41	9,	Missionaries in Morocco. Transmits No. 172	124
178	To North African Mission	..	9,	Informs them of above	124
179	North-West African Company	..	9,	Cape Juby (see Nos. 169 and 170). Cannot assent to position assumed in No. 160 respecting territorial rights of Sultan between Wady Draa and Cape Bojador. Urges importance of this territory being administered by the Company under nominal sovereignty of the Sultan in accordance with proposal in No. 107. Their views fully expressed in No. 161	124
180	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	48 Telegraphic	11,	Commercial proposals. Has informed German Minister of nature of them. His concurrence. His wish to end system of foreign protection	125
181	„ „ ..	49 Telegraphic	11,	Sultan's health again very unsatisfactory (see No. 154)	126
182	„ „ ..	62 Confidential	4,	Petition for British protection from Shereefa of Wazan for herself and her two sons. The only grounds possible for granting it would be those of political expediency. The Shereef's bad state of health renders an early decision desirable	126
183	„ „ ..	63 Secret	4,	Shereefa of Wazan. Article in "Illustrated London News" by Mr. Haweis. Its indiscretion. Letter from Sir J. D. Hay, to whom it hasgiven great offence	128
184	„ „ ..	64	4,	Mixed Native Tribunals and abolition of protection. Submits draft scheme drawn up by Sir H. Burford Hancock. Remarks on protection question. If his views are approved, asks instructions as to submitting them to the Sultan	129
185	„ „ ..	9 Treaty	6,	Certificates for "semsars" and employés (Articles IX and X of Madrid Convention of 1880). Abuses in issue of	132

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
186	To Sir E. Malet ..	38 Commercial	Apr. 12, 1892	Commercial negotiations. No instructions yet received by German Minister at Tangier. Substance of No. 173. Any further action with German Government left to his discretion	133
187	Sir H. D. Wolff ..	6 Most Conf. Telegraphic	13,	Proposed dispatch of a member of the Spanish Legation at Tangier to Fez (see No 157). Spanish Government had no knowledge of the proposal. Italian Ambassador informed by Spanish Foreign Minister that he would not object, but must first know the object of the British Mission. Spain did not wish to raise a question of reform in Morocco ..	134
188	Sir E. Malet ..	Commercial Telegraphic	16,	Commercial negotiations (see No. 186). Instructions were telegraphed yesterday to German Minister at Tangier in sense desired by Her Majesty's Government ..	134
189	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	51 Telegraphic	18,	Cape Juby (see No. 142). He should be in possession of views of North-West African Company before he starts for Fez ..	134
190	„ „ ..	66	8,	Arabic newspapers from Egypt of an anti-English character supplied to Sultan. To counteract this, has asked Sir E. Baring to send him some friendly in tone towards English policy and action .	135
191	„ „ ..	67	8,	Completion of fort at Rabat. Four Krupp guns for it expected at end of month	135
192	„ „ ..	68	8,	Alleged collision between Moors and Spaniards at Melilla. Matter is of no importance, and has been satisfactorily settled	135
193	„ „ ..	69 Confidential	9,	Withdrawal of British protection from Hadj Bouzza-el-Auni. Reasons for this course ..	135
194	„ „ ..	70 Confidential	12,	Sultan's health (see No. 154). Latest accounts are not reassuring	136
195	To Sir E. Malet ..	14 Telegraphic	19,	Commercial proposals. Repeats No. 180. Foreign protection system. If German Government support proposal, Her Majesty's Government would be inclined to adopt it, and to inform Governments of Spain and Italy of intention	137
196	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	45	19,	Cape Juby. Copies of Nos. 161 and 179. North-West African Company concur generally in his suggestions, but lay stress on their administration of district from Wady Draa to Cape Bojador. To bear their views in mind, and try to obtain for them the best terms practicable	137
197	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	53 Telegraphic	20,	Proposed new Commercial Treaty. Suggestion that German and Italian Ministers should recommend the Sultan to accept his proposals, and say that they are supported by their respective Governments	137
198	Aborigines Protection Society	..	20,	Consular protection in Morocco. Disastrous results of. Urges further consideration of the question	137
199	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	Commercial Telegraphic	21,	Spanish support to commercial proposals (see No. 175). Sir H. D. Wolff instructed to bring matter to the notice of the Spanish Government	138
200	To Sir H. D. Wolff ..	74 Commercial	21,	Spanish support to commercial proposals. Substance of above. To mention matter to Spanish Minister, and to represent advantages of a successful issue to the negotiations	138
201	To North-West African	..	21,	Cape Juby (see No. 179). Sir C. Euan-Smith instructed to bear their views in mind, and try to obtain best terms practicable .	138
202	Sir H. D. Wolff ..	7 Secret and Conf. Telegraphic	22,	Proposed dispatch of a member of the Spanish Legation to Fez (see No. 157)	139
203	To Aborigines Protection Society	..	22,	Consular protection in Morocco (see No. 198). Matter is under contideration .. .	139
204	Mr. Trench ..	111	23,	Commercial proposals (see No. 195). Note to German Government	139

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
205	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	1 Commercial Telegraphic	Apr. 25, 1892	Commercial Treaty (see No. 173). German Minister at Tangier was instructed by telegraph on the 15th instant	140
206	„ „	2 Commercial Telegraphic	25,	Proposed new Commercial Treaty. Concurs in view expressed in No. 197	140
207	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	72 Confidential	16,	Sultan's health (see No. 194). Memorandum respecting probable aspirants to the throne ..	140
208	„ „ ..	73	18,	Cape Juby. Second instalment of the indemnity due by the Moorish Government to North-West African Company. Letter to London Joint Stock Bank inclosing cheques and bills for 10,000*l.* on account of	142
209	„ „ ..	74	18,	Want of police protection at Tangier (see No. 122). French draft of collective note from the Diplomatic Corps to the Sultan .	142
210	„ „ ..	75	18,	Tuat (see No. 81). Mission of Shereef of Wazan is a failure as regards French interests	143
211	„ „ ..	76	18,	British claims on Moorish Government which he is expected to press for settlement. Proposes to suggest to the Sultan the appointment of a Special Commission, whose report on various claims should be accepted as final ..	143
212	„ „ ..	15 Commercial	18,	Commercial negotiations (see No. 116). Sends draft of proposed Treaty. Draws attention to alterations which he proposes to make therein. May he put it before the Sultan, and state publicly that thorough commercial reform is one of the main objects of his Mission?	144
213	„ „ ..	16 Commercial Confidential	18,	See above. Concurrence of Spanish Minister only represents his personal views. He proposes to send a copy of the modifications to his Government, with remarks. He will undertake no responsibility without explicit orders from Spanish Government ..	153
214	„ „ ..	55 Telegraphic	26,	French support to commercial proposals (see No. 174). In view of his departure to-morrow, desirable to insure that any instructions from French Government to their Representative at Tangier should be so explicit that he can act on them at once ..	153
215	„ „ ..	56 Telegraphic	26,	New French Minister supposed to arrive in a few days	154
216	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	3 Commercial Telegraphic	26,	Spanish Foreign Minister expresses readiness to send some one to Fez to support Mission, if he is fully informed of objects in view (see No. 187). Not aware of any objection, except about Cape Juby. What is his opinion?	154
217	„ „	48	26,	Friendly Arabic newspapers. Approves proposal in No. 190	154
218	„ „	49	26,	Withdrawal of British protection from Hadj Boazza-el-Auni. Approves action reported in No. 193	154
219	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	3 Commercial Telegraphic	28,	Commercial negotiations. Austrian Minister hopes Her Majesty's Government will communicate with his Government with a view to his being instructed to support	155
220	„ „ ..	58 Telegraphic	28,	Cape Juby (see No. 196). Fears pretensions of the Company render favourable settlement almost impossible. Asks probable result, as regards foreign Powers, if Sultan's sovereignty south of Draa River was recognized by England under conditions proposed by him ..	155
221	„ „ ..	59 Telegraphic	28,	See above. Proposes to defer Cape Juby question till he sees Sultan's attitude about the Commercial Treaty	155
222	Mr. Robinson ..	..	28,	Is about to visit Morocco to see if it is a desirable place for settlement. For information on various points	155

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
223	Mr. Trench ..	14 Telegraphic	Apr. 28, 1892	Commercial proposals (see No. 195). German Minister already instructed to support as regards extension of Commercial Treaties; but Germany cannot take the lead about protection and real property questions, as her interests are so different. She would co-operate if, by giving way on these questions, greater facilities for trade can be secured	156
224	Consul Perceval ..	Confidential	27,	French frigate "Cécile" leaves Toulon to-day to take French Minister to Tangier ..	156
225	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	4 Commercial Telegraphic	29,	Spanish support at Fez (see No. 216). Desirable that Spanish official should be sent with explicit instructions to afford support. In that case, it is advisable that German and Italian officials be sent likewise. Spanish Minister has full information of British proposals. Cape Juby question should be left in abeyance	156
226	„ „ ..	5 Commercial Telegraphic	29,	Commercial negotiations. Italian support. Italian Foreign Minister thinks Signor Gentile need not go to Fez, but should send a letter for Moorish Government instead, recommending acceptance of proposals. Still thinks it desirable that Signor Gentile should go to Fez	156
227	Sir H. D. Wolff ..	8 Telegraphic	30,	Duke of Tetuan willing to send member of Spanish Legation at Tangier to Fez, if desired, but he has misgivings, as proposals are identical with those rejected in 1886 ..	157
228	To Mr. Robinson ..	..	30,	His wish for information about Morocco as a suitable place for settlement (see No. 222). Should communicate with Sir C. Euan-Smith	157
229	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	77	23,	Dr. Linares, doctor to French Military Mission at Fez, and M. Kerdoc, editor of the "Réveil du Maroc," have left for Fez, with probable object of obtaining information respecting his proceedings there	157
230	„ „ ..	79	25,	Water supply at Tangier. Has promised his foreign colleagues to bring matter to Sultan's notice	157
231	„ „ ..	80	25,	Sanitation at Tangier. Work of Committee interfered with by the Basha. The Commission wish him to try to obtain Sultan's recognition of their existence and work. Proposes to represent their wishes unofficially to Sultan	159
232	Mr. Trench ..	114	28,	Commercial negotiations (see No. 223). Note from German Government	160
233	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	51 Confidential	May 2,	Petition from Shereefa of Wazan for British protection (see No. 182). Did the Shereef ever obtain letters of naturalization as a French citizen, or merely recognition as a protected person? In the latter case, would his widow lose that protection?	161
234	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	83	Apr. 27,	Count d'Aubigny's expected arrival on 30th instant seems a surprise. Arrangements being made for his early start to Fez to present his letters. This will influence the Moorish Government in dealing with British proposals	161
235	„ „ ..	84	27,	Departure of Mission for Fez. List of members of. All foreign Representatives, with staff of Missions, except the French, escorted the Mission some way. The omission was intentional, and has attracted much attention..	162
236	„ „ ..	60 Telegraphic	May 2,	German support (see No. 223). German Minister promised to support proposals relative to real property which affect ports on coast opened to trade	163
237	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	26 Telegraphic	3,	British claims. Approves proposals in No. 211 for settlement of	163

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
238	Sir H. D. Wolff ..	10 Telegraphic	May 3, 1892	Spanish support. First Interpreter of Spanish Legation at Tangier will be ordered to Fez as soon as Duke of Tetuan learns that Her Majesty's Government desire it	164
239	To Sir A. Paget ..	Commercial Telegraphic	4,	Commercial negotiations. To ask Austrian Government to instruct their Minister at Tangier to support	164
240	To Lord Vivian ..	Commercial Telegraphic	4,	Commercial negotiations. To ask Italian Government to send a note to Sultan intimating their support	164
241	To Sir H. D. Wolff ..	10 Commercial Telegraphic	4,	Commercial negotiations (see No. 238). Her Majesty's Government will be much obliged for Spanish support. Repeats part of No. 225	164
242	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	27 Telegraphic	4,	Cape Juby (see No. 220). Respecting recognition of Sultan's sovereignty over territory south of Wady Draa	164
243	Sir A. Paget ..	Commercial Telegraphic	5,	Austrian support. Telegraphic instructions sent in accordance with wishes of Her Majesty's Government (see No. 239)	165
244	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	4 Commercial Telegraphic	5,	Draft of Commercial Treaty (see No. 212). Approved generally. Certain alterations which should be made	165
245	Sir H. D. Wolff ..	16 Commercial Confidential Telegraphic	5,	Spanish support (see No. 241). Will try and obtain desired instructions, but no official communication has been made to Spanish Government as suggested in No. 202 ..	165
246	Lord Vivian ..	Commercial Telegraphic	5,	Italian Minister at Tangier will be instructed, by telegraph, to address a note to the Moorish Government in accordance with desire of Her Majesty's Government (see No. 240)	165
247	To Lord Vivian (also to Sir H. D. Wolff)	14 Telegraphic	5,	Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier authorized to negotiate for a Commercial Treaty, and removal of restrictions on purchase of real property by foreigners. In return he will propose abolition of protection system. Germany will co-operate, but take no leading part. To inform Italian Government accordingly	165
248	Parliamentary question and answer	..	6,	Missions to Fez. As to payment of food and forage	166
249	Sir H. D. Wolff ..	19 Commercial Telegraphic	6,	Commercial negotiations (see No. 247). Asks formal instructions as to terms of invitation to Spanish Government. Duke of Tetuan desires to assist, but doubts success. He inquires as to French co-operation ..	166
250	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	56	7,	Water supply at Tangier. Approves his proposal in No. 230	166
251	„ „	57	7,	Sanitation at Tangier. Approves his proposal in No. 231	167
252	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	83 Confidential	Apr. 28,	Departure of Mission. Absence of members of French Legation. Extends No. 235. Due to orders of the French Chargé d'Affaires. His action is most regrettable	167
253	„ „ ..	86 Confidential	28,	Cape Juby (see No. 196). As to Sultan's territorial rights between Wady Draa and Cape Bojador. What would be the effect of our recognition of his sovereignty as affecting attitude of other Powers? Fears the Company's claims and pretensions are of a somewhat impossible character	167
254	Consul White ..	10	30,	Arrival of French Minister, whom he met on his landing	168
255	Sir H. D. Wolff ..	26	May 2,	Dispatch of member of Spanish Legation at Tangier to Fez (see No. 157). Note to Spanish Government, and reply. They will give desired orders when informed of Sir C. Euan-Smith's instructions as to policy of Her Majesty's Government in Morocco ..	168
256	To Sir H. D. Wolff ..	13 Commercial Telegraphic	9,	Informs of objects of British Mission to Fez (see No. 249). French co-operation seems doubtful	170
257	Sir H. D. Wolff ..	24 Commercial Secret and Confidential Telegraphic	9,	Commercial negotiations. Spanish support (see No. 249). Doubts advantage of pressing the point, and would like to be given some discretion in the matter..	170

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
258	To Sir H. D. Wolff ..	14 Commercial Telegraphic	May 10, 1892	Spanish support. Concurs in views expressed in above, and leaves action to his discretion. Inclined to doubt the *bona fides* of the Spanish Government in the matter ..	170
259	Sir H. D. Wolff ..	27 Commercial Telegraphic	10,	Spanish support. Will send official note to Spanish Government unless he hears to the contrary in course of the day	170
260	„ „ ..	11 Telegraphic	10,	New French Minister reported in Madrid papers to have drawn comparisons between conduct of England and France in Morocco.	171
261	Lord Vivian ..	Commercial Telegraphic	11,	Protection question (see No. 247). Inquiry from the Marquis di Rudini as to extent of proposed abolition of	171
262	To Lord Vivian ..	Commercial Telegraphic	12,	Reply to above. Her Majesty's Government propose to renounce right of protecting Moorish subjects, except employés of Legations and Consulates	171
263	Sir H. D. Wolff ..	104 Commercial	7,	Dispatch of a member of the Spanish Legation at Tangier to Fez. Duke of Tetuan only awaits an official application. He asks what attitude is taken by France. He is not sanguine as to result of the negotiations ..	171
264	„ „ ..	12 Secret and Confidential Telegraphic	12,	Mr. Haweis' article in the "Fortnightly Review." Duke of Tetuan is disturbed by ..	172
265	To Sir H. D. Wolff ..	10 Telegraphic	13,	Mr. Haweis' article in "Fortnightly Review" (see above). Approves language. Mr. Haweis is not going to Fez with Sir C. Euan-Smith	172
266	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	61 Telegraphic	13,	Substance of conversation between Count d'Aubigny and Sir J. D. Hay (see No. 214)	172
267	To Marquis of Dufferin	102 Commercial	13,	Proposed Commercial Treaty. Two copies of draft. To use his discretion as to communication to French Government	172
267*	To Mr. Trench (and others)	47 Commercial	13,	Proposed Commercial Treaty. Two copies of draft, for communication to German Government	172*
268	To Sir C. Euan-Smith.	17 Commercial	13,	Protection question. Copies of Nos. 261 and 262	173
269	To Marquis of Dufferin	Commercial Telegraphic	14,	Commercial Treaty (see No. 267). Repeats No. 266. To communicate draft, and ask support of French Government	173
270	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	58 Confidential	May 14,	Cape Juby (see No. 253). District between the Wady Draa and Cape Bojador. To bear in mind that administration by the Company under Sultan's authority would strengthen his claims to that territory. Nos. 169 and 170 may be taken as embodying views of Her Majesty's Government ..	173
271	To North-West African Company	Confidential	14,	Cape Juby (see No. 201). Sends extracts from No. 253..	174
272	Lord Vivian ..	84 Commercial Confidential	6,	Commercial proposals (see No. 247). Has communicated summary	174
273	„ „ ..	91 Commercial	12,	Protection question (see No. 262). Correspondence with Italian Government ..	174
274	Sir H. D. Wolff ..	27	10,	Policy of France and England in Morocco. Extract from the "Pais" reporting an interview with Count d'Aubigny	175
275	Marquis of Dufferin ..	144 Commercial	15,	Commercial Treaty (see No. 269). Note to M. Ribot	176
276	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	62 Telegraphic	12,	Arrival of Mission at Fez	176
276*	Mr. White.. ..	Telegraphic	16,	Shereef of Wazan returned to-day from Algeria	176
277	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	63 Telegraphic	12,	Italian support. Has received a letter from the Italian Minister for delivery to the Sultan ..	177
278	„ „ ..	64 Telegraphic	13,	Cape Juby (see No. 242). Would an arrangement of nature desired by the Company be seriously invalidated by refusal of Spain and France to recognize Sultan's sovereignty south of Wady Draa?	177

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
279	Mr. White.. ..	Commercial Telegraphic	May 16, 1892	Interview with Count d'Aubigny. His regret that France had been ignored in the matter of the proposed Commercial Treaty	177
280	To Mr. White ..	(A) Commercial Telegraphic	17,	To tell Count d'Aubigny that draft of proposed Treaty was only approved by Her Majesty's Government and communicated to French Government a few days ago (see No. 279)..	177
281	„ „ ..	(B) Telegraphic	17,	Reported language of Count d'Aubigny in the "Paris" (see No. 274). Such statements misrepresent policy of Her Majesty's Government, and make it difficult to propose joint action in commercial negotiations ..	178
282	To Marquis of Dufferin	109 Commercial	17,	Commercial negotiations (see No. 269). Copies of Nos. 279, 280, and 281	178
283	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	65 Telegraphic	14,	Satisfactory reception of Special Mission by the Sultan	178
284	Mr. White.. ..	Telegraphic	18,	Count d'Aubigny denies language attributed to him (see Nos. 280 and 281)	178
285	North-West African Company	..	18,	Cape Juby (see No. 271.) Thinks suggestions of the Company are moderate and reasonable	179
286	Marquis of Dufferin ..	Commercial Telegraphic	18,	Draft of Treaty. Thanks of M. Ribot, who expresses approval of proposals	179
286	Sir H. D. Wolff ..	33 Commercial Telegraphic	19,	Draft Treaty (see No. 267*). Has communicated. Orders will be sent to support strongly	179
287	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	28 Telegraphic	20,	Cape Juby (see No. 278). Substance of No. 270	179
288	„ „	5 Commercial Telegraphic	21,	Negotiations. Repeats No. 286*. Austrian support telegraphed. French reply expected.	179
289	„ „	60	21,	Cape Juby. Copy of No. 285. Have communicated to them copy of No. 270 ..	
290	To North-West African Company	Confidential	21,	Cape Juby. Copy of No. 270	180
291	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	87	6,	Extension of Jewish quarter at Mogador (see No. 99). Definite action now taken ..	180
292	„ „ ..	88 Very Conf.	7,	Cid Bubekir (see No. 168). Conversation with German Minister respecting	181
293	Lord Vivian ..	93 Commercial	16,	Italian support (see No. 246). Letter to the Sultan from Italian Minister at Tangier ..	182
294	Sir E. Malet ..	Confidential 58 Commercial	20,	Commercial Treaty (see No. 267*). Has communicated draft of to German Government	183
295	Marquis of Dufferin ..	155 Commercial	22,	Commercial Treaty (see No. 286). Note from M. Ribot acknowledging receipt of draft of	183
296	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	66 Telegraphic	20,	Two Commissioners appointed by Sultan to discuss proposed Treaty. Sultan at first declined all discussion, and based refusal on promises alleged to have been given by German Minister in 1890 that, if German Convention was concluded, no other nation should make fresh commercial proposals for five years (see No. 236). This may explain inaction of German Minister at present ..	184
297	„ „ ..	67 Telegraphic	20,	Cape Juby (see No. 161). Points on which he should receive information	184
298	To North-West African Company	Private	24,	Cape Juby. Substance of No. 297. Requests reply to inquiries in	185
299	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	89	13,	Italian support (see No. 277). Letters from Italian Minister and translation of his note to the Sultan	185
300	Consul White ..	18	18,	Language attributed to Count d'Aubigny (see No. 284). Denial of	187
301	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	68 Telegraphic	21,	Negotiations hindered by Sultan's plea of former German promises (see No. 296). Wants a statement that Her Majesty's Government cannot recognize validity of such a plea. German Minister should be asked to give some explanation to Sultan	188
302	„ „ ..	69 Telegraphic	21,	Spanish support (see No. 225). Have the Spanish Government withdrawn or modified their promises?	189

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
303	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	30 Telegraphic	May 26, 1892	Sultan's objection to negotiate, founded on alleged promise of German Minister, has surprised Her Majesty's Government (see No. 301). Tell Sultan that Her Majesty's Government cannot recognize such a plea as valid	189
304	To Sir E. Malet ..	16 Telegraphic	26,	Sultan's refusal to negotiate. Alleged German promises in 1890. Could German Minister at Tangier be instructed to address Sultan on the subject?	189
305	Sir E. Malet ..	15 Telegraphic	27,	See above. German Government believe no such promise can have been made. Instructions in desired sense will be sent to Tangier	190
306	North-West African Company	..	28,	Cape Juby (see No. 298). Full powers given to Sir C. Euan-Smith for the Company. Reply to questions	190
307	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	32 Telegraphic	28,	Cape Juby (see No. 297). The Company give him full power. Substance of No. 306 ..	190
308	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	90 Confidential	17,	Shereefa of Wazan (see No. 233). Has asked Mr. White at Tangier to answer questions ..	191
309	Consul White ..	13	18,	Shereef of Wazan (see No. 276*). Met by members of French Legation	191
310	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	70 Telegraphic	23,	Cape Juby. Sultan says no arrangement is possible till his sovereignty is officially recognized over the whole of the country in dispute	191
310*	„ „ ..	71 Telegraphic	24,	Protection. Scheme for Mixed Courts hopeless at present. Suggests temporary measures, which he thinks Sultan would accept ..	192*
311	„ „ ..	72 Telegraphic	24,	New Treaty. Has overcome Sultan's objections to a discussion of terms of. Sultan has received no intimation of German support of proposals	192
312	Lord Vivian ..	96 Commercial	24,	Draft of Treaty (see No. 267*). Duly communicated. Note from Italian Government promising support	192
313	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	33 Telegraphic	31,	Cape Juby. Approves his language in No. 310	192
314	„ „	62	31,	Cape Juby (see No. 307). Copy of No. 306..	193
315	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	92 Confidential	20,	Sultan's refusal to negotiate (see No. 296). Alleged German promises in 1890. Letter to Count von Tattenbach	193
316	Sir H. D. Wolff ..	37 Confidential	20,	Spanish assurances of support. Conversation with Duke of Tetuan	194
317	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	73 Telegraphic	29,	Attitude of Sultan most obstinate and obstructive..	194
318	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	34 Telegraphic	June 1,	Protection. In return for adequate commercial concessions, he is authorized to conclude an Agreement in terms proposed in No. 310* ..	194
319	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	74 Telegraphic	May 29,	Commercial negotiations (see Nos. 296 and 301). Thinks Sultan's allegation about German promises must be accepted as true. Austrian Minister has only delivered a verbal message, which is valueless	194
320	„ „ ..	75 Telegraphic	29,	If his commercial negotiations succeed, suggests a written assurance to Sultan that, while any Agreement which may be concluded remains in force, Her Majesty's Government will support no commercial proposals of other Powers	195
321	„ „ ..	76 Most Conf. Telegraphic	30,	Commercial negotiations (see No. 319). Hears that German and French advice has been given to Sultan before his arrival at Fez .	195
322	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	35 Telegraphic	June 2,	Commercial negotiations. May give written assurance proposed in No. 320, if Sultan accepts draft Treaty	196
323	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	77 Telegraphic	May 30,	Tuat. French note, dated 1st February, 1892, shown him by Sultan, who asks for advice as to action in event of French armed expedition	196
324	„ „ ..	89 A	15,	Journey to and description of Fez. Reception by Sultan. Account of	196
325	„ „ ..	94	23,	Commercial proposals. Further letter from Italian Minister to Moorish Government in support of	201

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
326	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	96	May 24, 1892	French attentions to Shereef of Wazan disturb Sultan. Outbreak of Shereef tribe ..	202
327	„ „ ..	97	24,	Cape Juby (see No. 310). Audience of Sultan. Sends draft Agreement for consideration ..	203
328	„ „ ..	98	24,	Protection system (see No. 184). Scheme of mixed Tribunals impossible. Sends draft scheme for abolition of protection (see No. 310*)	206
329	„ „ ..	99	24,	Could the Mission return by Rabat, and be met there by one of Her Majesty's ships? ..	208
330	Sir E. Malet ..	135 Confidential	June 1,	Alleged German promises to Sultan (see No. 305). Note from German Government denying	209
331	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	18 Commercial	May 23,	Lower rate of export duty for salt fish. Italian Minister anxious to obtain	209
332	Consul White ..	14	26,	Rabat. Krupp guns. Despatch from British Vice-Consul	210
333	„ „ ..	15	28,	Disturbances in district under Governor of Laraiche	211
334	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	36 Telegraphic	June 7,	Tuat. May advise Sultan as proposed in No. 323	212
335	„ „	37 Telegraphic	9,	Cape Juby (see No. 327). Her Majesty's Government are prepared to go certain lengths, but will not maintain that land is under sovereignty of the Queen	212
336	Marquis of Dufferin ..	181 Commercial	9,	Commercial Treaty. M. Ribot only repeats his remark reported in No. 286	212
337	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	38 Telegraphic	10,	Cannot accede to request in No. 329 ..	212
338	„ „	65	10,	Return of Mission by Rabat (see No. 329). Reasons for non-compliance	213
339	Lord Vivian ..	42 Telegraphic	11,	Tuat. Should he communicate substance of No. 323?	213
340	To Lord Vivian ..	16 Telegraphic	11,	Tuat. See above. May communicate as suggested	213
341	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	6 Commercial	11,	Salt fish. Approves his proposed action in No. 331	213
342	Sir H. D. Wolff ..	Telegraphic 31 Confidential	May 12,	Spanish Government anxious about English views on Tangier. Article in "Fortnightly Review" by Mr. Haweis. Has spoken reassuringly	214
343	Consul White ..	Telegraphic	June 13,	Anjera disturbances. Suggests sending a ship to Gibraltar	214
344	Sir H. D. Wolff ..	16 Telegraphic	14,	Tuat (see No. 323). Has spoken to Italian Ambassador. Should he also speak to German and Austrian?	214
345	To Consul White ..	Telegraphic	14,	Awaits further Report before taking any steps on No. 343	215
346	To Marquis of Dufferin	134 Commercial	14,	Approves language in No. 336	215
347	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	100 Confidential	May 31,	Very slow progress in negotiations	215
348	„ „ ..	101 Confidential	31,	Water supply and police at Tangier. Memorandum furnished at Sultan's request ..	216
349	„ „ ..	102 Confidential	31,	Intended dispatch of force to quell disturbances in Anjera Province. Has advised Sultan to pause and consider consequences	218
350	„ „ ..	104 Confidential	31,	Tuat (see No. 323). French note of 1st February, 1892. Has advised communication of note to Spanish and Italian Governments	219
351	„ „ ..	105 Confidential	31,	Arsenal at Fez. Report by Colonel Parr ..	220
352	„ „ ..	106 Confidential	31,	Commercial negotiations (see No. 321). French influence exerted against his proposals to Sultan	222
353	„ „ ..	107 Confidential	June 3,	Commercial negotiations (see No. 321). Alleged German promises to Sultan. Count Tattenbach's inactivity in supporting ..	223
354	Sir A. Paget ..	58 Commercial	12,	Commercial negotiations. Austrian support (see No. 319). Has informed Count Kálnoky, who will look into matter ..	225
355	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	78 Telegraphic	13,	Return of Mission (see No. 329). Asks whether a man-of-war can meet them at Rabat	225

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
356	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	79 Telegraphic	June 13, 1892	Cape Juby and protection questions. Are draft Agreements inclosed in Nos. 327 and 328 approved?	225
357	To Sir H. D. Wolff ..	11 Telegraphic	15,	Tuat (see No. 344). Wait till we know opinion of Italian and Spanish Governments	226
358	Sir H. D. Wolff ..	17 Telegraphic	16,	Articles hostile to Sir C. Euan-Smith and Mission in Madrid papers	226
359	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	39 Telegraphic	16,	Answers to Nos. 327 and 328 were telegraphed on 1st and 9th June (see No. 356)	226
360	„ „	40 Telegraphic	16,	Return of Mission (see No. 355). Admiralty say there is no suitable ship at disposal. No objection, however, if he visits no other ports, but goes straight to Tangier, if he can arrange it	226
361	Consul White ..	18 Confidential	10,	As to extension of powers of Board of Health on land as well as on sea	226
362	„ „ ..	19 Confidential	13,	Anjera disturbances (see No. 343). Suggests a man-of-war being sent to Gibraltar ..	227
363	Sir H. D. Wolff ..	18 Telegraphic	19,	Tuat (see No. 323). Neither Spain nor Italy have any information. Duke of Tetuan says Spain and England have agreed to give each other notice before sending man-of-war to Morocco	228
364	To Sir H. D. Wolff ..	12 Telegraphic	20,	Dispatch of ships to Tangier (see above). Has agreed with Spanish Ambassador that either Government should notify the other before sending	228
365	To Sir A. Paget ..	62	20,	Commercial negotiations. Approves action as reported in No. 354	228
366	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	110 Confidential	7,	Alleged German promises to Sultan (see No. 315). Reply from German Minister ..	229
367	„ „ ..	19 Commercial	8,	Italian Minister wants some modifications in new Treaty, especially benefiting certain Italian products. Has promised if possible to mention to Sultan	230
368	Consul White ..	20 Confidential	14,	Shereef of Wazan (see No. 233). Report on nature of French protection	231
369	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	80 Telegraphic	16,	Unsuccessful attempt by Governor of Fez to alarm him by reporting an intended attack on the Mission	231
370	To Consul White ..	1	22,	Powers of Board of Health. Approves his language reported in No. 361	232
371	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	81 Telegraphic	20,	Treaty. Result of four weeks' discussion. Sultan very unyielding. Suspects French influence. Asks instructions as to language he should hold	232
372	„ „ ..	82 Telegraphic	20,	Anjera revolt (see No. 349). Sultan now inclined to follow his advice	233
373	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	70	25,	Italian desire for modifications in Treaty. Approves answer to Italian Minister reported in No. 367	233
374	Consul White ..	22 Confidential	18,	Anjera revolt (see No. 362). Submission promised if present Governor be removed. No fighting yet	233
375	Admiralty	Confidential	27,	Return of Mission. Her Majesty's ship "Amphion" embarks them at Casablanca on 15th July	234
376	To Sir C. Euan-Smith	41 Telegraphic	27,	Should not mention Cape Juby till Sultan consents to Commercial Agreement. Should stay and settle all disputed questions if possible (see No. 371)	234
377	To Sir H. D. Wolff ..	48	27,	Rumoured naval movements to Tangier. Conversation with Spanish Ambassador ..	234
378	Consul White ..	21 Confidential	18,	Shereef of Wazan (see No. 368). Respecting French protection and allowance to him and his sons	235
379	„ „ ..	24 Confidential	21,	French protection accorded to Sheikhs of tribe near Wazan. French intrigues in Soos. Letter from the Italian Minister	235
380	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	112	13,	M. Kerdec, editor of "Réveil du Maroc," has access to the Sultan. Assurances of latter that he would not receive him again privately or give him information respecting negotiations	236
381	„ „ ..	113	17,	Cid Bubekir. Sultan declares he has no complaints against him now	237

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
382	Sir C. Euan-Smith ..	114	June 20, 1892	Foreign military stations at Fez. Report by Colonel Parr	237
383	„ „ ..	115	20,	Jews' quarter at Mogador (see No. 291). Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul ..	240
384	„ „ ..	116	20,	Commercial negotiations. Action of German Minister (see No. 366). Further letter from Count Tattenbach	241
385	„ „ .	118	20,	Commercial negotiations. Language held by Austrian Minister in support	241
386	„ „ ..	119 Confidential	20,	Tuat. Information given to Sir J. D. Hay by Shereef of Wazan	242
387	To Conjoint Jewish Committee	..	30,	Jews' quarter at Mogador (see No. 122). Substance of inclosure in No. 383	243

ERRATA.

Page 156, No. 223, line 1. For "No. 13" read "No. 14."
Page 203, No. 328, paragraph 3. For "telegram No. 70" read "telegram No. 71."
Page 240, No. 383. The date of the despatch should be "June 20," not "June 30."

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Further Correspondence respecting Morocco.

Part 5.

No. 1.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 1.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, January* 1, 1892.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 19 of the 30th ultimo, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will direct Her Majesty's ship "Thunderer" to proceed to Tangier from Gibraltar.

No. 2.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 4, 1892.)

(No. 120.)
My Lord, *Tangier, December* 24, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 60 of the 28th ultimo, transmitting copy of a letter addressed to your Lordship by the Southern Morocco Mission relative to various privileges they are desirous of obtaining from the Sultan.

The points raised in Dr. Anderson's letter are: (1) the necessity for a Protestant cemetery at Morocco city; (2) for the erection of a new Mission-house for their use at Mogador; (3) for the erection of a Mission-house at Demnat; (4) for Shereefian orders to the authorities in the interior to be issued directing that "mona" or provisions be granted in payment to missionaries when travelling.

1. With regard to the first point, I find on inquiry that it is a fact that when the late Sir William Kirby Green was at the Shereefian Court, he obtained from the Sultan a promise that inquiry should be made with the view of securing a suitable piece of ground for the purpose of a Christian cemetery. No further communication on the subject has been received from the Court, and I have now addressed a letter to the Vizir Gharnit, translation of which is inclosed herewith, reminding him of the Sultan's promise, and requesting him to indicate the site selected.

2. A number of applications for house accommodation at all the coast towns having been made to my predecessor, he presented a Memorandum on the subject to Cid Emfadl Gharnit containing a complete list of all such applications, that of the missionaries at Mogador among the number. Shereefian orders were issued to the Governors of the various towns to report on the matter, and difficulties have been raised at most places on the score of there being no available building space. The land available for the erection of new buildings in Moorish towns, which are all walled in, must necessarily be limited, and this fact somewhat facilitates excuses of this nature.

The point has since been pressed by this Legation, especially as regards Mogador, but up to the present time without any satisfactory result.

Having, however, learnt from a recent despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Mogador that the missionaries there are only desirous of building an additional story to their present house in that town and that the Governor has raised objections, I have requested the Vizir to instruct that official to permit the building to be proceeded with. I beg to transmit herewith translation of my letter on this subject to Cid Emfadl Gharnit, which I trust may have the desired effect.

3. With regard to Dr. Anderson's desire to obtain a Mission-house at Demnat, I am of opinion that it would be quite useless to forward the application to the Shereefian Court. Demnat is a province at some distance east of Morocco, in a wild and, at times, disturbed country, where no Christians have ever resided, although they have lately visited it. Certain risks would at the present time have to be incurred by missionaries residing there, and troubles might arise calculated to lead to still more untoward consequences. The Sultan would therefore be little inclined to grant any facilities to enable the missionaries to establish themselves in this district. Should these gentlemen decide to go to Demnat at their own risks, and should they succeed eventually in establishing themselves there with the consent of the inhabitants, the present application might then be reconsidered.

4. Dr. Anderson's request that the missionaries when travelling should be furnished with provisions on payment is most reasonable, but, nevertheless, I do not consider this a favourable time for making a representation on this subject. It is only a short time since that an official complaint was made to this Legation by the Moorish Government with regard to the general question of the mission work that is now being carried on in Morocco, and the request was even made that all missionaries should be expelled from Morocco.* These gentlemen are, unfortunately, but still undoubtedly, looked upon with much suspicion and disfavour by the authorities, who would be little disposed to afford them more assistance than absolutely necessary. I am therefore of opinion that it would be more prudent for the present to abstain from drawing the attention of the authorities to their proceedings in any way that can possibly be avoided, even though the missionaries may in consequence be exposed to a certain amount of temporary discomfort when travelling.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to Cid Emfadl Gharnit.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *December* 24, 1891 (22 *Jumadi I*, 1309).

IT will be within your Excellency's recollection that in reply to a request put forward by my predecessor when at the Shereefian Court, the Sultan promised to provide a cemetery for Christians at Morocco city, and gave directions that a suitable spot should be selected. No further communication has been received from your Excellency on the subject, and I shall be obliged if you would now indicate to me the site that His Majesty has been pleased to grant for that purpose, as inquiries have been addressed to me regarding it by Her Majesty's Government.

Peace.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to Cid Emfadl Gharnit.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *December* 24, 1891 (22 *Jumadi I*, 1309).

THE British Consul at Mogador has reported to me that Mr. Nairn and other British missionaries resident in that town lately purchased from a European named M. Zerbib, a house in the Medina which had long been in the hands of Christians. The house being too small for their requirements, Mr. Nairn is desirous of building some additional rooms, but has been prevented from doing so by the local authorities, although the addition would merely involve heightening a wall by about 3 feet, and would be done in such a way as not to encroach upon the privacy of neighbouring houses.

* See Mr. White's despatch No. 52 of July 2, 1891.

As there can be no reason for refusing the permission required, I am convinced that it will be only necessary to bring this case before the Sultan's notice for orders to be immediately issued to the Governor of Mogador to permit the building.

It is opposition of this nature, on behalf of ill-advised officials, to the reasonable demands of European residents that tends to produce a feeling of impatient irritation against the Governments, which it is in His Shereefian Majesty's best interests to allay.

Peace.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 3.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 4, 1892.)

(No. 121.)
My Lord, *Tangier, December* 26, 1891.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 120 of the 24th instant regarding the application of the Southern Morocco Mission for certain privileges in this country, I have the honour to transmit herewith extract from a private letter received by Mr. White from Her Majesty's Consul at Mogador reporting the imprisonment of two Moorish women by the Governor of that town for visiting the ladies of the Mission, and of a general disposition on the part of the Governor to be hostile to the Mission.

When Mr. White communicated to me this letter, I directed him to call upon the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and to ask his Excellency if he could write to the Governor of Mogador directing him to refrain from further molestation of the missionaries in future and any persons who might visit the Mission-house.

Mr. White reports to me that Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres replied that he regretted he was quite unable to comply with my request, as the Governor of Mogador had merely acted in accordance with the Sultan's instructions, His Majesty having given strict orders that Mussulmans shall not be permitted to frequent the Mission-houses, and that the missionary ladies should also be prevented from visiting Moorish houses.

His Excellency added that these Shereefian orders were issued with the twofold object of protecting their religion and guarding against any mishap befalling the missionaries, who exposed themselves to serious danger by entering strange houses to which they might be very possibly enticed and murdered from mingled motives of fanaticism and robbery.

It cannot but be admitted that the Sultan is within his rights in taking steps to safeguard his subjects from what His Majesty considers as perversion from the only true religion, and though we may regret His Majesty's religious intolerance, we have no *locus standi* for insisting that free scope be given to missionary endeavours. It would even be difficult to hold the Moorish Government to blame for any mishap that might befal a missionary unless it were shown to be attributable directly or indirectly to the Moorish authorities.

Under these circumstances, I venture to submit that it would be advisable to acquaint the Missionary Societies with the orders that have now been issued by the Sultan. Until His Majesty can be induced to adopt a more favourable attitude towards missionary enterprise—a contingency that hardly seems within the bounds of possibility—I greatly fear their prospects of success among the Mahommedans must be looked upon as of a very doubtful and circumscribed character.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Consul Payton to Mr. White.

(Extract.) *December* 19, 1891.

I AM sorry to say Kaïd Ragregy is beginning to show enmity towards the Scotch missionaries domiciled in the Medina. At the instigation of a meddlesome old neighbour, the Governor has imprisoned two young Moorish women who used to go to the "house" to see the lady missionaries, on a totally unfounded suggestion of going there for immoral purposes.

I have very quietly remonstrated with Kaïd Ragregy, suggesting that he should liberate the poor girls, incarcerated on such an absurd charge, and reprimand the fanatical old busybody, one Cid Abd-el-Aziz, who has been watching and spying about the place and frightened one of the girls so that she temporarily took refuge in a mosque before he had her arrested. The Governor declines to do either one or the other.

The missionaries are grieved on account of the girls, and also indignant at an imputation against their moral character being circulated, but have not sufficiently definite evidence to prosecute Abd-el-Aziz for slander.

The Governor evidently wishes by punishing these females to deter others from going near the missionaries. I hear that he does not intend to let them out unless a heavy fine is paid for them.

Kindly communicate these circumstances to Sir Charles Euan-Smith. I shall be glad to learn what view his Excellency takes of the situation, and whether he can strengthen my hands in speaking at all more forcibly to Kaïd Ragregy, or cause that functionary to receive an intimation that he must not put people in prison simply for visiting the ladies and gentlemen of the Mission.

No. 4.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 4, 1892.)

(No. 123. Confidential)

Tangier, December 28, 1891.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that Sid Bubukker, the well-known Moor who has for so long been recognized informally as the British Agent at the Court of Morocco, arrived in Tangier three days ago for the purpose of visiting me.

The arrival of this man, who, from reasons which it is not difficult to understand, appears to have incurred a very general enmity on the part of the foreign Representatives and of the local press in Tangier, was heralded by more or less abusive Notices published in each one of the local newspapers. The most offensive of these was printed in the "Times of Morocco," a local print, notorious for years past for its scurrilous attacks upon every one connected with the British Legation.

In the paragraph which I inclose with this despatch it will be seen that Sid Bubukker, who is described as the accredited British Agent to the Sultan, is distinctly charged with being a brothel keeper and slave-dealer. After consulting with Sir John Hay, Bubukker has now informed me that it is his intention to commence an action at law against the "Times of Morocco," for libelling his character on this and many previous occasions. I do not think that he should in any way be prevented by British authority from carrying this intention into effect. It would be unfair to him to forbid his having recourse to this, the only means at his disposal for clearing his character in the eyes of the public, from charges to which he avers that he has a full and complete refutation; while it would be very difficult for me to continue to employ as British Agent, in confidental communication with the Sultan of Morocco, a man against whom such charges have been publicly made at the time of my assuming my new duties as Her Majesty's Representative here, without any attempt on his part to publicly refute them. I have, however, caused Sid Bubukker to be informed that I can have nothing to do in any way with the action which he is about to bring against the paper in question. I understand that some years ago it was intimated to him, on a similar occasion, "that in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government it was not necessary for him to take notice of these newspaper attacks," but, as I am now told that he declares that the virulence and persistence with which they are urged has done him grievous injury, it seems evident, that if this Legation were to refuse him permission to prosecute his accusers, it would identify itself with his cause in a marked manner and to a much greater degree than can be desirable. Moreover, such an action for libel as that which is now contemplated, will, I believe, do good in other ways than clearing the character of this man, should it lead to that result.

It will serve to remind the local newspapers here that the unbridled licence which they have been hitherto permitted cannot be expected to remain unchecked for ever.

As to Sid Bubukker's personal character and qualifications, it is as yet too early for me to express any very accurate opinion. He is a very remarkable looking man, more

like an astute Brahmin of India than a Moor of Western Barbary, is undoubtedly possessed of very marked intelligence, and is certainly a man of great capability.

He exercises, I believe, from whatever cause, a very real influence not only upon the Sultan, but upon the influential men who surround him.

Sir John Hay assures me that during the many years in which he was intimately associated with him, he has never found him in any single instance false or untrue to British interests. This is the characteristic which naturally concerns us the most, and this alone would serve to account for much of the enmity with which he is regarded by the foreign Legations here. I think, therefore, that it would be extremely unwise, at all events until the truth of the charges that have been so constantly levelled against him should be clearly established, to cease to employ him as the recognized (though not publicly or officially recognized) agent for communication between this Legation with the Shereefian Court on certain necessary occasions; and I am the more convinced of this, because it is absolutely certain that were I to terminate the connection that has hitherto existed between this man and the British Legation, and to withdraw British protection from him he would immediately become either secretly or openly employed by one or another of the foreign Legations here, with the result that we should thereby gain an uncompromising enemy to our interests, where we now have a staunch though perhaps a not disinterested supporter.

I found during his first interview with me that Cid Bubukker was in a state of considerable alarm because he had been informed from many quarters that it was my intention to withdraw British protection from him. I at once reassured him on that point, and I told him that the service that he had already rendered to the British Government would in any case entitle him to continue to receive British protection until he was proved to be utterly unworthy to retain this privilege.

I regard Cid Bubukker, in short, as an individual whose services may be utilized with the best possible results, care being taken that he is not made use of too often, and that his intervention at the Court is kept within legitimate bounds.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 4.

Extract from the "Times of Morocco" of December 19, 1891.

SOMEBODY FOR ENGLAND TO BE PROUD OF (?).—Cid Boobker-el-Ghanjawi, the notorious slave-dealer, brothel-keeper, and British Agent at the Shereefian Court, is daily expected to reach Tangier for the purpose of consulting with our new Minister! We earnestly trust that Sir Charles Euan-Smith will investigate fully the charges we have from time to time made against this man (whose position at the Court incredibly lowers British prestige where it is most wanted) before reappointing him.

No. 5.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 4, 1892.)

(No. 124. Confidential.)

Tangier, December 28, 1891.

My Lord,

IN continuation of my despatch No. 123, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Cid Bubukker states that he has been specially charged by the Sultan of Morocco to deliver to me a message of a somewhat remarkable character.

He declares that when the Sultan left Morocco for Fez, His Majesty sent for him and himself with his own lips spoke to him as follows:—

"On the arrival of the new Minister at Tangier you will, of course, go at once and see him. You are to tell him that it is my earnest desire to maintain the most friendly relations with him, and to look to him for the advice and assistance which I, and my father, and grandfather always received from Sir John Hay. I have for some time past begun clearly to understand that my real friends are the English and not other nations. At the time that Sir John Hay was endeavouring to negotiate the Commercial Convention of 1886, a cloud came over my friendship with him. I see now that what he wished to carry out was really for my benefit, but my mind was prejudiced against him and against the Commercial Treaty which was prepared by M. Scovasso, the

Italian Minister, and by the Representative of another foreign Power who was ostensibly acting with him. Tell the new Minister that I hope to see him soon after his arrival at Tangier, and will then discuss all these matters with him as well as my desire to send a special Embassy to England. Let me know, as soon as you can, what the new Minister is like after you have seen him, and assure him again of my earnest wish for friendship and a complete understanding."

In reply to my inquiry, Cid Bubukker assured me that the above were as nearly as possible the exact words employed by the Sultan, and that of his own knowledge he could state to me that they represented the feelings of the Sultan of Morocco at the present moment, and that it was the earnest desire of His Majesty to please the English Government and people.

The mention of M. Scovasso's name was somewhat remarkable as showing that the Sultan had, at the period in question, followed some advice given to him by that gentleman which His Majesty has since resented. It serves to confirm a suspicion which presented itself to my mind on reading the very remarkable appeal made by the Sultan to his people in connection with the proposed Commercial Convention of 1886, a translation of which is to be found printed on p. 53 of Confidential Print No. 5599,* that the idea of such an unusual appeal had emanated from one of his European advisers.

The message of the Sultan, pointedly referring as it does to the state of the commercial relations between Morocco and Great Britain, seems to afford some ground for hope that these may be placed upon a more favourable basis.

On this subject I propose to address your Lordship in a separate despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 6.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 4, 1892.)

(No. 125.)
Tangier, December 28, 1891.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the state of the country in the immediate neighbourhood of Tangier is extremely unsatisfactory.

The new Basha or Governor of the Tangier Bashalik has been but recently appointed to his present office. It is stated that the bribes and presents which he had to disburse in order to get himself nominated as Basha were unusually large and costly, and that his desire to recoup himself for this outlay has stimulated him to unusual promptitude and severity in the matter of squeezing the tribes and others who are subject to his authority. Be this as it may, he has already rendered himself extremely unpopular in the province, to such an extent that the whole of the Gibala or mountain tribes for many miles around Tangier are in a state of open revolt against him personally, have petitioned the Sultan to remove him from office, and are endeavouring to induce the Geish villagers, who dwell in the plains and valleys intervening between the mountains, to combine with them in their hostile attitude.

The villagers of the plains, who give military service to the Sultan in return for their tenure of land, have hitherto refused to do this, fearing that, should they join in the revolt, their accessibility would render them an easy prey to the punitive measures that must sooner or later follow.

The Basha is especially terrified at the idea that, in order to ruin him and bring about his disgrace, the mountaineers may attempt to murder or plunder some of the many European subjects, especially Spaniards, resident in Tangier and the vicinity.

The force at his command in Tangier, consisting of 100 men of doubtful loyalty, is wholly unable to cope with the mountain tribes, who number many thousands of brave and hardy soldiers.

I may remark, indeed, that the completely unprotected state of Tangier, which is the diplomatic head-quarters of Morocco, presents one of the most striking anomalies in this curious country.

The Spanish Minister informed me the other day that he had asked the Moorish Agent for Foreign Affairs as to what protection could be relied upon for the safety of the lives and property of the European residents here, should the mountaineers choose to make a raid upon the town. The reply was that we could only rely upon

* "Further Correspondence respecting Commercial Negotiations between Great Britain and Morocco," Part II, 1886.

the goodness of God not to let such an idea come into their heads, for that, if it did present itself to them, they would certainly carry it into effect, and that every one would be murdered or plundered.

On Thursday morning last Sir John Hay came to see me from his house, which is distant about 3 miles, and informed me that on the preceding evening the Basha had sent his confidential agent to him begging him to write privately to the Sultan of Morocco, and to advise His Majesty to send an armed force here with as little delay as possible. Sir John told the messenger that he would consult with me upon the subject, and he then asked me if I would send such a letter. I replied that if the Basha sent a special messenger to me with such a request I would take it into consideration. On Thursday evening the same confidential messenger came to see me with the same request. The Basha begged for my assistance at this juncture, specially requesting me not to mention his application to any of my foreign colleagues, as he wished always to consult the English alone. I was assured by the messenger that the revolt had arisen from the loyalty of the Basha in endeavouring to carry out strict orders which he had received from the Sultan that he was to collect from the mountain tribes taxes which are now nine years in arrears, and that nothing in the shape of personal exaction on his part had anything to do with their hostile attitude. The situation is, I believe, so common to Morocco that it is not generally regarded as being worthy of any special notice, but its present peculiar feature lies in the danger that undoubtedly exists, that in order to strengthen their case against the Basha the tribes may consider it a good stroke of policy to murder or to plunder some of the many European residents.

From this point of view and also with regard to future contingencies I have, after consideration, deemed it right to fall in with the Basha's suggestion, and I have accordingly addressed a letter to the Vizir Gharnit, the Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Court of the Sultan, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information.

I trust that my action in this matter may meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

P.S.—Since drafting this despatch I learn that the Basha of this town yesterday sent his Khalifa or Lieutenant-Governor with a force of some 300 men to coerce a village named Gzenaia, distant about two hours and a-half from Tangier, which had recently been engaged in a feud with a neighbouring village. The Khalifa was there, confronted with an array of 800 men who evinced their determination to resist him, whereupon he deemed it prudent to retire, and he and his men were pursued by the rebels, who hooted and stoned them to within a short distance of the town. This incident has greatly depressed the Basha.

C. B. E.-S.

Inclosure in No. 6.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to Cid Emfadl Gharnit.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *December* 26, 1891 (24 *Jumadi I*, 1309).

MY object in now addressing your Excellency is to request you to bring to the notice of His Shereefian Majesty that the present condition of affairs among the Zebala in the neighbourhood of Tangier is very bad, and is full of danger to the best interests of His Majesty.

These tribes, from causes which are not clearly known to me, are discontented with the Basha of Tangier, Hadj Mohammed Ben Abdessadak, and are anxious that he should be deposed and discredited. All this will be fully known to His Majesty. The real danger lies in the fact that with the view of ruining the Basha these tribes may attempt to do evil to some of the subjects of any of the European Powers represented in Tangier, and so produce consequences of a grave and serious character, which God forbid.

The Zebala petition for the removal of the Basha. It will be for His Majesty to decide as to whether this step should be taken, or whether he will put the tribe under the Basha of another Bashalik, or whether he will coerce them. I have no advice to offer on these points, but I should strongly advise His Shereefian Majesty in any case to dispatch a sufficient body of regular disciplined troops to Tangier, men accustomed

to maintain order and not given to unnecessary fighting, whose presence will make it clear to all that peace and order must be maintained.

Such a body of men, at the same time that their presence would frighten evil-doers and prevent their attempting evil acts, would furnish a guarantee that the lives and property of Europeans in Tangier would be sufficiently protected. It would be well to send them at once.

Peace.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 7.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 4.)

(No. 1.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, January 4, 1891.

WITH reference to my despatch to your Lordship No. 109 of the 10th December, 1891, I have the honour to report that I am reliably informed from Fez, under date of the 29th ultimo, that M. Hélonis, the Dragoman of the French Legation, is exerting severe pressure on the Sultan in the matter of the Tuat Oasis, and that though the Sultan and his Ministers are greatly alarmed at this attitude, His Majesty opposes a resolute front to the accomplishment of French wishes.

No. 8.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 5, 1892.)

(No. 126.)

Tangier, December 30, 1891.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, the translation of a letter I have received from the Vizir Gharnit, in acknowledgment of that which I addressed to him, announcing my arrival in this country, and of which I communicated a translation to your Lordship in my despatch No. 105 of the 5th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 8.

Cid Emfadl Gharnit to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

15 *Jumadi I*, 1309 (*December* 17, 1891).

I HAVE received your letter announcing your arrival at Tangier the day before the date of your letter, which was the 2nd of Jumadi I, and that you had taken up your duties as Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Shereefian Majesty (whom may God exalt), also that you are about to proceed to the presence of our Lord exalted by God, in order to present to His Majesty the letter of your exalted Sovereign accrediting you, as soon as you would find travelling possible, and in order to convey to His Shereefian Majesty the friendly messages with which you are encharged by your Queen, and you asked that this should be brought to the Shereefian knowledge of our Lord (to whom may God give victory), and that it would be your earnest endeavour to maintain the cordial relations and to increase and strengthen the bonds of friendship existing between the two Governments in obedience to the instructions to this effect which you have received from the great British Government.

I have brought your letter to the knowledge of our Lord (whom may God assist), and His Majesty is acquainted with its purport, and bids you welcome and is glad of your safe arrival. Welcome therefore in the dominions of our Lord (may His Highness endure) and (please) send me the list of what you require for your journey to the Shereefian presence, in the way of horses, animals, and tents, that I may inform His Majesty thereof, and he will order that they should be given you and sent to you immediately. And His Majesty (may his strength endure), has commanded me to answer you with regard to the instructions you have received from your Government to use your

endeavours to draw closer the ties of friendship between the two parties, that this is what is confidently looked for from your friendly and great Government and known of its especial sincerity and friendship, and His Majesty wishes fulness of prosperity and greatness and to you that you may remain as you desire to be.

Finished.

(Signed) MOHAMMED-EL-EMFADDAL-BEN-MOHAMMED GHARNIT.

No. 9.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received January 5.)

Sir,

Admiralty, January 2, 1892.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will inform the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that it has been pointed out to them that there is no information in the sailing directions on the subject of landing being forbidden at certain ports in Morocco, and that the crew of an Italian nobleman's yacht have recently been attacked on attempting to land at the town of Agadir.

My Lords would be glad to receive information as to the Regulations in force at Morocco, and also a list of ports closed to foreigners, in order that mariners may be warned.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 10.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 5.)

(No. 2.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, January 5, 1892.

IT has been reported to me that the Dragoman of the French Legation. M. Helonis, who is now at Fez, has expressed to the Moorish Government the wish of the Government of France to undertake the working of a postal courier service all over Morocco. The Sultan, however, refuses to fall in with French views in this country, being, as he states, desirous of taking it in hand himself.

No. 11.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 5.)

(No. 3.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, January 5, 1892.

THERE is now grave reason to apprehend that there may be an utter failure of the crops during the coming season in Southern Morocco. This prospect seems to render it advisable that a warning should be addressed without delay to the various Chambers of Commerce in England against the practice, so prevalent in Morocco, of allowing Moorish merchants to have credit to an unlimited extent. Such a practice, if persevered in, will expose British creditors to the risk of total loss in case the fears entertained as to the failure of all country produce should be realized. It is within my knowledge that the Sultan himself is most anxious that a limit be placed to this system of credit.

No. 12.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 6.)

(No. 4.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, January 6, 1892.

I AM informed that Spain and France are sending each a man-of-war to this place.

No. 13.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 2.)
Foreign Office, January 7, 1892.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 120 of the 24th ultimo respecting the privileges which the Southern Morocco Mission are desirous of obtaining from the Sultan.

Your proceedings as reported therein are approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 14.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 3.)
Foreign Office, January 7, 1892.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 121 of the 26th ultimo, in which it is stated that the Sultan has issued instructions that Mussulmans shall not be permitted to frequent foreign mission houses, and that the missionary ladies shall also be prevented from visiting Moorish houses.

Before informing the various Missionary Societies interested in Morocco of the issue of these instructions, I should wish to know whether they apply to the whole of the Sultan's territories.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 15.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 4.)
Foreign Office, January 7, 1892.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 123 of the 28th ultimo relative to the steps intended to be taken by Cid Bubukker for clearing himself from the charges brought against him by the "Times of Morocco," and I have to state to you that I approve your action in this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 16.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 5.)
Foreign Office, January 7, 1892.

Sr,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 125 of the 28th ultimo respecting the disturbed state of the country in the vicinity of Tangier.

Your action as reported therein is approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 17.

Foreign Office to Southern Morocco Mission.

Foreign Office, January 7, 1892.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 26th November last, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you herewith an extract from a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier,* reporting the steps that he has taken in the

* No. 2.

matter of the privileges which the Southern Morocco Mission are desirous of obtaining from the Sultan.

It will be seen, however, that Sir C. Euan-Smith does not consider it advisable to take action upon the Mission's request for permission to erect a mission house at Demnat, or for the issue of Shereefian orders for the grant of "mona" to missionaries when travelling.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 18.

Mr. Egerton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 8.)

(No. 6. Confidential.)
Paris, January 6, 1892.

My Lord,

TO-DAY, when I went to see M. Ribot, he alluded, half in joke, to the article of the "Standard," to which reference was made in my despatch No. 4 of the 5th instant.* "Are you going to send a fleet to seize Tangier?" he asked.

He said these utterances of a newspaper supposed to be in connection with the Foreign Office did harm in international relations, and though he agreed with me that it was impossible for the French and English Governments to repress the ebullitions of the French and English press, he repeated, though he was willing to agree with me that such was not the case, that the "Standard" was popularly supposed here to be open to the inspiration of the London Foreign Office just as the "Temps," which he never read, was supposed to be his mouthpiece.

He understood that the disturbances about Tangier were caused by discontent with a local Chief, and might end in his removal, but, in any case, the French Government did not at present propose to send a fleet to Tangier or to exaggerate the importance of these riots.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 19.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 9.)

(No. 5.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, January 9, 1892, 8·15 P.M.*

WITH reference to my telegram to your Lordship No. 19 of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to report that a Spanish as also a French man-of-war have reached Tangier. A contingent of about 2,000 men from the discontented tribes are encamped at a distance of some 2 miles from this town, and intend to-morrow to send a protected deputation to Hadj Mohammed Torres. Their only cause of discontent is the Governor's maladministration, and they demand his dismissal with determination. It is probable that their demand will be acceded to. I do not think that any disturbance is to be apprehended.

No. 20.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 10.)

(No. 6.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, January 10, 1892, 11·30 A.M.*

WITH reference to my telegram No. 18 of the 21st December last, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that a note in the sense recommended by the Italian, Spanish, and English Governments was yesterday addressed by the Moorish Government to M. Souhart, the French Chargé d'Affaires.

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* Not printed.

No. 21.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 11.)

(No. 4.)
Tangier, January 4, 1892.

My Lord,

PREVIOUS to my leaving England for Tangier my attention was constantly drawn, by writers in the press and other persons who had visited Morocco, to the state of the prisons and treatment of prisoners within the Sultan's kingdom, which were described to me as being of a most barbarous character, and a disgrace to humanity. Sir John Hay also spoke to me on the same subject on my arrival here, and I accordingly took steps to ascertain the truth of the case, as far as the prison of Tangier is concerned, with the view of bringing about such improvement in the condition of affairs as might seem to be possible.

With this object I solicited in a friendly manner the co-operation of the native Governor of Tangier, who allowed an inspection of the prison to be made by one of the Arabic clerks attached to this Legation, who submitted to me a written Report, of which a translation is inclosed in this despatch.

Having subsequently satisfied myself as to the general accuracy of this Report by causing a second inspection of the prison to be made by Mr. de Vismes de Ponthieu, I then placed myself in friendly communication with the local authorities, with the result that the four principal reforms, which seemed absolutely necessary, have now been agreed to without my having been under the necessity of addressing myself on the subject to the Shereefian Court. These are: the whitewashing of the prison, the providing of the indigent prisoners with two meals of bread a-day, the furnishing them with mats to sleep on at Government expense, and the placing casks in various parts of the prison for keeping the inmates constantly supplied with water. This still leaves them, however, under the necessity of purchasing the water for their own use, the poor among them being thus dependent upon charity for the provision of their needs in this respect. The authorities have altogether declined to provide water free of expense for the prison, stating that it is absolutely necessary that orders to this effect should be issued by the Sultan. I hope, however, to find a favourable opportunity of bringing this matter to His Highness' notice in my approaching visit to Fez.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 21.

Report of the Taleb Benyahya on the state of the Prison of Tangier, after his visit there on the 15th December, 1891.

(Translation.)

THERE are two prisons, a large one and a smaller one. I went into the small one first; most of the prisoners in it are people of this town. There were not more than about eight or ten people. One of them had fetters on his feet. The walls of this prison were excessively dirty. The ground was dirty and covered with refuse. The prisoners are all without beds. They are given no water unless they pay for it; this applies even to the poorest. Those who have means obtain food from their families. The destitute are given a small piece of bread every twenty-four hours.

The large prison contains principally mountaineers. The remarks made as to the small prison apply generally to this one also. All the prisoners except one or two have chains on their feet. The ground is still dirtier than in the small prison. The inmates are employed in making baskets. Any one who has a bed of his own uses it, others are compelled to sleep on the ground. What is required is that the wall should be whitewashed, that the place should be swept out twice a-day, in the morning and in the evening. About half-a-dozen mats to cover the floor of the prison would afford the prisoners the necessary sleeping accommodation. Barrels containing water should be placed in different parts of the prison for drinking and sanitary purposes.

No. 22.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 11.)

(No. 1.)
Madrid, January 8, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that since the publication of an article on the 4th instant in the London newspaper the "Standard," on the subject of Morocco, and treating of the acquisition on the part of Great Britain of that portion of the Empire, including the town of Tangier, the Madrid newspapers have been full of articles conceived in a tone of alarm, and calling on the Spanish Government to be on the alert and assert her rights in any question affecting a disturbance of the maintenance of the *status quo* in that Empire.

It is hardly necessary to attach very great importance to the utterances of an irresponsible press, and the Spanish Ministry are far too alive to the excitable temperament of their countrymen, who are wont to seize upon any subject of a sensational character, and to make the most they can out of it in the columns of their newspapers, to treat the present conjuncture of Moorish affairs in any but a spirit of calmness and impartiality.

The inclosed translation of an extract from the Ministerial organ "El Clamor" of this morning, refers to certain proceedings which took place at a Cabinet Council held yesterday under the Presidency of the Queen-Regent, when it was decided that, should circumstances render it necessary, the Spanish cruizer "Alfonso XII" should be dispatched to Moorish waters.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

Inclosure in No. 22.

Extract from "El Clamor" of Madrid of January 8, 1892.

(Translation.)

ON the demand of the Minister of State, it was decided that the cruizer "Alfonso XII" should be kept at readiness at Cadiz, to start for Tangier should circumstances require it, following the example of England, who already has in those waters the "Thunderer," and of France who has also decided to send there the cruizer "Cosmao."

No. 23.

South Morocco Mission to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 11.)

Office of the "Reaper," Ardrossan, N.B., January 9, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE to acknowledge your Lordship's favour of the 7th instant, inclosing extract from a despatch by Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, and I beg to thank your Lordship for your kind attention in this matter referred to, and for the steps taken by Sir Charles Euan-Smith in promoting the interests of this Mission.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN ANDERSON.

No. 24.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 11.)

(No. 7.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, January* 11, 1892, 11 A.M.

I LEARN from my Italian colleague that an Italian man-of-war will arrive here to-morrow.

No. 25.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 12.)

(No. 8.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, January* 12, 1892.

I HAVE just received from Sir John Drummond-Hay a private note, in which he informs me that the rising of the tribes appears to him now to be of a nature which may possibly involve very grave results and serious danger to Europeans. He states that in his opinion it would be advisable for me and my colleagues to write an identic note to Hadj Mohammed Torres, pressing for the immediate deposition of the Basha whose conduct has created so much discontent, a step which he believes would probably appease the malcontents provisionally until the matter is disposed of through the receipt of the Sultan's orders.

I am, however, disinclined to take this step in the absence of special instructions, and I am particularly averse from taking any initiative, being imperfectly acquainted with the real facts out of which the present quarrel has arisen. I would also deprecate the use of any pressure, with the object of bringing about an isolated reformatory measure in an administration which is rotten to the core, added to which there is no guarantee that, if the present Governor be superseded, his successor will be any better than he is. The question arises whether such an occasion as the present, in which, were it not for the presence of men-of-war in this bay, there is no doubt that the Christian community would have been exposed to great danger in consequence of Moorish misgovernment, would not be a favourable one for endeavouring to obtain the establishment of a new Government, founded on more enlightened principles, at Tangier and the vicinity, as being the diplomatic head-quarters of the Moorish Empire.

As I anticipate that my colleagues may approach me as to what line of conduct ought to be pursued at this juncture, I venture to hope that I may at an early date be placed in possession of your Lordship's views on this matter.

No. 26.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 12.)

(No. 10.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, January* 12, 1892.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 6, I have learnt that the Moorish Government have also communicated officially to the German and Austrian Ministers a copy of their note to the French Chargé d'Affaires.

No. 27.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 2.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, January* 12, 1892, 11·30 P.M.

I DOUBT whether the course suggested in your telegram No. 8 of yesterday would lead to any practical result, and it might be much misinterpreted by foreign Powers as well as by the Sultan.

Until the time arrives for the adoption of a more active policy, Moorish abuses must be dealt with with the greatest circumspection.

No. 28.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 13.)

(No. 11.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, January* 13, 1892, 7·20 P.M.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have just heard from M. Souhart, the French Representative here, that he expects one, or possibly two, French iron-clads here to-morrow, and that it is not impossible that the entire evolutionary squadron might call at this port. The Italian iron-clad "Dandolo" will probably arrive to-morrow.

No. 29.

Sir J. Pauncefote to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 14.)

(No. 2.)
Washington, January 5, 1892.

My Lord,

ON receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 259 of the 2nd ultimo on the subject of the controversy between Mr. Stalker and Mrs. Leared, I addressed a note to the United States' Government inquiring whether they had any objection to Mrs. Leared laying the case before the Cadi's Court.

I have received a note from Mr. Blaine in reply, copy of which is inclosed herewith, in which he states that he will answer your Lordship's inquiry as soon as he has received a Report which he has called on the United States' Consul-General at Tangier to furnish on certain features of the case.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Inclosure in No. 29.

Mr. Blaine to Sir J. Pauncefote.

Sir,
Department of State, Washington, December 28, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 18th instant respecting a controversy at Tangier between Mr. Stalker and Mrs. Leared, and also adverting to your former note upon the same subject of the 23rd October last.

It is not the desire of this Government to take a position with respect to Article II of the Madrid Convention of the 3rd July, 1880, which is not fully warranted by the Treaty; and on the 12th instant the Department instructed Mr. Matthews, United States' Consul-General at Tangier, to report upon certain features of this matter, with a view to a reconsideration of the question of jurisdiction which is involved in it. As soon as I have received the information which has been asked for I will gladly give the matter further attention, and will take into consideration the views of Her Majesty's Government with respect thereto. I notice, with pleasure, that in the meantime Mrs. Leared's rights are not being substantially prejudiced, and that her principal interest in the case seems to be that "this important question for future building" may be settled.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES G. BLAINE.

No. 30.

Mr. Egerton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 14.)

(No. 20.)
Paris, January 13, 1892.

My Lord,

M. RIBOT had nothing particular to tell me from Morocco. One iron-clad had been sent there, besides the smaller vessel which first went to that coast. The excitement about Tangier was very great, though the Pasha was removed. He had not ordered M. d'Aubigny to go to his post yet.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 31.

North-West African Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 14.)

132, *Cheapside, London, January* 13, 1892.

My Lord,

I AM instructed by the Directors of the North-West African Company (Limited) to call your Lordship's attention to the arrangement with the Sultan of Morocco, under which he undertakes to pay to the Company the second instalment of 10,000*l.*, being part of the indemnity of 50,000*l.* agreed to be paid. This second instalment becomes due on the 10th day of April next, about three months hence.

The object of this letter is simply to bring the fact before your Lordship in the hope that your Lordship will issue the necessary instructions to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier in respect of the same.

I am, &c.
(The North-West African Company, Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 32.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 6.)
Sir *Foreign Office, January* 14, 1892.

I APPROVE the steps which you have taken with a view to improve the condition of the prisons at Tangier, as reported in your despatch No. 4 of the 4th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 33.

The Conjoint Foreign Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 15.)

My Lord, 36, *Finsbury Circus, London, January* 13, 1892.

ON the 20th November, 1890, we addressed a letter to his Excellency the late Sir W. Kirby Green, then Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at Tangier, urging him to employ his good offices with His Majesty the Sultan to secure an enlargement of the Jewish quarter or Mellah at Mogador, so as to diminish the misery, disease, and mortality arising from the over-crowded state of the houses of the poorer inhabitants.

We beg to inclose a copy of that letter, the original of which we took the liberty of sending open to your Lordship, with a request that your Lordship would kindly forward same to Sir W. Kirby Green, which, as we gratefully acknowledge, you were pleased to do.

Sir W. Kirby Green most readily complied with our wishes; and, as a consequence of his prudent and benevolent action, and of that of Mr. Payton, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Mogador, His Majesty the Sultan graciously received a deputation from the Jewish community on the subject, and showed every disposition to afford them the relief that was sought. His Majesty sent an architect to survey and report on the condition of the Mellah.

It was found that the extension of that quarter was inexpedient, owing to its close proximity to the Moorish Cemetery; but His Majesty gave orders that additional house accommodation should be provided in the merchants' quarter or Kasbah, where many of the more thriving Jews now reside. Unfortunately, His Majesty's benevolent designs are being frustrated through the selfishness and cupidity of the Governor and Administrator of the city and some of the more wealthy owners of property, who are seeking to secure for themselves the benefit of His Majesty's orders, which were intended exclusively for the poor. The manner in which this is being effected is fully explained in a Memorial from eighty-seven of the deserving Jewish poor of Mogador to Mr. Consul Payton, a copy of which we have the honour to inclose.

Grave fears are entertained at Mogador that the selfish designs of the persons above referred to will prevail; and that the terrible evils resulting from the over-crowded state of the Mellah will continue and become aggravated, unless the strongest possible pressure be at once brought to bear on the local authorities.

In these circumstances, we venture earnestly to beg of your Lordship that you will be pleased to direct Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier to strengthen the hands of Mr. Payton in his zealous advocacy of the interests of the poor; and that no effort may be spared to secure for the Jewish inhabitants of Mogador an amelioration of the condition of the Mellah, which is now a disgrace to any community of human beings.

Commending this appeal to your Lordship's benevolent and favourable consideration, we have, &c.

(Signed) JNO. SIMON, *Vice-President of the Anglo-Jewish Association.*
ARTHUR COHEN, *President of the Jewish Board of Deputies.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 33.

The Conjoint Foreign Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association to Sir W. Kirby Green.

Your Excellency, 36, *Finsbury Circus, London, November* 20, 1890.

WE are desired by the Board of Deputies of the British Jews and the Anglo-Jewish Association to seek your Excellency's good offices under the following circumstances.

We have received from our correspondents at Mogador a copy of Mr. Moses Lugasy's letter to your Excellency of the 21st October, 1890, referring to the present deplorable condition of the Mellah in that town. We have also received a copy of the Memorial presented by Jewish inhabitants of Mogador to Mr. Charles A. Payton, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Mogador, on this subject, a copy of which, we understand, had been sent to you; and we are told that Mr. Payton was to report to your Excellency as to the accuracy of the statements embodied in such Memorial.

The description contained in the Memorial of the frightful conditions under which the Jewish inhabitants of Mogador are now living, within the narrow limits of the Mellah, is confirmed by independent and reliable testimony. We are told that in many instances from 18 to 20 persons work, eat, and sleep in a small, dark, and dirty room; that the average number of persons occupying one room is six; that they are huddled together without regard to age or sex; that in some instances as many as three generations are found closely packed together in one noisome and pestilential dwelling. It is not surprising to hear that the consequences of such a state of things are most demoralizing, and that disease and death are met with on all sides. The only remedy, we are told, is for His Majesty the Sultan to erect some 400 or 500 small houses or huts for the reception of this ever-increasing Jewish population. The people are ready and willing to pay any reasonable rent for new habitations. The Mellah should thus be extended, or a supplemental Mellah provided. It is pointed out that fair rents being secured for the new dwellings, this sanitary measure would be an advantageous one for the Imperial Exchequer.

We feel that it would be difficult for our co-religionists at Mogador to prevail on His Majesty the Sultan to enlarge the Mellah without your Excellency's powerful support. We, therefore, earnestly beg of your Excellency, in the interests of humanity and of good morals, to employ your good offices with the Sultan to secure the beneficent measure so urgently required by our co-religionists at Mogador.

Commending this matter to your Excellency's kind and favourable consideration, we have, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN GOLDSMID, *President of the Anglo-Jewish Association.*
ARTHUR COHEN, *President of the Jewish Board of Deputies.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 33.

(Translation.) *Memorial.*

To Mr. Consul Payton.

Honoured Sir,

WE have the honour to inform you that last year we held a meeting for the purpose of finding some remedy out of the crowded and deplorable state we are now living within the narrow limits of the Mellah.

We collected various sums of money for expenses, and sent six delegates to His Majesty to inform him of the horrible condition we are in, and to grant us space of ground to build more houses, so as to relieve us from this sad and miserable state of existence. They were well received by His Majesty, who asked them whether there

was any space in the Mellah for building. They explained to His Majesty the plans which they had in view, and he kindly sent an architect back with them to report as to the possibility of carrying out their wishes, and, at the same time, he promised to do his utmost for our welfare.

He also gave them letters to deliver to the Governor and to the Administrators, to the effect that they were to be present while the architect was surveying the ground, to see that his instructions were properly executed.

In the meantime, we took the liberty to write to his Excellency Sir W. Kirby Green, and begged, in the interests of humanity, to use his influence with His Majesty to secure the beneficent extent so urgently needed.

His Excellency readily complied with our petition, and when he had an interview with the Sultan, did not fail to impress upon His Majesty the utmost necessity there was of extending the Mellah.

And through your great kindness of heart, and the trouble you took in corresponding with his Excellency about our miserable and closely-packed dwellings, you know the accuracy of our statements and the result of our petition. But, to our unbounded sorrow and misfortune, the sudden and deeply-lamented death of our kind benefactor, Sir W. Kirby Green, prevented us from seeing any good results until his Excellency M. Paternôtre, the French Minister at Tangier, visited the Court, and his good offices were equally evoked.

We entreated his Excellency to remind His Majesty of the promises which he was gracious enough to make. His Excellency very willingly complied with our request, and the Sultan kindly reiterated his promises to find a remedy in some way to improve our over-crowded and pestilential dwellings.

Now, our dear and honoured Sir, it seems that His Majesty's orders have duly arrived, and are being put into execution, *but not for our benefit*, and as you are well aware that the attempted proceedings and the verbal demands of our delegates have all one aim, *i.e.*, to come to our aid, who are unfortunately huddled together without regard to age or sex, and not for the wealthier class residents there, who have large and spacious dwellings, and who desire to enlarge them. Also, there are others who desire to sublet them to us at enormous rentals therefore, instead of building for us and the really deserving poor, who exist in noisome and infectious dwellings, which is causing disease and death. And if this state of things be allowed to continue, it cannot but prove detrimental to the general salubrity of the whole town.

Is it just to enlarge the houses for those who do not really require it, and leave us in this deplorable condition?

We appeal to the Blessed Almighty and to your good and generous heart to stand by us and help us in any way which you may think proper, and which would be advantageous to us, and to communicate with the Governor and the Administrators upon this subject.

In the meantime, we beg to inform you that there are thirty-one Government houses which could be built upon, and thus give shelter to 140 or 150 families.

Should the Administrators require guarantees from us for the payment of these rents (6 per cent. being the usual custom), several of our wealthier co-religionists have promised to be surety for us.

Trusting you will excuse this intrusion on your valuable time, we have, &c.

(Signed by eighty-seven of the deserving poor.)

Mogador, November 9, 1891.

No. 34.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 7.) *Foreign Office, January* 15, 1892.

Sir,

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copy of a letter from the North-West Africa Company, calling attention to the fact that the next instalment of the Cape Juby indemnity will fall due on the 10th April next.*

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* No. 31.

No. 35.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 8.) *Foreign Office, January* 15, 1892.

Sir,

A TELEGRAM has been received from Sir H. Hancock asking for a copy of the Judicial Reports recommended by Sir E. Baring, which he is desirous of consulting in connection with a new scheme for Mixed Courts at Tangier.

I have to instruct you to furnish more exact details as to the documents required, in order that they may be forwarded, if possible, to Sir H. Hancock by an early opportunity, in accordance with his request.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 36.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 15, 1892.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, calling attention to the fact that the next instalment of the Cape Juby indemnity will fall due on the 10th April next.

A copy of your letter will be forwarded to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 37.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 16.)

(No. 12 A.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, January* 16, 1892, 2 P.M.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 8 of the 12th instant, I have the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that I was visited this morning by the Italian Minister, who stated to me that the designs attributed to France on Tangier and the Empire of Morocco have greatly alarmed his Government.

With reference, in particular, to the local disturbances at present existing, and which he regarded as fraught with the gravest possibilities, he suggested that I should at once co-operate with him in bringing about a conference of the foreign Representatives at Tangier with the object of moving that simultaneous pressure should be brought to bear on the Sultan to supersede the present Governor, who has rendered himself so unpopular, and that the tribes should be quieted by our letting them know that this had been done.

I felt it incumbent upon me to decline to take action in the sense suggested, partly from the reasons with which I acquainted your Lordship in my telegram above referred to, and also because unanimity of action on the part of the foreign Representatives is a thing which I regard as impossible of attainment on any subject whatever; not only so, but I consider a discussion of delicate topics at this moment might be fraught with some danger. Moreover, as it is probable that the Governor's deposition by the Sultan would put an end to the prevailing excitement, it would seem desirable to await His Shereefian Majesty's decision regarding him. Should the Sultan, however, maintain the Basha, there is little doubt that there will be a dangerous outbreak. Europeans at the present moment are in no danger whatever.

After some conversation, the Italian Minister stated to me that he entirely agreed with me in these views,

The frequent arrival at Tangier of foreign iron-clads has caused so much excitement among the public of this place that I have thought it prudent to suggest to the Admiral of the Channel Squadron that, should he have any intention of dispatching some of the ships under his command here from Gibraltar, it might be advisable to abandon it for the present. I think that the prevailing excitement would be likely to be increased by the appearance of more British ships, whilst there is no doubt that a French squadron would immediately follow them.

No. 38.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 16.)

(No. 13.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, January* 16, 1892, 4 P.M.

THE authorities of Arzila, a small coast town distant from Tangier about 20 miles to the south-west, have received orders from the Sultan to place detachments along the sea-shore to oppose any attempt to land foreign troops. These orders are being complied with with activity.

No. 39.

Memorandum respecting the Right of British Subjects to enter the Ports of Morocco.

On Admiralty, January 2, 1892.

THE Convention of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the Sultan of Morocco, signed at Tangier on the 9th December, 1856, lays down (Article I) that "the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may reside in, and trade to, any port of the territories of the Sultan of Morocco to which any other foreigners are or shall be admitted."

No list of these ports is given in the Treaty, but the following are incidentally mentioned by name in various Articles: Laraiche, Marteen, Mogador, Rabat, Tangier, and Tetuan.

It is also laid down (Article XII) that "the Articles of this Convention shall be applicable to all the ports in the Empire of Morocco; and should His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco open the ports of Meheden, Agadir, or Wadnûn, or any other ports within the limits of His Majesty's dominions, no difference shall be made in the levying of duties, or anchorage, between the said ports and other ports in the Sultan's dominions."

The General Treaty between Great Britain and Morocco of the same date (9th December, 1856) says (Article V) that "all British subjects and merchants who may wish to reside in any part of the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco shall have perfect security for their own persons and property."

This Treaty also contains an Article (XIII) conferring on British subjects most-favoured-nation treatment.

State Papers, vol. xx, p. 1345.

The Treaty of Peace and Commerce between France and Morocco of the 28th May, 1767, which has been confirmed by the Additional Articles signed on the 17th May, 1824, says:—

"Article II. Les sujets des deux Empires pourront trafiquer, voyager, et naviguer en toute assurance partout où bon leur semblera, par terre et par mer, dans la domination des deux Empires, sans craindre d'être molestés, ni empêchés sous quelque prétexte que ce soit."

Ibid., vol. liii, p. 1089.

The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Spain and Morocco of the 20th November, 1861, also lays down (Article XXIII) that "vessels of both nations may touch freely at the ports belonging to either of them."

Mr. Drummond Hay, No. 3, January 1, 1869.

Santa Cruz or Agadir was formerly a port of great importance, but it was closed in consequence of the rebellious state of the Province of Sûs; it was opened again in 1792 and closed again in 1797.

Since then frequent attempts have been made on the part of Her Majesty's Government to obtain the opening of the ports of Agadir and Wadnûn for trade.

Trade Report of Consul Payton for 1882. February 23, 1883. [Parliamentary, 2676.]

In May 1882 His Shereefian Majesty undertook a military expedition to the important Province of Sûs, and visited, among other places, the town of Agadir.

One of the immediate results of this expedition was the opening of the port of Agadir for the importation of "food-stuffs," first solely for the supply of His Majesty's army, but afterwards for trade, in consideration of the distress prevailing in the south and interior of Morocco. It was also announced that a port further south, probably either Assaka or Ifni, would be opened for general commerce, but this was not done.

Ditto for 1883. February 2, 1884. [Parliamentary, 2826.]

The shipment of grain to Agadir, rendered necessary by the drought and scarcity of 1882, almost ceased in 1883.

In November 1883 a Notice was given that Agadir was open for the importation of "food-stuffs" for one year, beginning in December, but this Notice was shortly afterwards withdrawn by the Sultan's orders.

21

Although the port of Agadir is not open to trade, it would appear that no ports in Morocco are formally closed to British subjects by Treaty or Proclamation.

(Signed) GASTON DE BERNHARDT.

Foreign Office, January 16, 1892.

No. 40.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 18.)

(No. 5.)
My Lord, *Tangier, January* 5, 1892.

DURING the short stay I made at Gibraltar on my way to take up my present appointment at Tangier, I was several times brought in contact with Captain Inglefield, the officer who was commissioned to take to the Sultan of Morocco the elephant which had been presented to him by Her Majesty the Queen.

Captain Inglefield told me so much that was interesting regarding his Mission (and which I found had not hitherto been reported), that I requested him to send me in a detailed Report of his adventures and experiences. This he has now done, and I have the honour to inclose this Report, in original, for your Lordship's consideration. It is, as will be seen, divided into four parts. The personal narrative, though somewhat lengthy, still gives a very interesting account of what passes daily in the camp of the Sultan of Morocco when he is engaged on one of his periodical military progresses throughout his country. It serves to exhibit the weakness of the hold that His Majesty really has over his people.

The other three sections of the Report, which deal with the army, the Zemmurs, and the Emperor and his Court, are extremely interesting.

I would suggest that the Report might be printed, and copies of it furnished to the Military Intelligence Department, and any other offices having relations with Morocco.

I would take this opportunity of bringing to your Lordship's notice that Captain Inglefield has evidently succeeded in carrying out the Mission intrusted to him with marked success. It was one of a somewhat unusual character, and as Captain Inglefield, as I understand, received no acknowledgment of his services on this occasion, I would suggest that they might, should your Lordship see fit, be now suitably recognized.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure 1 in No. 40.

Captain Inglefield to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Gibraltar, December* 26, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a Report of my travels in Morocco during the time that I was in charge of the elephant presented by Her Majesty Queen Victoria to the Sultan of Morocco, and afterwards while the guest of His Shereefian Majesty.

For the sake of clearness I have divided my Report under four headings, viz.: Personal Narrative, the Army, the Zemmurs, and the Emperor and his Court.

Under the last three headings I have made statements based upon what I saw and heard, and have given information derived from Kaïd Maclean and from the officers of the foreign Missions, one of whom, the French doctor, has been many years in the country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. S. INGLEFIELD, *Captain, East Yorkshire Regiment, Brigade-Major, Gibraltar.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 40.

Report by Captain Inglefield.

Personal Narrative.

(Confidential.)

IN accordance with instructions received from Mr. White, I left Tangier in charge of the elephant "Stoke," Her Majesty's gift to the Sultan of Morocco, on the 24th August, my destination being Rabat. At the time, I was informed that it was rumoured that the Sultan had left Rabat for Mequinez, and that I might therefore find it necessary to proceed thither. Owing to the fact that the elephant, unless in the company of other elephants, will not enter water to a greater depth than 6 or 7 feet, it was found necessary to select an inland and somewhat circuitous route, crossing the Sebu and other rivers at points where they are fordable. The best road, and, at the same time, the shortest, under the circumstances, was the main road to Fez as far as the River Sebu, and along that road the elephant was therefore dispatched. His coming was known along the whole route to be followed, His Shereefian Majesty having ordered the Kaïds and Bashas of the districts to be traversed to pay him and those in charge all honour, and to supply whatever might be required or even asked for. Orders had also been issued to the Kaïds to personally escort the elephant through their districts, and, that no hitch or difficulties might occur, His Majesty sent Kaïd Maclean to Tangier to travel with the elephant, and render every assistance.

Under Kaïd Maclean's supervision a tent to protect "Stoke" from the heat of the sun, and to screen him when in camp from the gaze of the people, was made at Tangier, and sufficient fodder to last a month, with transport for the same, was provided. A native engineer was also sent by the Sultan to Tangier to render assistance.

It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon when Mr. White dispatched "Stoke" from the Tangier Soko. A number of people collected to see the start, but the excitement among the native population was not great, they having had ample opportunity of seeing "Stoke" during the weeks that he had been at Tangier.

For the first few days only short marches were made, the Mahout fearing that harm might befall the elephant if he marched during the heat of the day, and also that he might get footsore.

On the 26th August the territory of the Basha of Larache was reached at Sidi El-Yemani, and here we halted for the night.

The Basha, whose camp was pitched close to ours, displayed the greatest interest in "Stoke," as did also the people from the neighbouring villages. During the day crowds came to our camp eager to see an animal regarding which they had all heard, probably, a most exaggerated account. The Basha was throughout most courteous and anxious to offer assistance, and when we marched the next morning he struck his tents and followed on, camping close to our encampment.

On the 28th we marched at about 4 A.M., the elephant, escorted by a detachment of Maghazancers, having left an hour earlier owing to his slow rate of progress (about 3 miles an hour). At daybreak we passed the town of Alcazar, the only place of importance that lay along our route. The inhabitants, on "Stoke's" arrival, had turned out *en masse*, and I afterwards learnt from the Mahout that they displayed the greatest interest in the animal. On our arrival we were met by a band playing native instruments (an honour only accorded on special occasions), and by a certain number of people, including the officials of the place. The Basha, who struck his camp after our departure, here caught us up and remained with us for some two hours, escorting us to the limit of his territory. That night we encamped at Ben Auda (now called Remush). Within an hour of the village we were met by an escort of tribesmen under the command of the son of the Kaïd, who was in charge of the district in the absence of his father.

What struck me most here was the appearance of the people. They were, for the most part, thin and wiry, of smallish stature, and with faces bearing the imprint of crime. Some of them were conspicuous for the peculiar manner in which they trimmed their hair, which was arranged in tufts on each side of the head. These, I was informed, were warriors, who, by virtue of their calling, are permitted to wear their hair in this manner.

On our arrival every man, woman, and child rushed out of the village to see the elephant, and while the camp was being pitched the Basha's sons, Si Mahomed and Si Mekee, and some eight or ten horsemen—all well mounted and clad in their finest "haiks"—gave an exhibition of "powder play" in honour of the occasion.

On the 29th August we reached the Sebu at about 7 A.M., and crossed the river without experiencing any difficulty, the water being nowhere deeper than 3 or 4 feet. It had been our intention to strike off from here to the right towards Rabat, but this we were unable to do, the Kaïd of the district declining the responsibility of taking the elephant by cross roads through an unfrequented country.

Accordingly, we continued our journey along the Fez road for a distance of some 6 or 8 miles, encamping that night at Sok Jama-el-Hawafi, a village on the left bank of the Sebu. The next day we moved westward, and pitched our camp at Lalliato. We were now on the main road between Rabat and Mequinez, close to the dreaded Zemmur country. Our guard, furnished by the Kaïd of the village, and responsible for the protection of the camp, fell in at nightfall, the men taking up positions at regular intervals round our tents. During the whole night they challenged, rendering sleep difficult, if not impossible. Whether on that occasion they displayed greater activity than usual I am unable to say, but, as subsequent events will show, there was some cause for their vigilance.

On the 30th August, at the usual hour (4 A.M.), we left for El Kantra, our supposed last halting place. Along the whole route we passed small parties of tribesmen, every man being armed with the long Moorish rifle and with a long dagger. They were men of most ill-favoured countenance, and belonged to the Beni-Hassan tribe. At the time we were unaware of their destination, but later we heard that they were bound for the village we had just left, which was in fear of being attacked by a party of Zemmurs, and after reaching El Kantra we learned that a fight had taken place at Lalliato, and that several men had been killed on both sides.

At El Kantra we first got definite news of the Sultan's movements. All day long strings of baggage animals, Ministers' harems and attendants, passed by our tents bound for Mequinez, and from them we learned that the Sultan had left Rabat for Mequinez viâ the Zemmur country, and that he was encamped outside the town at the very spot we had selected for our next camp.

Early on the 31st August we left for Rabat, but after an hour's march retraced our steps, the Emperor having sent us word by special messenger that he was marching that day into the Zemmur country, and would be greatly obliged by my bringing the elephant to his camp. Accordingly we returned to El Kantra, and from thence proceeded, under the guidance of a man sent by the Emperor, by what appeared a somewhat circuitous route, into the unknown land of the Zemmurs. For hours we travelled under a tropical sun along the banks of a stream leading to the Marmura forest. The heat was intense, and our animals suffered cruelly from the bite of horse-flies. Never have I seen them in such numbers or so large. They were like hornets, and at first I took them for such. Even the elephant's hide was punctured, and before reaching the refreshing shade of the forest he was covered with small patches of blood. The mules and horses fared even worse, the blood literally trickling down their necks and sides.

For four or five hours we travelled without seeing a soul. Here and there we came upon the remains of encampments where large tent villages had stood a few days before, but of the people we saw not one, they having all fled from the district on the approach of the Sultan. At last the Marmura forest was reached, and here by mutual consent a halt was called and the situation discussed. In the distance, on our right flank, partly hidden by the trees, a party of men had been descried. They could be but Zemmurs. Were they friendly, or were we, on entering the stronghold of one of the fiercest and most unruly tribes in all Morocco, about to be attacked? We could form no certain opinion, being totally ignorant of the state of the country. It was, however, generally thought that His Majesty would not have requested me to proceed to his camp had not provision been made to insure my safety, and therefore, after a halt of a few minutes, we pushed on, Kaïd Maclean, myself, and the escort leading, and the baggage animals bringing up the rear, while on each side, at a distance of about 100 yards, rode one of Kaïd Maclean's men, acting as flanking party. For half-an-hour or so we rode on in silence. Suddenly a party of Zemmurs (about ten), all mounted, appeared on our right flank, coming straight towards us. The escort (ten men, some of whom, however, were with the baggage animals) and Kaïd Maclean's men (about half-a-dozen), after murmuring the one word "Zemmurs," silently drew off the cover of their long rifles and advanced towards our supposed enemies, Kaïd Maclean, at the same time, undoing the flap of his revolver case. The Zemmurs carried their rifles horizontally across the bow of their saddles in token that they had no hostile intentions, but this might only be a ruse, and our men were therefore on the alert. As they drew near one of our party rode straight up to them and demanded their business, and we then learned that they had been watching for us since daybreak, the Sultan having made peace with their tribe, and having sent them out to escort us to

his camp. Under their guidance we journeyed on for several hours through an extensive forest of cork trees, emerging eventually on an open plain upon which was pitched the Emperor's camp. Our animals were dead beat, having been eleven hours on the march without a halt, and it was with feelings of great relief that we reached our destination.

Kaïd Maclean at once proceeded to Court, where he met with a most cordial welcome from His Majesty, who expressed great pleasure at his return and satisfaction at the arrival of the elephant. After inquiries regarding our journey, the Sultan requested Kaïd Maclean to convey to me His Majesty's thanks for having brought the elephant to his camp, and, at the same time, he sent me word that he was very desirous of seeing "Stoke," and would be greatly obliged if, before settling down in camp, I would march the animal past his tent. This I did, and His Majesty was greatly pleased at his private view of the elephant, and at being thus enabled to gratify his curiosity without any apparent breach of etiquette, which, in Morocco, demands that nothing be done in a hurry. From between the flies of the tent wall I could plainly see His Majesty and also some of his women, who, in their eagerness to see well, showed themselves. No sooner had "Stoke" arrived in camp than the whole force under canvas, some 30,000 troops and 10,000 camp-followers, flocked towards him, and it required a whole regiment of Askars to keep them back.

After some delay, due to our pack-animals not all having come in, we settled down, our tents being pitched just outside the Askars' camp. By nightfall all our animals, with the exception of two (camels), had reached camp, and these, we next day heard, had been captured by a party of Zemmurs. Fortunately, they only carried forage for the elephant.

The next day, the 2nd September, the Emperor continued his march towards Mequinez. "Stoke" was rather done up after his long and trying march the previous day, but as the distance was not great, he suffered no ill-effects from moving on. An hour after halting every tent was pitched, and at midday the Emperor held his Court. His first care was to make arrangements for receiving over the elephant, which he requested me to deliver to him that afternoon, I having previously signified to His Majesty that I was ready to make the presentation. Accordingly, orders were issued for the whole of the regular army in camp to be paraded, and special instructions were given for the ceremony to be made as imposing as possible.

At the appointed hour "Stoke," with his howdah and trappings on (the greater portion of his body being hidden by a long red cloth which reached to within a couple of feet from the ground), and, preceded by Kaïd Maclean and myself, started in the direction of the Royal tent, where a large open space had been prepared for the presentation ceremony. On the elephant's neck rode the Mahout dressed in red, and on each side walked the two attendants similarly attired, carrying, one of them the howdah-ladder, and the other a spear.

In the centre of the open space was a field-gun, and at one end was a small Royal tent of green and red (the Sultan's colours), the front of which was thrown open. Underneath this tent, and seated cross-legged on a folding camp-bed, sat His Majesty, surrounded by his brother and the following high officials of his Court: Cid Hamed-ben-Moussa, Master of the Household; Cidris-ben-Alallam, Master of Ceremonies; Cid Mahommed-sin-Haji, Acting Vizier; Cid Emfadl Gharneet, Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Cid Mahommed Serrere, Minister for War. Around the open space, which in form was oblong, were drawn up the troops of the regular army, Askars (infantry), and Maghaza-neers and Geesh (regular cavalry). They were formed five and six deep, the Kharabas or regiment of instructors, and the Bokhara regiment, being on the right and left of the Royal tent. On each side of His Majesty, but outside the tent, were the slaves of the Royal Household, numbering some three hundred, and behind the tent, hidden from view by a tent wall, were the ladies of the Royal harem.

His Majesty having signified his readiness to receive me, the Master of Ceremonies advanced to Kaïd Maclean and myself, and, taking me by the wrist, led me across the open space to within some five yards of the Sultan, Kaïd Maclean walking on my left, and the elephant, escorted by his attendants (the Mahout still seated on his neck), following immediately behind. On reaching the Royal presence I saluted, Kaïd Maclean doing so also, but in Moorish fashion. At the same time, the elephant was made to salaam by raising his trunk in the air. His Majesty returned my salute with a bow, and then, through Kaïd Maclean, who acted as my interpreter, inquired whether I had met with every assistance and attention from the Kaids of the several districts through which I had passed. I replied in the affirmative, and then made the presentation, addressing His Majesty to the following effect:—

"I am charged by Her Majesty Queen Victoria to present your Majesty with this

elephant in token of the cordial relations which exist, and which we trust will ever continue to exist, between Great Britain and Morocco. The elephant is a quiet one, and will, it is hoped, bring your Majesty every good fortune."

The Sultan, on my words being conveyed to him, expressed the greatest pleasure, turning towards me and greeting me with the word "Mahabubik" ("Welcome"). At the same time, he placed his hand across his chest, a special mark of favour rarely, if ever, indulged in by the Sultan when addressing a Christian. He then, through Kaïd Maclean, assured me that of all European Monarchs he held Her Majesty Queen Victoria in the highest esteem, and that he greatly valued the handsome present Her Majesty had sent him. In conclusion, he asked after the Queen's health, and made inquiries regarding the date of arrival of Sir Charles Euan-Smith. He also expressed the hope that I would accept some token from him in honour of the occasion.

Turning towards Kaïd Maclean, the Emperor then requested the elephant trappings to be removed, and gave orders for the animal to be fed and watered in his presence. This was accordingly done, the Mahout receiving his instructions in Hindustani from me. The elephant was barely five paces from the Emperor, and for a whole hour His Majesty watched him with the keenest interest, conversing freely with his brother and with the members of his Court, and expressing both wonder and amusement. He also asked many questions concerning elephants in general, and "Stoke" in particular. After the howdah had been removed the Emperor caused the elephant to be washed in his presence, a performance which greatly excited the interest of the thousands present at the ceremony. He also made a very close inspection of the animal, thus prolonging the ceremony far beyond the limits usually assigned to official receptions in Morocco. Before returning to our tents the elephant, in accordance with His Majesty's express wish, was again paraded in front of the tent-wall surrounding the Royal inclosure for inspection by the ladies of His Majesty's harem.

That afternoon, after delivering "Stoke" to the Sultan, I called on the officers of the French and Spanish Missions, with whom I subsequently had lengthy conversations on the manners, customs, modes of fighting, &c., of the people. The next day, the 3rd September, the Emperor again marched, the Zemmurs having removed all supplies from the district, and there being no corn for the horses; but on the 4th a halt was made, the first since we left Tangier. That day I interviewed Cid Emfadl Gharneet, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and laid before him certain questions put forward by Mr. White. Cid Emfadl Gharneet received me with marked courtesy. He expressed himself unable to give me a decided reply at once, it being necessary for him to submit all questions to the Sultan, but he assured me that no difficulties would be experienced in the settlement of the matters I had brought to his notice.

Either on that day or the next, the Sultan requested me as a favour to take down the British flag which I had always kept flying from a flagstaff in front of my tent. He sent me word that there were many wild tribesmen in his camp who did not understand the flying of a foreign flag among His Majesty's tents, and that he feared if I did not accede to his request that I might be insulted by some of his people, a circumstance which he would deeply regret. I replied that the flying of the British flag in my camp made it clear that I was Her Majesty's Representative, and should guarantee me from insult. At the same time, as His Majesty made the request, I would be glad to comply with it, and I also later, and for the same reason, consented to wear a turban and a "sulham" (loose Moorish cloak with hood).

On the 5th September the Sultan made a three hours' march. As the camp moved off it was discovered that some of our camel drivers had deserted, and the howdah was in consequence left behind. Orders were therefore issued to the Kaïd of the tribe to which the deserters belonged to at once find substitutes, and this was done, the Kaïd having to pay 12 dollars to have the howdah fetched.

On the 6th the Emperor made a longer march than usual, being five hours in the saddle. *En route* he halted by a stream, on the banks of which he caused his camp-bedstead to be set up. Seated on this improvised throne His Majesty watched "Stoke" bathe, the members of the Royal Household being seated at some distance in rear on the shingle. First, Kaïd Maclean was called to the Emperor's side, after which His Majesty beckoned to me to approach. On my so doing, His Majesty greeted me with a bow, and expressed the hope that I was not inconvenienced by the heat or by the long march. For some twenty minutes the Emperor remained in conversation with Kaïd Maclean and myself, asking many questions concerning the elephant, and showing great interest in the animal.

Besides ourselves no one was close to the Sultan, the nearest officials being some

twenty or thirty paces in rear. Behind the high dignitaries of the Court, at a distance of fifty or sixty paces from the Emperor, were drawn up His Majesty's Guard of Standard-bearers and an escort of cavalry.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, several hours after the camp had been pitched, my attention was drawn to a number of tribesmen fleeing from the camp. They were, I was informed, friendly Zemmurs who had come into camp believing that they were safe. The Emperor had, however, ordered the arrest of some of them, and their comrades in a panic were fleeing to the woods. The tribe had broken faith with His Majesty in some way, but how I was unable to ascertain. A party of these Zemmurs in leaving the camp passed by the river, where they made prisoners of several of the Emperor's water-carriers, taking with them also a number of mules.

That night the Sultan sent out a force of 3,000 or 4,000 men with orders to surprise and attack a portion of the Zemmur tribe whom he desired to punish, and the next morning he advanced with the remainder of his troops in camp to their support. I knew nothing of this at the time, neither did Kaïd Maclean, and it was only at about 6 A.M., when on the march, that we became aware of the Sultan's intentions and dispositions. After about an hour's travelling we caught up the Emperor (who was one of the first that morning to leave camp), and with him several regiments posted on the projecting spurs of a range of hills and firing at an enemy concealed in a wooded ravine below us. A mountain-gun was also in action firing in a desultory way at long ranges, and at nothing in particular. No attack was made in force, the troops being only partly deployed. Several regiments were pushed forward into the wooded ravine below us where fighting was going on, while others were posted on the brow of adjacent hills, their duties apparently being confined to watching. An hour later the Sultan moved on towards the right flank of the enemy (some of whom could at times be seen retreating from the ravine where they were first attacked), and having detached a party to guard his right he pitched his camp close to the scene of hostilities. It was not his intention to punish the tribe severely, and he therefore ordered his troops to camp after fifteen of the enemy had been killed and some twenty-five prisoners taken. Of his own men six lost their lives through looting. They entered a village before the tribesmen had been driven out, and being outnumbered were killed.

We had hardly pitched our camp and settled down when information was brought in that the elephant's howdah had been captured and was in the hands of the Zemmurs. Kaïd Maclean at once proceeded to Court to inform the Sultan, and an escort of cavalry was dispatched to the scene of the occurrence. In due course it returned with the frame-work of the howdah, cut about and damaged, and still in its box. The Zemmurs had found it too weighty to remove, and had therefore only taken away the cushions. His Majesty on hearing these particulars expressed the greatest indignation and wrath, and forthwith sent the tribe the following characteristic message: "If the cushions of my howdah are not returned by to-morrow morning, may God make my arm long enough to reach you." Fortunately, they were returned, for had they not been the Sultan would probably have turned back and recrossed the Zemmur country, driving the tribesmen before him and laying waste their land.

For four days, however, he halted, partly, no doubt, owing to the howdah incident, and partly in consequence of difficulties which had arisen with the Beni M'Tir tribe. What these difficulties were I was unable to ascertain. The tribe had somehow incurred His Majesty's displeasure, and, to make amends, had sent in 100 of their wives to ask for mercy. For two whole days these women sat before the Sultan's tents praying for pardon, their faces unveiled and disfigured by cuts self-inflicted, or plastered with clay. To propitiate the Sultan they also made sacrifices of oxen and sheep, allowing these animals to slowly bleed to death before the Royal inclosure.

The second day in the evening the Sultan bade them send their husbands into camp, and at the same time he gave them assurances that so long as their tribe obeyed him and kept open the roads he would not quarter his army upon them.

On the 12th September, all difficulties having apparently been overcome, the Sultan marched for Mequinez, and that morning pitched his camp within sight of the town. It was expected that on the morrow, or at the latest within forty-eight hours, he would make his public entry; for never—so I was informed by Kaïd Maclean—had His Majesty encamped outside the walls of one of his capitals without forthwith entering it; but on the present occasion, instead of entering Mequinez, he moved southward against the Beni M'Tir tribe, who had refused to accept as their Kaïd the man he had placed over them, and quartered his army in their country.

On the 15th and 16th the Emperor halted. His camp was pitched among fields of Indian corn, which served as forage for the horses and baggage animals. All the crops

that were within reach of the army were, by the Sultan's orders, destroyed, and all huts or stacks of hay in the neighbourhood were burned to the ground.

On the 16th September the Emperor announced his intention of leaving for Mequinez, but that afternoon he heard that no less than fifty villages had declared against him, the people having struck their tents and fled to the hills. They had been required to send in prisoners as guarantee for their future good behaviour, and this they refused to do. His Majesty accordingly marched after them, and on the 18th he encamped with his whole army within 8 or 10 miles of a saint house, where they had taken refuge in the belief that they were safe from attack. But the Sultan declined to recognize the protecting saint, and as soon as his camp was pitched he gave his troops *carte blanche* to loot the tribesmen's camp.

On the order being issued, the majority of the troops in camp—certainly not less than 20,000—sallied forth, the regular cavalry and the tribal levies first, and the Askars (infantry) following. They were absent till nightfall, when they returned laden with loot, tents, carpets, cooking utensils, &c., and driving before them, in separate herds, some 10,000 head of cattle. They also brought in about forty prisoners. It was the Emperor's wish that I should not leave the camp as the country was in a dangerous state, and I therefore remained behind, but Kaïd Maclean went out with the army, and from him I learned that the Beni M'Tir at once fled on the approach of the Sultan's troops. They had pitched their encampment along the foot of a range of hills at the edge of a fertile valley, and on arrival of the Emperor's army retreated up the hills, abandoning all their worldly possessions. As they fled they kept up a running fire with the advancing troops. Regiment after regiment immediately on arrival, before even the village had been evacuated, commenced to loot without taking the smallest precaution to guard against a counter-attack. Fortunately for them none was made, or they would certainly have suffered severely.

The troops looted all the property they and their horses could carry, and what they were unable to take away was by the Sultan's orders destroyed.

The following day the Emperor advanced to the scene of the previous day's operations, and pitched his camp on the very site occupied by the Beni M'Tir, and that morning he again sent a force against them, but this time with orders to fight and make prisoners.

From the camp firing could be seen on the side of a hill about 2 miles distant, and some three or four hours later the troops returned, bringing with them about 400 prisoners and some twenty heads, the custom being to at once decapitate any prisoner who declines to submit to the Sultan. Many were also killed and wounded, but I was unable to obtain anything like a correct estimate of their number. Possibly, the Beni M'Tir may have lost 100 killed and as many wounded.

The next day was spent by the Emperor in issuing orders connected with Beni M'Tir affairs, and receiving the submission of the people. The women again came in and begged for mercy for their tribe, sitting and wailing for hours before the Sultan's tents, some of them wounded, and others carrying wounded children. I was not a witness of this piteous sight, our tents being some distance from the Royal inclosure, but I could plainly hear the wailing of the women.

That evening the Emperor sent for them, and to each he gave a piece of cloth and some money, bidding them return to their homes. He also expressed to them his regret that the misdoings of their husbands should have entailed punishment which necessarily caused them great affliction.

On the 21st September the Sultan started for Mequinez, but that day he only made a two hours' march, encamping about 15 miles to the south-west of Fez, and about 30 miles from Mequinez.

On the 22nd the Emperor again moved forward, his intention being to encamp within 10 miles of the town preparatory to making his public entry the following day; but during the march he changed his plans and went straight into Mequinez, sending back word to his officials and his troops, who were some miles behind, to follow on.

Owing to the Sultan's sudden change of plans, "Stoke" made his entry with only his pack on. As he reached the gates of the town, an artillery salute from the town battery was being fired in honour of the Emperor's arrival. The road near the gate was blocked for several hundred yards with mules laden with camp equipage, troops mounted and dismounted, Court officials, grandees' harems and camp followers, all striving to reach the gateway, and through this throng "Stoke" forced his way. Kaïd Maclean and I experienced some difficulty in keeping near him, but eventually we emerged through the gateway without mishap. On entering the town a strange sight met our gaze. Along both sides of the narrow dusty road leading to the Palace were densely packed, three and

four deep, an immense crowd of Moors, among whom were a large number of women. On the roofs of the houses and adjoining walls were also perched crowds of women, many of them with children, all gazing with intense interest at "Stoke." So great was their astonishment, that many in their excitement dropped their face coverings. As the elephant drew near, some in the roadway shrank back through fear against the doorways of their houses, while others turned and sought refuge behind a doorway or a wall. Slowly, amidst this scene of excitement and enthusiasm, "Stoke," preceded by Kaïd Maclean and myself, passed through the town to the Palace gates, and from thence to His Majesty's private entrance. Here some delay occurred, the Sultan having arrived unexpectedly, and no arrangements for the reception of the elephant having been made, but as soon as possible a court-yard within the precincts of the Palace was placed at the disposal of "Stoke," and here he remained for several days. Later, better accommodation was provided, an open space near a large tank, in the Sultan's private grounds, being specially reserved for the elephant and his attendants. The following day I visited the city, and in passing under the market gateway counted twenty-six heads nailed by the ear to the wall above the door. These were the heads taken by the Sultan on the 19th. A few days later I repassed the spot, but the heads had disappeared; they had been sent to Rabat and Morocco, there to be nailed to the gates of the town as a warning to traitors.

On the 25th September the Sultan went to Mosque in state, and "Stoke" appeared for the first time at a public function. He was fully equipped with howdah and trappings, and was given by the Sultan the first place of honour, *i.e.*, immediately in front of the Sultan's led horses. First came the regiment of Instructors, as guard, under Kaïd Maclean, with drums playing; then the Master of the Ceremonies, followed by the elephant and the Sultan's led horses; and, lastly, the Sultan in the gilt carriage given many years ago by Queen Victoria to his father. All along the route followed, about half-a-mile, were drawn up the Askars and dismounted cavalry, and as the Sultan approached they saluted, the former by presenting arms, and the latter by bending low to the ground and calling out, in Arabic, "God bless our lord." On the return journey the same order was maintained, but the Sultan rode. On each side of him were a number of slaves of the Royal Household, two of whom kept off the flies by flicking white cloths, while a third held over the Emperor the red umbrella of State, a handsome parasol of red and green silk (made in Paris), mounted on a pole 12 feet long.

On the 26th September I called on the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and was much struck with the interior of his house, which was very artistically decorated, the floors and part of the walls being inlaid with delicate mosaics or small tiles, and the woodwork, doors, arches, and a balcony supported by pillars, being elaborately carved and painted.

While at Mequinez several instances of the manner in which the Law is administered in Morocco came to my knowledge.

The following two occurred during my stay, and are typical cases:—

1. A Moor of position and influence came up to Court on the 29th September, dressed in his finest clothes, and with all the swagger peculiar to the well-to-do Moor, to answer a summons from one of the Sultan's Ministers. No sooner had he put in an appearance than he was seized by two soldiers or slaves, stripped of his fine clothes, daggers, money, &c., and laid out on the ground, where he was flogged by four slaves, relieved every few minutes. His punishment was 500 lashes, but as the man he had robbed was the one who superintended the administration of justice, he received nearly double. His punishment over he was dragged up, loaded with chains, and thrown into prison. His offence was robbery. He had been intrusted with 5,000 or 6,000 animals (horses, mules, &c.), and told to take them to a certain place. On his arrival there he reported that half his animals had died on the way, whereas he had sold them and kept the proceeds, thereby misappropriating a considerable sum. He must have been fully aware that if detected he would be killed, or half killed, yet he chose to run the risk—as Moors nearly always will. If caught they do not blame themselves or repent, but console themselves with the reflection, "It is the will of God, "It was so written," &c.

2. The Governor of a district, a very powerful man, with palaces and wives, and horses, and slaves, and great wealth, was ordered up to Court on the 28th September by the Emperor, and on arriving there was seized, stripped of his fine garments, put in chains, and sent to prison for life. The following day his slaves, women, household goods, and treasure were brought to the Emperor, who, in consequence of the Kaïd's disgrace, became the rightful owner. In this case the man only got his deserts. He had called on his tribe to wipe out the disgrace of having men in prison by buying them out, and when they had, after months of stinting, collected the necessary sum, he kept the money for his own private use.

While at Mequinez I was on several occasions kept awake by the howlings of a

"saint," who, posting himself close to our house, cried out without intermission for hours together. Samts are madmen, or pretended madmen, who pray at the top of their voice night and day. The people give them money, not from motives of charity, but that good may accrue to them. These "samts" will receive money from Christians, but at the same time they will curse them, saying that to give money is all that they are fit for. They are fanatics, and in Mequinez, one of the most fanatical towns in the whole Empire, they abound.

On the 29th the Sultan went to Muley Idris, a saint-house about 15 miles off, to pray, and the following morning he returned to Mequinez.

On the 30th Kaïd Maclean and I went to the Minister of War's house, he having asked me to come and see him. We were shown into a square room, along one side of which were laid couches, occupied by three Moors, friends of the Minister. In the centre of the room were placed three chairs for Kaïd Maclean, the Minister, and myself. Shortly after our arrival (3 o'clock in the evening) tea and sweets, and afterwards coffee, were brought in by two slave girls (unveiled), who were constantly in and out of the room at the call of their master. I was surprised at their being admitted in my presence, and can only suppose that as Kaïd Maclean and I were the only Christians present the Minister did not think it necessary to exclude them. Besides which, they were not the most fascinating members of his harem. The room in which the Minister received us was most artistically decorated, the floor and part of the walls being inlaid with mosaics of many colours, and the plaster or stone of the walls being worked or cut in arabesques of various designs, while over the doorways and in the upper corners of the room were set arches and cornices of woodwork most delicately carved, and coloured in keeping with the arabesques.

Shortly after reaching Mequinez the Emperor sent me positive assurances that my papers would be ready by the 28th September, and that on that day I should be able to start for Tangier, but as the time drew near I was put off. First, I was told that His Majesty had, through indisposition, been unable one day to come to Court, and that therefore there would be delay in the preparation of my letters; then, such messages as the following were sent me: "The letters will be ready to-morrow;" or, "Our lord could not send you away in such a hurry;" or, "Our lord will give you a letter to the Queen to say he detained you," &c. The Sultan and his Court could not or would not understand that I was in a hurry, and at last I resigned myself to the inevitable, and gave up all hopes of reaching Tangier by the expiration of my extended leave.

On the 30th September the Emperor sent me by Kaïd Maclean an invitation to "a feast" to be given in my honour on the morrow in the Palace gardens, and at the same time he requested me to invite the officers of the foreign Missions should I desire to do so. I at once wrote off to the French and Spanish officers, two of whom accepted. At the appointed hour, 10·30 A.M., they came to Kaïd Maclean's house, and we rode out together, Kaïd Maclean showing the way.

On arrival we were met by the Sultan's cook, who informed me that the Emperor had placed his uncle's private residence at my disposal, and that the dishes were laid out in one of the upstair rooms for my inspection. They were arranged in two rows, eight or nine in each row, and consisted of earthenware plates with earthenware covers, and of trays resembling sieves on short legs with straw covers like beehives. Each dish contained about six or eight pounds of meat cooked in various ways. The food was well cooked, but not very palatable, it being strongly flavoured with native seasoning. The party consisted of Kaïd Maclean, the two officers of the Missions, and myself. We were provided with a table which was laid as in Europe, and with knives and forks, and the repast passed off very satisfactorily.

On the evening of the 1st October the Sultan's presents were brought me, a horse with saddle and trappings, a sword of honour, and a gun. I desired the officials who brought them down to convey to His Majesty my best thanks, and having tipped them, in accordance with the custom of the country, they withdrew. The Sultan at the same time sent me four swords, two for officers who accompanied our late Minister to Morocco in December last, one for the Senior Naval Officer, Gibraltar, who rendered great assistance in the disembarkation and re-embarkation of "Stoke" at Gibraltar, and one for Mr. Smith, agent for the line of steamers by which the elephant was brought from India.

The following day, it being discovered that the horse given me was lame through a cut above the fetlock, and that the saddle was damaged, the Sultan gave orders for others to be sent me, and before I left Mequinez the horse was exchanged. The saddle has not yet reached me, but I hear it is *en route*.

On the 2nd October I again witnessed the ceremony observed on the occasion of the Sultan going to Mosque. It was identical to that of the previous week, but on the return journey His Majesty made a short halt to signify his acceptance of some parcels of silk,

presents from the merchants of Mequinez. No sooner had they placed their parcels in the hands of the Royal servants than they turned and fled, the presumption being that the dazzling light of His Majesty's presence compelled them to hurry away.

At last, on Sunday, the 4th October, the brother of the Minister of Foreign Affairs brought me my "road letter." He should also have given me replies to Mr. White's letters, but he only handed me one, promising, however, to give me the remainder in the morning. But when the morning came I was again put off, and I left (at 2·30 P.M.) without the replies I had been so often promised. I had over-stayed my leave, and was most anxious to get back to Gibraltar. The Sultan and the members of his Court had been told this again and again, but they would not believe it. To them it was sufficient that I was the guest of the Sultan, and they expressed themselves quite unable to understand how, under such circumstances, I could possibly wish to get away. During my journey to Tangier, and I travelled alone with no European with me, I met with every assistance from the Kaïds in charge of the districts I traversed and from the men of my camp. I made very long, and, for the pack animals, very trying marches, travelling three consecutive days for over twelve hours, yet I never had a word of complaint from the mule-drivers or from my escort, several of whose horses were quite knocked up.

No incident occurred during my march, and I reached Tangier on the morning of the 9th October in time to catch the boat to Gibraltar.

The Army.

I took with me to Morocco a copy of the Confidential Report on Morocco compiled in the Intelligence Department of the War Office, with the view of obtaining information on points required, and of correcting, if necessary, the chapter on the military forces of Morocco which "is largely derived from articles in foreign military periodicals, and is given for what it is worth." This I was able to do to some extent, and it therefore may not be out of place here to record briefly some of the information obtained.

The Sultan's army is composed:—

1. Of Askars (infantry), which are furnished from all the tribes, including the Bokhara, Sherada, Sheraga, and Ludaya, each tribe being required to send a contingent of men (who are changed practically as often as the Kaïd desires); and

2. Of tribal levies (Naiba), mounted and foot soldiers, furnished by all the tribes except the four above alluded to.

These four, in accordance with ancient custom, are exempt from furnishing tribal levies, but in lieu they supply permanent cavalry, strength about 3,000, who are employed on Court duties only. They pay no taxes and receive from the Sultan "ratib," a small monthly payment. Besides the above Maghazaneers (all permanent cavalry are called thus), the Kaïds of certain towns enlist men for their own district for escort purposes and police duties. These men are only paid by "tips," the amount of which regulates the number of men enlisted. Their total strength is about 7,000. To distinguish the Maghazaneers of the four favoured tribes from the others, the former are called Geesh.

The Askars are formed into regiments, and number from 20,000 to 30,000 men. They are all, with the exception of one regiment quartered at Rabat, under Kaïd Maclean for instruction, and are drilled according to the English drill-book, English words of command being used. All are armed with breech-loaders, principally Henry-Martinis, Fusil Gras, and Comblane rifles. The cavalry and all tribal levies are armed with the long Moorish rifle, and each tribe makes its own gunpowder.

The artillery is under the French Mission. There are a number of guns distributed about the country, but they are of little use. The Sultan has generally one or two mule batteries with him. Moorish gunners do not understand sighting their guns.

Notwithstanding the lack of good communications, the Naiba could be mobilized with great rapidity, the men being always ready to fight, and accustomed to long marches.

The regular army, cavalry and infantry, can march as much as 30 miles a-day for six days. It did so some years ago when fighting in the Soos country, where provisions were scarce.

Lack of supplies along the route is the greatest obstacle to military expeditions, there being no organized transport. The pack animals are sufficient to carry the camp equipage, and that is all. Forage must be obtained locally, or the animals die.

The army sometimes marches at night, when it travels wonderfully well. Even on the darkest nights regiments do not get separated. Moors make capital scouts; they glide along the ground silently and rapidly, often holding a branch in front of them, under cover of which they advance without being noticed. When passing through the Zemmur

country the Sultan lost many men in this way, through the tribesmen creeping up to the sentries and stabbing them.

Individually the men are brave, and collectively they will advance under a heavy fire, but they are liable to panics, and on the first reverse will often break and flee. When once launched into action, it is impossible to control their movements.

The Askars are feared by all the tribes, for there is no cruelty they will not perpetrate. They will even hack and mutilate women and children. When prisoners of war are taken they are chained together in gangs of twenty-five, heavy iron collars being fastened round their necks. The chain itself is very heavy, and the men are linked close together. After a few hours' march the weight of the chain becomes almost unbearable, and the weakest succumb and drop. If the Kaïd in charge is kind-hearted he will call a halt, continuing his march a little later when his prisoners have had some rest. If not, and it is to be feared that such is often the case, he will order the guard to thrash or bayonet in the leg or arm any man who has fallen, and by this means he compels him to drag on a little further. At last a time comes when torture has no effect, and the worn-out and half-senseless prisoner hangs on the chain, unable to move forward. His collar is so arranged that he cannot be released without undoing the collars of those on one side of him as far as the end of the chain, a matter requiring some time and a certain amount of trouble, and therefore to save both time and trouble he is decapitated. The body drops through the chain, the head is placed in a basket, and the gang moves on.

I was aware of this custom when on the 22nd September I passed the 400 Beni M'Tir prisoners marching towards Mequinez, and when I saw them again at 5 o'clock in the evening in a court-yard of the Palace after marching, without a halt, for ten hours, I dreaded to look along the chains for empty collars. They had marched 30 miles under a burning sun, and lay huddled together on the ground motionless, like 400 corpses. A quarter of an-hour later I repassed the spot, and they had all gone—to prison, many of them for life. I never heard whether any prisoners were decapitated that day, but I subsequently saw more heads nailed to the market gateway at Mequinez than were reported to have been taken on the day the Sultan fought the Beni M'Tir.

The Sultan's army being composed of men of nearly all tribes, among whom often a deadly feud exists, it happens not unfrequently that disturbances and free fights occur in the Imperial camp. A few years ago the men furnished by four tribes were employed in cleaning out a tank in the Sultan's grounds at Mequinez (the one by which "Stoke" was encamped). Differences arose, and a *mêlée* ensued, each tribe fighting on its own account. Although the Sultan's camp has, I believe, never been attacked at night, the officials at Court consider it is some danger when passing through disturbed districts, and not without reason, for a resolute attack by 5,000 men or even less would probably result in the Sultan being routed, the camp being straggly, and not pitched with a view to resisting an attack. In very dangerous country, on the advice of Kaïd Maclean, the tents have at times been pitched closer together, but this arrangement was distasteful to many, as it caused crowding, and it was therefore not adopted. Sometimes a trench is dug round the camp, a mountain-gun being placed at each corner, and this is considered a safe defence, as Moors do not train their horses to jump. Several thousand sentries are at times kept under on duty, but notwithstanding this, in dangerous country the troops are at times kept under arms all night. This occurred on several occasions when I was with the Sultan in September last. None of the high officials slept on those nights; they feared an attack.

When the army is ordered out of camp, either Kaïd Maclean or the Minister for War commands. One or the other goes out, but both never, that is, not in an official capacity. Sometimes the Emperor himself directs the operations.

Every year the Sultan journeys through some portion of his dominions, taking with him a force of from 30,000 to 40,000 men—sometimes more—for which camp equipment is provided. After a march, the first encampment marked out is the Emperor's, and until the pole of His Majesty's own tent is raised, not a tent is allowed to be pitched.

His Majesty's tent is placed on the highest ground of the encampment, and faces invariably towards the east. Around it is a tent-wall, which incloses also the tents of the Royal harem spread over an area of some 2 acres, and outside the tent-wall are the guns, the Royal stables, and the camps of the high dignitaries of the Court and of His Majesty's Ministers, the whole being surrounded by a circle of tents, the encampments of His Majesty's picked troops. At a distance of some 250 yards from the Royal camp is the Askars' camp, in the centre of which are pitched the Minister of War's tents. Between these two camps is the Soko, or market, where the inhabitants of the district bring in supplies for sale, and around both camps are posted, at a distance varying according to the nature of the country and the state of the inhabitants, the tribal levies, each occupying an encampment of its own, and furnishing sentries for outpost duty at night. The Sultan

nearly always marches at dawn. During the time that I was in His Majesty's camp gun-fire was at a quarter-past 4, and at half-past 4, if the Sultan intended to march, the "tibble" (native instrument) was sounded. An hour later every tent was struck, and every pack animal laden, and the whole vast encampment was on the move. All pack animals not carrying tents are fitted with strong pannier baskets, into which all loose articles are placed, and as pack animals never have their packs removed unless a halt for at least forty-eight hours has been ordered, no time is lost. In the same way, in pitching the camp no delay occurs. Once the site for the Sultan's tent is selected, the tent-men of the several camps proceed with their mules and baggage to their camping-ground, the exact site of which is pointed out to them by an official specially detailed for this duty.

The Zemmurs.

The Zemmur country lies between Rabat and Mequinez, reaching close to the former place and to within some three hours of the latter, and is marked on the latest official War Office Map as unexplored country. The inhabitants allow no one to pass through their country, and it is only traversed when the Sultan marches through it with his army. Even then, although the Emperor may have made peace with the tribe, the road is very dangerous for stragglers, for a Zemmur recognizes no other tribesman as his friend, and never spares a stranger.

No Christian other than Kaïd Maclean, his brother, and the officers of the Foreign Missions attached to the Sultan's camp, had, prior to my arrival with "Stoke," ever penetrated into the Zemmur country, and it was therefore with eagerness that I availed myself of the Emperor's invitation to proceed with him to Mequinez.

My experience of the Zemmurs more than confirmed the accounts I had read of them. They live mainly by fighting and robbery, but not entirely so, the interior of their country, especially towards the east, being here and there cultivated. Barley seemed to be the only crop grown. I nowhere saw Indian corn or gardens, as in other districts.

Although at peace with the Emperor, having paid tribute to His Majesty when at Rabat, certain sections of the tribe refused to come into camp for fear of being made prisoners. But, to show that they recognized the Sultan, they paraded on a hill about a mile from camp, about a thousand strong, and all mounted, and, having shown themselves, retreated to their stronghold, the Marmura forest.

As a race, the Zemmurs are very daring and courageous. They hold life very cheap, and risk their lives daily. Out of fifty brought in one day to the Emperor's camp, there was hardly a man not scarred by a sword-cut or a bullet-wound.

One night, when 3,000 sentries were on duty round the Sultan's camp, patrolling and challenging without intermission, a Zemmur crept through the line of outposts, and, after traversing half-a-mile of open country, reached our camp. Creeping up to within ten yards of our tent he quickly cut the footropes of one of Kaïd Maclean's horses, and, swinging himself across the animal's back, galloped off at full speed across the open plain, down a steep incline, and away into the woods, before any attempt could be made to stop him.

One thing struck me particularly in the Zemmur country: you see hardly any old men. I asked the reason, and was told that, as the Zemmurs were always fighting, they generally met with a violent death before attaining old age.

The interior of the Zemmur country (I refer to the districts lying between Mequinez and Rabat, and not to the south of this line) consists of an open plateau considerably above the level of the sea (perhaps 800 feet or 1,000 feet). To the north and to the west this plateau is inclosed by a forest of cork trees, and to the east by hills, beyond which lies the Plain of Mequinez. Near these hills is a large lake, called Diat Romi, the only one I came across in the Zemmur country. According to the Moors, an earthquake many years ago engulfed a Christian city, and the lake appeared in its place—hence its name.

The Zemmurs are credited with harbouring and enlisting in their ranks outlaws from any other tribe, no matter what their offence may be; but this does not prevent their retaining the same code of honour which characterizes the Moorish race. If a Zemmur pledges himself to be responsible for you, he will, I am told, keep his word.

When at Mequinez, a Zemmur offered to escort Kaïd Maclean back to Rabat through his country, and Kaïd Maclean was inclined to accept the offer, feeling sure that he would be safe under the man's care.

The Zemmur would probably have escorted Kaïd Maclean in perfect safety *so far as the authority of the section of the tribe to which he belonged extended*, but beyond that his presence would be no safeguard, and therein lay the danger. He would have treated Kaïd Maclean as an honoured guest, have killed sheep in his honour, have made offerings of

fowls, &c., and have personally escorted him, but at any minute he might say, "My people are at war with those of the next district; you must now go on by yourself," and to go on in that country without protection would be certain death.

The Emperor and his Court.

When on the march I frequently saw the Sultan, and I also had several interviews with His Majesty. Whenever I met him he was most courteous in manner, and always most solicitous regarding my welfare. On reaching his camp he placed me under the special care of Kaïd Maclean, to whom he gave instructions that I should be paid all attention. He gave orders to supply me with whatever "mona" I required for myself and for my men, and when I reached Mequinez he offered me a house and a guard. He again and again expressed great pleasure at Her Majesty's gift, and was for ever sending me messages that he desired me to remain "yet a little longer," that he might show his appreciation of the present I had brought him.

No sooner had he arrived at Mequinez than he sent for his architect, and ordered him to build an elephant-house at Fez, in accordance with a design drawn by Kaïd Maclean and myself. He also gave orders for from 50 to 100 tons of hay to be bought in England and sent to Morocco for the elephant, and expressed his intention of replacing the brass bands round "Stoke's" tusks by gold ones.

The Emperor is one of the busiest men in Morocco, for he transacts all Court business himself. He goes to Court at 5 o'clock every morning, except, I believe, Fridays, and remains there till 10 or 11, or even later. In the afternoon he again holds his Court, transacting business for two or three hours; and besides this he works in private. During official hours Kaïd Maclean and all the high officials are required to be in attendance.

In matters of importance the Sultan, wisely, often keeps his own counsel, and in minor matters he not unfrequently keeps his plans secret, even from his most confidential advisers. Thus, it often happened in camp that the high officials were in complete ignorance of His Majesty's plans for the morrow, as to whether a halt or a march would be made, or whether an expedition was to be sent out. And at Mequinez a similar uncertainty existed; one day it would be said that the Emperor had decided to at once leave for Fez, and the next day this would be contradicted.

Owing to the hatred existing between the several tribes forming the Moorish Empire, a general rising against the Emperor (although many would gladly see him deposed) is not greatly to be feared, for His Majesty fosters this intertribal hatred, knowing that in its bitterness lies his strength. If a tribe becomes dangerously powerful, he avails himself of the first opportunity to subdue it by setting the neighbouring tribes against it, and by quartering his army in its country.

Personally, the Emperor is not wanting in pluck, and since his accession to the Throne he has reduced to submission tribes who heretofore defied Sultans to enter their territory.

There are no public executions in Morocco. If the Sultan desires to rid himself of an official, he sends for him and orders him to drink a cup of poisoned coffee in his presence, or he has him flogged and imprisoned for life.

Flogging and imprisonment are the two recognized punishments: 2,000 strokes with cow-hides, laid on by four slaves, relieved when tired, is a punishment not unfrequently given. Sometimes death ensues before it is over, but often the man undergoing sentence lingers for weeks. When at Mequinez I heard of a negro slave who received 2,000 lashes for mounting a horse belonging to the Sultan, and 1,000 lashes every following day till the eighth, when he died.

Before leaving Mequinez I was informed on several occasions by Kaïd Maclean that the Sultan and the Members of his Court were very well disposed towards me, and that if I ever returned to the interior I should be certain of meeting with a welcome reception.

I may add that I would also be in a very favourable position for obtaining information concerning the army, &c., should such be required.

I cannot close this Report without a reference to Kaïd Maclean, to whom I am greatly indebted both for his advice and assistance.

Kaïd Maclean and I started together from Tangier, and for six weeks we shared the same tent. All the necessary arrangements *en route* were made by Kaïd Maclean, and to him is due, in a large measure, the success of the Mission.

During my six weeks in Morocco I was very closely associated with Kaïd Maclean. I was a witness of his influence at Court, of his friendly relations with the highest officials of the State, and of the esteem and regard in which he is held by all in Morocco, from the Emperor downwards. I had also the privilege of his close friendship, and the opportunity

of observing how, by sheer honesty of purpose, uprightness of character, and charm of manner, he has compelled even the most fanatically disposed to respect and honour him.

(Signed) F. S. INGLEFIELD, *Captain, East Yorkshire Regiment, Brigade-Major, Gibraltar.*

Gibraltar, December 26, 1891.

No. 41.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 19.)

(No. 14.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, January* 19, 1892, 3·45 P.M.

I HAVE just seen Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres, the Sultan's Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, who has informed me that the assembly of the tribes has been peacefully broken up, and that they have dispersed to their respective homes, in expectancy of the arrival of the Sultan's orders concerning the Basha, as to whose dismissal from his post Torres entertains no doubt. Consequently there appears to be no further need for the presence of one of Her Majesty's ships in this bay, as far as these local disturbances are concerned.

No. 42.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 20.)

(No. 6.)
My Lord, *Tangier, January* 11, 1892.

WITH reference to my despatch to your Lordship No. 114 of the 19th ultimo, I have the honour to forward herewith the translation of a letter I have received from Hadj Mohammed Torres, inclosing translation of a note which the Vizir, Cid Emfadl Gharnit, has, in accordance with the advice tendered by Her Majesty's Government, in conjunction with those of Italy and Spain, addressed to the French Chargé d'Affaires on the question of Tuat.

The note is sufficiently clear and precise, and your Lordship will observe that in it the French Representative is informed that the Moorish Government have already made an appeal to the European Powers requesting their assistance in this matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure 1 in No. 42.

Hadj Mohammed Torres to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) 8 *Jumadi II*, 1309 (*January* 9, 1892).

HIS Shereefian Majesty has seen fit to address to the French Chargé d'Affaires a note on the Tuat question, of which a copy is herewith inclosed to you. This note has been forwarded through me, and His Majesty has commanded me to hand it to the Representative of that Government, and to inform you of this. I have handed it to the same, and herewith inform you of the matter.

Peace.

(Signed) MOHAMMED TORRES.

Inclosure 2 in No. 42.

Cid Emfadl Gharnit to M. Souhart.

(Translation.)

TO our intelligent friend and good counsellor, the promoter of good relations between the two friendly Governments, the Representative of the great French Government, M. Souhart, after much inquiry concerning you, hoping you will be in good health unceasingly.

The Minister, M. Patenôtre, had informed His Shereefian Majesty officially in writing

that it was the intention of his Government to punish the people of Tuat, Gourara, and Tidikelt, on account of the murder of Colonel Flatters and others, and our lord (to whom may God give victory) answered him, also in writing, that the inhabitants of those districts were in subjection to him, the proofs of which were at hand, and that His Majesty has himself the right to punish acts for which they deserve punishment.

As it has come to his knowledge that the French Government is still determined to punish the inhabitants of the said districts, and it appears that they will not desist from that purpose, His Shereefian Majesty has seen it necessary to bring this to the knowledge of the Governments who have great interest in the maintenance of the territorial integrity of Morocco and its honour. Therefore, our lord requests the French Government to state clearly the grounds which show them to be justified in the claims which they advance upon Tuat, Gourara, and Tidikelt, as if they were the same as French territory, it being recognized that every Government can only administer justice among its own subjects, and our lord (to whom God give the victory) has commanded me to write to you to this effect, so that you may communicate this to your illustrious Government.

Finished the 29th Jumadi I, 1309 (31st December, 1891).

(Signed) MOHAMMED-EL-MUFADDAL-BEN-MOHAMMED GHARNIT (may God be for him).

Finis.

No. 43.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 20.)

(No. 7.)
My Lord, *Tangier, January* 11, 1892.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 123 of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit an extract from the "Times of Morocco" of the 9th instant, containing a full retractation of the charges levelled at Cid Bubekir in its issue of the 19th ultimo. This step has, as I am informed, been taken in consequence of the legal proceedings which had been initiated by Cid Bubekir against the newspaper in question.

Any comment upon the conduct of those responsible for causing these reckless statements to be printed is needless.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 43.

Extract from the "Times of Morocco" of January 9, 1892.

WE desire to express our sincere regret that we incautiously made statements in the "Times of Morocco" of the 19th ultimo affecting the character and reputation of Cid Boobker-el-Ganjâwi, the British Agent at the Shereefian Court. We have now reason to believe such statements to have been wholly unfounded, and we beg to withdraw and contradict the same, and to apologize to Cid Boobker for having made them. We trust that Cid Boobker will accept this apology as the best amends it is in our power to make for the injury or annoyance which we have inadvertently caused him.

No. 44.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 20.)

(No. 8. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, January* 12, 1892.

THE recent reports which have been published in the press regarding alleged changes among the functionaries at the Sultan's Court having appeared to me liable to lead to some confusion as to the respective characters, duties, and positions, whether influential or otherwise, of the Vizirs and other officers who form the Sultan's immediate *entourage*, I requested Mr. de Vismes de Ponthieu, on my arrival here, to furnish me with a Report embodying anything of interest regarding those high personages who compose what is currently called the Sultan's Government, which he might have gathered during his recent stay in Morocco, whither he accompanied Sir William Kirby Green on his mission of

1890-91. Of this Report I have now the honour to inclose herewith a copy, for your Lordship's information.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 44.

Memorandum.

Description of all that is known to me about the Sultan's Entourage.

Cid Mohammed-ben-el-Arbi-ben-Mukhtar-el-Jamai (Kebir).—Has been Grand Vizir since 1879. About six years ago he was visited with a stroke of paralysis, since which time he has withdrawn from any active participation in affairs, though retaining his rank and dignity. Sir John Drummond Hay found him somewhat inclined to take up a very haughty attitude as a Mussulman Vizir towards a Christian Representative. He was also credibly accused of having appropriated sums which had been paid into his hand on account of the claims of British subjects.

Cid Mohammed Sinhajé is the Khalifa, or second in command, of the Grand Vizir, and has performed his active duties since the beginning of his illness. These duties are at present chiefly connected with what we should call the Home Department, and Cid Sinhajé comes little to the fore in the Sultan's relations with the foreign Representatives.

Cid Emfadl Gharnit, the Sultan's Vizir for Foreign Affairs, was appointed to that rank and title at the beginning of 1886. He seems to have inherited functions which previously to his appointment belonged to the Grand Vizir's office. The latter was up to that time the most direct channel of communication between the foreign Representatives and the Sultan. There was then, as now, an official resident at Tangier, and thereby placed in direct contact with the foreign Representatives, with the title of Sultan's Naïb, or Agent. The history of the relations between the various tenants of this office and the European Missions seems to show that by using them as a buffer between the latter and his Government the Sultan had in view to place the greatest difficulties possible against the settlement of any affairs in which Europeans were interested. This policy has, speaking in a general way, been quite as successfully as heretofore pursued by Cid Emfadl Gharnit, whose utter disregard of truth—which is notorious even in Morocco—and flagrant insincerity are qualities which, combined with undoubted ability as a diplomatist of the Oriental type, are eminently adapted to insure the success of the object in view—that of opposing an impenetrable barrier to the success of European influences. The Sultan values Gharnit accordingly, and his opinion and advice carry great weight with His Shereefian Majesty. He is probably, after the Chamberlain (of whom *infra*), the most powerful person of the Sultan's *entourage*. For a Moor in his position, Gharnit can hardly be called a fanatic. He is corrupt and prodigal, and altogether a sensualist.

Cid Ali-el-Mesfiwi, the Vizir for Judicial Affairs, is also a person of great power in the realm. He is the channel through which complaints are laid before the Sultan by his own subjects, and presides over everything connected with the administration of justice, such as the nomination of Cadis. It is needless to point out how rich a source of revenue such a position necessarily becomes under the principles which obtain in this country, and it can be no matter for astonishment that Mesfiwi has the reputation of being very corrupt. In 1876 Cid Ali-el-Mesfiwi was sent by the Sultan on a mission to Gibraltar to congratulate the Prince of Wales on His Royal Highness' return from India.

Cid Mohammed-ben-el-Arbi-ben-Mukhtar, called Seghir ("the small one," or "the younger), to distinguish him from his elder brother, the Grand Vizir, is styled Vizir for War and Commander-in-chief of the Shereefian Army. He is a man of some importance, possessing great tribal influence, and being a first cousin of His Shereefian Majesty (his mother was a sister of the Sultan Sidi Mohammed). He is a man of fine physique and affable manners, and appears amenable to European influences. He is the only one of the Court officials who entertained the British Mission of 1890-91 at his house. Kaïd Maclean believes him to be favourably disposed towards Great Britain, and told me that at the time M. Patenôtre proceeded to the Court, immediately after Sir William Kirby Green's death, he (the Feki Séghir) advised the Sultan to court British protection. It was Sir William Kirby Green's purpose to obtain that he should be sent as Ambassador to England after the settlement of pending affairs.

Cid Hamed-ben-Musa, commonly called Ba Hamed, is the Sultan's Chamberlain ("Hajeb"), and wields great power, first, in virtue of his privilege of obtaining access to the Sultan at all times (N.B.—The Vizirs see the Sultan twice every day: once in the morning and once in the evening.), and, secondly, through having won His Majesty's entire confidence, a confidence of which, be it said to his credit, he has never made use to the detriment of the Sultan's interests. In other respects he is a man of mean character, and may be regarded as responsible for any ungenerous acts or behaviour on the part of the Sultan. He is the son of the late Vizir Cid Musa, and the grandson of a slave.

Cid Dris-ben-el-Alam is the Master of the Ceremonies and introducer of the Ambassadors, and *Cid Bengaish* is his Khalifa, or second in command, who generally at official receptions accompanies the foreign Ministers from their residence to the place of reception. These persons come a great deal to the fore in connection with ceremonial matters, but I am not aware that they possess any influence over the conduct of affairs.

(Signed) G. DE VISMES DE PONTHIEU.

January 6, 1892.

No. 45.

Mr. Egerton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 20.)

(No. 29.) *Paris, January* 19, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith, extracted from the "Journal Officiel," the text of an interpellation in the Chamber yesterday on the subject of the disturbances at Tangier.*

In reply, M. Ribot stated that it was true that there had been some agitation in Tangier of late in consequence of disputes ("conflits") between the Pasha governing the town in the name of the Sultan and the natives who complain of his administration, but that it was not directed against the safety of Europeans. Several European nations—England, Italy, and Spain—had sent vessels there by way of precaution, and France on her part had placed a cruizer and an iron-clad at the disposal of the French Resident at Tangier, who had been instructed to disembark the crews should the safety of his countrymen be imperilled, or the crews of ships belonging to other nations landed ("mettaient pied à terre"). According to the latest reports received, the situation had improved, and French citizens were in no danger. The instructions which had been given, and of which the Chamber evidently approved, would be carried out if necessary, but the Government hoped that the incident would not entail further consequences ("n'aura pas de suite"), and that France, at the same time as the other nations, would soon be able to recall the vessels, which she had merely dispatched as a precautionary and protective measure.

Advantage was taken of this interpellation by one of the Deputies to allude to the situation at Tuat, but M. Ribot refused to make any reply, on the ground that the Tuat question was a "question of Algerian police which had nothing to do with Morocco."

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 46.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Foreign Office, January 20, 1892.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier reports by telegraph that the tribal gathering has now peacefully dispersed.

His Lordship is, therefore, of opinion that the presence of a British ship of war is no longer required at Tangier.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

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* Not printed.

No. 47.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 21.)

(No. 15.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, January* 21, 1892, 5 P.M.

WITH reference to my telegram to your Lordship No. 14 of day before yesterday, I have the honour to report that His Majesty the Sultan has dismissed the obnoxious Governor of Tangier from his post, and that his successor has reached Tangier, and will probably be officially proclaimed to-morrow.

No. 48.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 12.)
Foreign Office, January 21, 1892.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 5 of the 5th instant, forwarding copy of a Supplementary Report by Captain Inglefield upon his journey to Rabat and Mequinez in charge of the elephant presented to the Sultan of Morocco by the Queen, and I have to request that you will express to that officer my approval of his proceedings.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 49.

Mr. Egerton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 22.)

(No. 33.)
Paris, January 21, 1892.

My Lord,

M. RIBOT, when I saw him yesterday, observed that he hoped that the excitement about Tangier was calming down. There was some apprehension for the safety of the obnoxious Governor, who was being conveyed from his post to the interior.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 50.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 25.)

(No. 11.)
Tangier, January 16, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have just received intelligence from Fez that the Sultan has issued an order that is now being promulgated throughout the Empire of Morocco, that no house, building, garden, or land is to be sold in any part of the country until His Highness has been offered the refusal of purchasing it. The Sultan is stated to have become possessed of a mania for building houses, which are always intended for his own residence, and of which there are now a very large number half finished in the neighbourhood of the principal towns in the interior.

The Moors, who are very superstitious, regard this as a sure sign that the present dynasty will soon come to an end.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 50*.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 25, 1·55 P.M.)

(No. 16.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, January* 25, 1892, 1 P.M.

"THUNDERER" left for Gibraltar.

No. 51.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 25.)

(No. 17.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, January* 25, 1892, 4·30 P.M.

WITH reference to my telegram to your Lordship No. 16, reporting the departure of Her Majesty's ship "Thunderer" from this bay to-day, I feel it incumbent upon me to inform your Lordship that, though the recent revolt has entirely subsided, and there is at present no risk of danger to Europeans, I have been able to infer, from the language held by my Italian colleague, that neither he nor the French and Spanish Ministers intend making any arrangements for the departure of the iron-clads of their respective nationalities, unless they should receive special instructions to this effect.

The prevailing impression seems to be that France may possibly send, at an early date, an ultimatum to the Moorish Government on the Tuat question.

No. 52.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received January* 30.)

Admiralty, January 28, 1892.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 22nd instant,* and to previous correspondence relative to the right of British subjects to enter Moorish ports, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will state to the Marquis of Salisbury that the Memorandum inclosed does not quite answer the information wanted in this Department.

2. What is required is a list of places at which foreigners are not allowed, whether formally or informally, to land in Morocco, and I am to request you will move the Secretary of State to cause their Lordships to be supplied with a list if possible.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 53.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 31.)

(No 18.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, January* 31, 1892, 2 P.M.

SOME of my foreign colleagues have spoken to me regarding the advisability of having a hunting map of the country adjacent to Tangier prepared by an officer from the Gibraltar garrison. The military authorities are perfectly ready to render their assistance, and it would seem possible to make use of this opportunity without attracting attention, in order to make a reliable survey of the surrounding country. I am, however, desirous, before taking final steps in the matter, to obtain an expression of your Lordship's views as to whether there is any objection to the proposed measure. There appears to be some danger that if the surveyor's proceedings attracted too much notice our motives might be suspected.

It must be borne in mind, on the other hand, that the present opportunity is one that is not likely to repeat itself, as the organization of sport at Tangier has recently been remodelled by the Corps Diplomatique at a meeting convened for that special purpose.

No. 54.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 1.)

(No. 12.)
Tangier, January 23, 1892.

My Lord,

IN continuation of my telegram No. 15 of the 21st instant, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that a new Basha of Tangier named Sid Abderrahman-ben-Abdessadak, a cousin, brother-in-law, and bitter enemy of the late Governor, whose maladministration has given rise to so much discontent, arrived in Tangier on the 21st instant, and was proclaimed as Governor yesterday, on which occasion a Shereefian letter notifying his appointment was read in the Mosque under a Royal Salute from the town batteries.

* Inclosing No. 39.

I understand that Sid Abderrahman, the new Basha, has been for some years Governor of Oujda, on the Algerian frontier, and that there is some reason to believe that he is considerably under French influence. I am also informed that the deposed Governor, Hadj Mohammed-ben-Abdessadak, is very largely indebted to certain French firms in Tangier, from whom he is stated to have borrowed large sums of money.

It now remains to be seen how the malcontent tribes will receive the nomination of the successor to Hadj Mohammed-ben-Abdessadak, the former Governor. I do not myself anticipate that any difficulties will be raised by them at the present moment, but I entertain little doubt that the Sultan will take an early opportunity in the coming spring of sending an armed force to this neighbourhood in order to chastise those tribes whose action has brought about the recent situation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 55.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 3.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, February* 1, 1892.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 18.

The scheme is one to which I see no objection, but the name of Her Majesty's Government must not be associated with it.

No. 56.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 15.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 1, 1892.

WITH reference to the correspondence, as marked in the margin,* I have to request that you will furnish me, for the information of the Admiralty, with a Report as to the ports or places in Morocco (if any) at which foreigners are not allowed to land.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 57.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 1, 1892.

WITH reference to your letter of the 28th instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has been instructed to furnish a Report as to the ports and places in Morocco (if any) at which foreigners are not allowed to land.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 58.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 2.)

(No. 14.)
My Lord, *Tangier, January* 23, 1892.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 3 of the 7th instant, I have the honour to report that I have caused inquiries to be made of Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres as to the exact extent of the application of the Shereefian orders forbidding Mussulmans to frequent Mission-houses.

His Excellency, although he had, as reported in my despatch No. 121 of the 26th ultimo, distinctly and officially informed Mr. White that such orders had been issued for application throughout Morocco, has now, when pressed to explain the exact nature and scope of the orders, completely changed his ground. He stated that he

* Nos. 9, 39, and 52.

was himself not acquainted with the text of any special orders that may have been issued to the Governors, but had merely inferred their nature—and, indeed, their existence—from the tenour of the instructions he himself had received, and which had prompted the note he had addressed this Legation on the 1st July last, a translation of which was inclosed in Mr. White's despatch No. 52 of the 2nd July, 1891.

Under these circumstances, and with a view to ascertain more exactly the position the Sultan has taken up with regard to the missionary question in Morocco, I have thought it expedient to address a letter to the Vizir Cid Emfadl Gharnit, of which I beg to inclose a translation herewith.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 58.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to Cid Emfadl Gharnit.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *Tangier, January* 22, 1892.

WITH reference to my letter of this date regarding the imprisonment of two Moorish women at Mogador on a charge of frequenting the house of the English missionary ladies resident in that town, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I have been officially informed by Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres, through Her Majesty's Consul, that the Sultan has issued orders to the various Governors in his dominions to prevent all intercourse between the people under their jurisdictions and any missionaries who may be settled in their midst by punishing those who frequent the houses of the missionaries, or who receive visits in their own houses from the missionaries. I request your Excellency to have the goodness to inform me whether such orders have actually been issued by His Shereefian Majesty, and, if so, the exact nature and scope of the orders, so that I may be in a position to make a full report on the subject to Her Majesty's Government.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 59.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 2.)

(No. 15.)
My Lord, *Tangier, January* 23, 1892.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 8 of the 15th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, having had some conversation with Sir Henry Burford-Hancock regarding the introduction of Mixed Tribunals into Morocco, and having asked his Honour to draft a provisional scheme for such a system in order that we might be able to study more fully the whole question of the present objectionable system of protection, and any possible remedy that could be established in its stead, I also wrote privately to Sir Evelyn Baring to inquire whether he could furnish me with any papers dealing with the working of Mixed Tribunals in Egypt.

In his reply, copy of which I have the honour to transmit herewith, Sir Evelyn Baring recommends that I should procure the "Judicial" series of the confidential prints for the last few years. It is these prints that the Chief Justice is desirous of consulting before drafting a scheme for Mixed Tribunals in Morocco.

I am, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 59.

Sir E. Baring to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

My dear Euan-Smith, *Cairo, December* 26, 1891.

SEE inclosed from Scott, formerly Judge of the High Court at Bombay, now "Judicial Adviser" to the English Government. The "Règlement d'Organisation Judiciaire" is the thing for you to study. I am sending it separately. If there really is any serious intention of introducing Mixed Courts in Morocco you should get

the "Judicial" series of the confidential print from the Foreign Office for the last few years. It contains full information on the whole subject.

Whatever be the inconveniences of the present system, think twice—and more than twice—before you introduce international institutions. They are liable to become hotbeds of foreign intrigue.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) E. BARING.

No. 60.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 8.)

(No. 16.)
My Lord, *Tangier, January* 25, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to bring to your Lordship's notice that a question has arisen here of some economic interest, which I feel myself compelled to submit for your Lordship's consideration.

On the 27th December, 1891, Hadj Mohammed Torres, the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed a letter to me requesting that I would direct Her Majesty's Vice-Consuls at Daralbaida and Laraiche to compel all British subjects inhabiting shops or houses belonging to the Mosques or Moorish Government at those two places, to acquiesce in an immediate increase of the rental of such house property.

Though I was aware that as regards Tangier, the proposition, sound enough in itself, that the rental of house property should from time to time be raised in accordance with the altered circumstances of the time, had been accepted by my foreign colleagues and my predecessor, I was not certain that on the coast, where circumstances obtain that are altogether different from those affecting house property in Tangier, this general principle could be so safely applied.

Before, therefore, replying to the letter from the Moorish Minister, I called for a report upon the matter from the Vice-Consuls at Daralbaida and Laraiche.

Mr. Fernau, the Vice-Consul at the former place, has now addressed to me a Report, a copy of which is attached to this despatch, which seems to me deserving of attention.

He points out with perfect accuracy that the value of house property has increased at that port, mainly on account of the consistent action of the Moorish authorities in preventing the acquisition of any real property by European inhabitants, and in altogether refusing permission to Europeans to build houses or store-rooms, notwithstanding the fact that such right is secured by Treaty.

The provisions of Article IV of the General Treaty of 1856, and of Article XI of the Madrid Convention of 1880, secure to all foreigners the right to hold property in Morocco; but this concession is rendered practically null and void by the condition that the purchase of real property must be made with the previous sanction of the Moorish Government. As a matter of fact this sanction is never accorded at any town, save only at Tangier. The extension of the limits of the towns upon the coast, and the enlargement of the buildings within such limits, when such extension or such enlargement is desired in the interests of resident foreigners, is always persistently refused.

The natural result is that, as the trade at these ports increases from year to year, the demand for living and for warehouse accommodation becomes more and more pressing; and the value of house accommodation, owing to the very action of the Moorish authorities themselves, consequently becomes greater and greater.

To recognize under such circumstances the right of the Moorish authorities to raise their rents whenever and however it may seem pleasing to them would in my opinion be acting unjustly to the interests of British subjects. It would be allowing the authorities to continue in the vicious circle within which the whole of their policy regarding house property as affecting foreigners in Morocco is now carried on.

I think, therefore, that the opportunity might now be taken to inform the Moorish Government that as long as permission is so invariably refused to British subjects to purchase real property within the coast towns, or to build house property for themselves, the right of raising the rental of Government and Mosque property occupied by such subjects cannot be recognized by Her Majesty's Government.

There is, however, in justice to the Moorish authorities, another side to the question that must be noticed in dealing with this matter.

In 1865, in consequence of representations of Sir John Drummond-Hay, extending over several years, the Moorish Government agreed to erect houses and stores for the accommodation of certain individuals engaged in commerce, and to charge them 6 per cent. upon the cost of such houses as representing their established rental.

This has invariably been grudgingly done and only after much delay and trouble, and the selfish policy pursued by the Moorish Government has in many cases been found to react upon itself.

I am informed that there was a notorious case decided within the last two or three years by the American Court here, in which an American subject at Daralbaida having induced the Moorish authorities to consent to build warehouses for him under the agreement indicated above, purposely prevented the completion of those buildings when they were nearly finished, so that he might not be obliged to pay the rental agreed upon, then let off for a considerable sum such portion of the warehouses as were completed, he himself pocketing the rent; finally finished the house at his own cost; then brought an action against the Moorish Government for the sums so expended by him, obtained a decree for the amount which he demanded, with interest at 10 per cent., and is now occupying the whole of the buildings rent free, until the amount of his claim is discharged by the Moorish authorities with the addition of 10 per cent. interest, when he will commence to pay 6 per cent. on the sum only that was originally expended by them.

I have given this instance to your Lordship because it is significant of the difficulties with which the solution of every economic question in Morocco is surrounded, and of the natural distrust which has been produced in the minds of the Moorish authorities, owing to the treatment they have experienced at the hands of the subjects of the various Christian Powers whenever they have attempted to depart from their usual policy of obstruction and seclusion. In the question, however, that has now been submitted to me, the issue seems to be sufficiently clear. If the Moorish authorities wish to have the power to raise whenever and however they please the rental of house property, which, under existing circumstances, and in accordance with ancient custom, has acquired a settled fixed value in the open market, they must be prepared to consent to the introduction of rightful measures, which will prevent them from exercising, as in the case of house property at Daralbaida and at Laraiche, what is really a virtual monopoly.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 60.

Vice-Consul Fernau to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

Sir, *Daralbaida, January* 12, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch, transmitting to me the translation of a letter addressed to your Excellency by Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres with reference to the raising of Mosque and Government rents in this town.

Your Excellency informs me that Mosque rents have already been raised in Tangier with the acquiescence of the foreign authorities, but I trust I may be able to show good cause why a similar course should not be adopted here, under present circumstances, which differ widely from those of Tangier.

From time immemorial it has been the established and acknowledged custom at this port that Mosque Government rents could not be raised under any pretence, except where further building was added to premises at the expense of the Mosque or Government. From this custom there arose a marketable value in the tenancy, or "keys" as they are called here, of Mosque and Government buildings, and considerable sums have been expended by British subjects, other Europeans, and natives generally in the purchase of "keys" and in the improvement of such premises. The "keys" have always been handed from tenants to their successors with the full acquiescence of the native authorities, who collect the original rent from whoever holds the "key," and thus acknowledge the custom.

The capital of many shop- and storekeepers consists in the value of their tenancy against which they are able to obtain the credit necessary to carry on their business. If this hitherto acknowledged property were suddenly withdrawn it would mean the ruin of many small shopkeepers and serious loss to merchants who accord them

credit. The present high rate of rents in Daralbaida is due to the action of the Moorish Government, who own the bulk of the property tenanted by Europeans, and who, by persistent refusal to build new premises or to allow people to build for themselves, have made stores and dwellings more and more scarce and insufficient for the wants of the community.

Should the tenant-rights in Mosque and Government buildings be suddenly abolished and the right to build or purchase still be denied to Europeans, they would then be quite at the mercy of the Moorish Government, who would be only too ready to take advantage of the situation.

In common justice, an established custom of long standing, and of great value to those concerned, should not be abolished without lengthened notice and proper compensation to those whose interests would suffer.

In conclusion, I take the liberty of suggesting to your Excellency that the abolishment of this ancient custom should only be agreed to, subject to the compensation of those affected and to the untrammelled right of Europeans to purchase land and build premises, thus enabling them to defend themselves against exorbitant demands on the part of the landlords.

Although Cid Mohammed Torres appears to think that the Moorish Government demands are justifiable he must be well aware of the correctness of the above statements, for during his Governorship of Daralbaida the "keys" of several Mosque or Government premises were sold by public auction.

I am further assured by citizens of Fez and Morocco that these sales are of daily occurrence in the streets of both cities.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. H. FERNAU.

No. 61.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 8.)

(No. 18.)
My Lord, *Tangier, February* 1, 1892.

IN continuation of my telegram No. 1 of the 4th ultimo, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that M. Hélonis, the Dragoman of the French Legation here, returned from Fez on the 27th ultimo. On the occasion of his visiting me he informed me that he had been successful in settling the difficulties which had arisen in the matter of the contract entered into by a French firm for coining 4,000,000 of dollars for the Moorish Government (see Mr. White's despatch No. 54 of the 16th July, 1891), but that beyond this he had effected nothing of importance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 62.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 9.)

(No. 21. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, February* 3, 1892.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 2 of the 3rd ultimo,* I have the honour to communicate to your Lordship the following information regarding the visit of the Shereef of Wazan to Algeria, which has reached me from a private source:—

"There is no doubt that the French are keeping the Shereef of Wazan to be used for the furtherance of their political schemes in the South. They are much afraid of his having any communication with the outside world, and are very jealous of any interference with him or his affairs.

"A fine house has been assigned to him at Mustapha Supérieur, and he always appears in a costume closely resembling the uniform of a French General.

"It is believed that preparations are being made for the Shereef's early journey to Tuat, a handsome camel-litter having been prepared for him."

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

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* Not printed.

No. 63.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 18.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 13, 1892.

I HAVE received and considered your despatch No. 16 of the 25th ultimo respecting the question of the increased rental demanded by the Moorish Government for certain house property occupied by British subjects at Dar-el-Baida and Larache; and I have to state to you that I approve the communication which you propose to make to the Moorish Government upon this subject, as explained in your despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 64.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 16.)

(No. 23.)
My Lord, *Tangier, February* 8, 1892.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 8 of the 11th January, forwarding a Memorandum on the officials composing the Sultan's immediate *entourage*, I have the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that the Acting-Grand Vizier, Cid Mohammed Sinhaji, has since died, and has been succeeded in his functions by Hadj-el-Maati ben-el Mukhtar-el-Jamai, a younger brother of the Grand Vizier and of th Minister for War.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 65.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 16.)

(No. 24. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, February* 8, 1892.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 12 of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Sultan has caused an intimation to be made to me in an indirect manner, that his action in superseding the former Basha of Tangier, and thus bringing about a pacification of this district, was mainly influenced by the letter addressed by me to Cid Emfadl Gharnit on this subject, and of which I communicated a translation to your Lordship in my despatch No. 125 of the 28th December last.

I am also informed that a force is being collected at Fez, and held in readiness to be dispatched to this place, should the new Basha report that the coercion of the tribes is now necessary. This does not seem probable at the present, as all the tribes of the Tangier Bashalik have sent representatives here to salute the new Basha, and to bring him presents, according to the custom of the country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 66.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 16.)

(No. 25.)
My Lord, *Tangier, February* 8, 1892.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 9 of the 15th ultimo,* I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the translation of a note I have addressed to Cid Emfadl Gharnit, regarding the urgency of immediately providing further dwelling accommodation for the Jews of Mogador, in consequence of a very severe outbreak of small-pox among the overcrowded community at that place.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

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* Inclosing No. 33.

Inclosure in No. 66.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to Cid Emfadl Gharnit.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *Tangier, February* 8, 1892.

IN continuation of my letter of the 1st December, 1892, I beg to bring to your Excellency's notice that a very severe small-pox epidemic has broken out among the Jewish population of Mogador, which, according to medical opinion, is principally due to the unsanitary condition brought about by the overcrowded state of their Mellah. I am sure His Majesty will, in view of this sad state of things, entirely comprehend the necessity of putting an end to delay in the execution of the benevolent intentions which he has entertained during nearly a year past, for bettering the condition of his Jewish subjects at Mogador. A very powerful association of members of the Jewish faith in Great Britain have taken very great interest in this matter, and have repeatedly addressed Her Majesty's Government regarding it, and I trust that the necessary orders for affording the relief which the Jews of Mogador have a right to expect at the hands of His Majesty may now be issued without further delay, and that I may be enabled to inform Her Majesty's Government that His Majesty has removed all just ground for complaint on this head.

No. 67.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 16.)

(No. 28. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, February* 10, 1892.

IN view of my approaching mission to the Sultan of Morocco, at Fez, I have the honour to submit the following subject for your Lordship's consideration.

The ceremonial that is observed by the Sultan on the occasion of the reception by His Shereefian Majesty of any one of the Representatives of the European Powers accredited to his Court, is wholly in disaccord with the practice of all other Sovereigns in the world. It was but recently described to me by Sir John Hay as being humiliating and distressing in the extreme, and I have but very little doubt that much of the unfriendliness with which foreign Representatives often speak of the Sultan of Morocco might be traced to a too lively recollection on their part of the indignities which, either intentionally or unintentionally, they have had to suffer at his hands on the occasion of their first presentation to him. I am told that on every recent occasion on which a foreign Minister has been presented to the Sultan, he has battled, with more or less success, for some modification of the existing ceremonial to be made in his favour. He has generally been defeated, save in some small matters of detail, and the impression left on the one side or the other has been bad and undesirable. The subject has become a very sore and delicate one.

I am also informed by competent eye-witnesses who have been present at both ceremonies, that the ceremonial which is observed by the Sultan on his receiving a foreign Minister accredited to his Court is in every respect exactly similar to that with which he receives one of the Governors of his own provinces, or the Chiefs of any of the tribes who may come to pay him tribute. The orders directing the assembly of the Court for the one purpose or the other are couched in exactly the same language.

In either case the person to be received is conducted into a large open square, where he remains standing before the crowd, waiting until the Sultan rides up slowly, and addresses him from horseback. There is, as I am told, no outward recognition either by the Sultan himself or by his Ministers or attendants of the fact that the person he so addresses, standing bareheaded before him, may be the accredited Representative of one of the greatest Powers in the world. It has, moreover, as I am informed, in many cases, hitherto been the custom (though not as regards the British Legation), for such presents as the Minister may have been commissioned to present to the Sultan, on the part of his Sovereign or of his Government, to be exposed in their cases in the public square for the inspection of the public previous to his own reception by the Sultan; whence they have always been looked upon, not as presents from one Sovereign to another, but as tribute paid by an inferior to a superior. The entire procedure and ceremonial have been, and are in fact evidently, and perhaps not unnaturally, designed to impress upon the minds of the people of Morocco that the

Sultan of Morocco is a vastly superior Potentate, receiving submission and tribute from inferior infidel Christian Powers.

It will be within your Lordship's knowledge that within the last forty years tribute was actually paid in pursuance of an ancient custom by the Kingdoms of Denmark and Sweden to the Sultan of Morocco.

Your Lordship will, I trust, believe that in making these representations to you I am actuated in no way whatever by any personal feeling: for did the matter go no deeper than to touch a question of pure ceremony, I should have hardly ventured to trouble your Lordship in connection therewith. It seems evident, however, that, on the one hand, there can now no longer be any justification for the Sultan of Morocco to decline to assimilate in some degree his ceremonial in the reception of the foreign Ministers at his Court to that which is observed by the other ruling Sovereigns of the world, as far as such a change can be legitimately made without injuriously affecting his own status and his own dignity in the eyes of his people: and, on the other, that the maintenance of old and objectionable customs cannot be persevered in by the Sultan, and allowed by the European Powers, save at the very grave risk of such action tending to maintain in the minds of the Sultan, of his advisers, and of his people a tacit belief that changes and reforms in matters of far greater importance will never be pressed or seriously urged upon them by the Christian Governments. A change of policy with regard to acts of ceremonial has often been found useful as foreshadowing a change in matters of greater and more widespread interest, and I would submit to your Lordship that if the Sultan were now informed that the procedure with regard to the reception of Her Majesty's Representative which has hitherto been allowed from various causes, must now be modified as being altogether at variance with acknowledged usage throughout the rest of the world, it might prepare his mind for the acceptance of reforms in other directions.

I would further submit that no opportunity could be more favourable for the introduction of such a reform than that of the appointment of a new Minister to the Court of the Sultan, save of course that only of the accession of a new Sultan to the Throne. Such occasions have, I believe, been not unfrequently utilized by Governments for similar changes.

The suggested innovation would of course have to be placed before and pressed upon the Sultan with the very greatest tact and consideration, and especial regard would necessarily have to be paid to the extent to which the Sultan's power over his own subjects is legitimately influenced by his attitude to the Representatives of the foreign Powers, but with this proviso, and with the condition that sufficient time be given to His Shereefian Majesty to consider the manner in which he could best give effect to the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, while at the same time reducing the shock to his own dignity to a minimum, there seems no reason why an intimation in the sense indicated above should not now be made to the Sultan.

It is certain that in view of the feelings by which many of the European Powers are now known to be actuated towards the Sultan of Morocco, a change in the method of this ceremonial of reception will sooner or later be pressed upon His Majesty. It is a question, as I have found, on which all the foreign Representatives here feel very strongly. If therefore the innovation is to be carried out it would seem advisable both in the interest of His Shereefian Majesty and of Great Britain that Her Majesty's Government should take the lead in introducing it. Its introduction, moreover, if judiciously carried out, would be accompanied by a great access of prestige to the responsible Power.

Should your Lordship agree with the general view on this question, which I have endeavoured to set forth in this despatch, I would submit the following proposals for your Lordship's sanction:—

1. That I should be authorized to address a letter to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that I have been directed by Her Majesty's Government to intimate that Her Majesty's Representative can no longer be received by the Sultan in accordance with the ceremonies hitherto in vogue at his Court, and that His Majesty must, in connection with this question, bring his future procedure more into accord with that of other nations.

2. That, though I had received these instructions, I was prepared, upon my own responsibility, to waive them on the occasion of my approaching visit to Fez, so as to afford His Majesty ample time to consider and authorize an amended form of ceremonial and as a proof of my earnest personal desire to please and show friendship to His Majesty.

3. That, as it had been found that in the minds of ignorant people the giving

and taking of presents by Her Majesty's Representative had been misunderstood and misconstrued, being looked upon merely as an act of tribute on the one side and of generosity on the other, the occasion of my visit to the Court would be the last upon which any official presents should be so given or received.

I believe, my Lord, that, were these matters put before the Sultan in the way I have ventured to suggest, and were they supplemented by explanations of a friendly and conciliatory character such as I should endeavour to submit to His Majesty, the effect on the Sultan's mind would, in the main, be wholly beneficial, and would serve to prepare His Majesty's mind for other changes of a more important character being presented to him for his acceptance.

I may add in conclusion that, previous to drafting this despatch, I took the occasion of confidentially consulting Sir John Drummond-Hay upon the subject. I found that gentleman's views entirely concur with those that I have now submitted to your Lordship, and that he considers that the procedure which I have recommended for your Lordship's approval is likely to be productive of very necessary and beneficial results.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 67.

Draft of Letter proposed to be addressed by Sir C. Euan-Smith to Cid Emfadl Gharnit.

(After compliments.)

I HAVE to inform your Excellency that I have been instructed by Her Majesty's Government to request you to make to the Sultan a communication of some delicacy regarding a subject on which, however, it is now requisite to speak openly.

Her Majesty's Government have had under consideration for some time past the question of the ceremonial which is observed by His Shereefian Majesty on the occasion of his official reception of the Representative of Her Majesty the Queen.

Her Majesty's Government cannot but feel that there is much that takes place upon such occasions which is not only in entire disaccord with the practice of all other Sovereigns in the world and incommensurate with the dignity of the Queen of England, but the import of which is also liable to be dangerously misunderstood by ignorant and common people.

They are now aware that the manner in which the English Representative has hitherto been received by the Sultan differs in but a very slight degree from that which marks His Highness' reception of any of his own more responsible officials or of the Heads of tribes.

These practices cause misunderstandings in the minds of the ignorant and common people, and tend to depreciate the value of the friendship that exists between the Queen of England and the Sultan of Morocco, the accurate appreciation of which by his people is of so great importance to His Shereefian Majesty.

The Government of the Queen feel that the ceremonial of the reception should now be voluntarily changed by His Shereefian Majesty so as to assimilate as far as possible to that which obtains in all the Courts of the world, regarding which I am directed to give you every particular.

In requesting your Excellency to bring this matter to the notice of the Sultan, I am, however, authorized to inform you that, while Her Majesty's Government are certain that His Highness, knowing that they are actuated always by true feelings of friendship, will give to this expression of their desires that courteous and friendly attention which it demands, it is not their wish that until His Highness has had time to consider the subject, any radical change may be immediately made in the ceremonial that has hitherto taken place at His Highness' Court.

Being, further, most desirous on my own part to mark by every means in my power my earnest desire to please His Shereefian Majesty in all things, I am prepared, on my own responsibility, to waive my instructions as regards my forthcoming reception by His Majesty, and to follow, as far as may still be possible, the ceremonial of reception that has hitherto been observed at the Shereefian Court.

It must, however, be understood that this is the last occasion upon which the Representative of the Queen of England can present himself to be received in a similar manner.

I trust after my presentation to His Majesty to be able to give him such personal and friendly explanations in connection with this subject as will convince him that in thus acting Her Majesty's Government have been influenced mainly by a desire to save His Highness from future embarrassments in connection with this subject, and possibly from demands made in a peremptory form from other quarters which might be found very distressing to His Majesty.

There is another question regarding the giving and receipt of presents on which I hope to have the honour personally to address His Majesty when I am presented to him at Fez.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 68.

Consul-General Sir L. Playfair to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 17.)

(No. 3.)

My Lord, *Algiers, February* 13, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report the departure of the Governor-General, M. Jules Cambon, for the south of Oran. He is accompanied by General Thomassin, one of the most distinguished officers of the French army, who has had great experience in Algeria, and at one time commanded the division of Oran.

There can be no doubt that M. Cambon's intention is to enter into negotiations with the Chiefs of the Sahara in connection with the scheme which, though frequently postponed, is never lost sight of, the occupation of Tuat and other oases and the "rectification" of the Moroccan frontier.

I inclose a copy of the "Petit Colon,"* which contains an excellent article on the subject of the Governor's journey.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. LAMBERT PLAYFAIR.

No. 69.

Mr. Egerton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 20.)

(No. 66.)

My Lord, *Paris, February* 19, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to inclose from the "République Française" an article on the manner in which the Governor of Algeria, through political and religious influence on the tribes of Tuat, could place that region under the influence of France, and thus peacefully dispose of a difficult question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

Inclosure in No. 69.

Extract from the "Journal la République Française" of February 19, 1892.

La Question du Touat.—L'un des premiers soins de M. Cambon, en arrivant à Alger, fut de rechercher s'il n'était pas possible de tirer un meilleur parti des influences dont la France peut disposer dans l'Afrique du Nord pour le réglement pacifique de la question du Touat. Ces influences sont de deux sortes, politiques et religieuses.

Nous pouvions d'abord songer à utiliser l'ascendant politique que possède dans les Ksour Sahariens l'Agha de la puissante tribu des Oulad-Sidi-Cheikh, dont les tentes parsèment le vaste territoire qui s'étend entre Méchéria, Géryville, et la frontière Maro-

* Not printed.

caine. Cette tribu remuante a tour à tour subi et combattu l'autorité Française. C'est elle qui soutint l'effort de la révolte du Sud-Oranais de 1881, une grande et longue guerre qui nous coûta de lourds sacrifices en hommes et en argent. Depuis quelques années, depuis surtout la construction de la voie ferrée du Sud-Oranais, qui pénètre au cœur de leur territoire, les Oulad-Sidi-Cheikh paraissent complètement soumis. Leur Agha Si-Hamza, contrairement aux prévisions d'un grand nombre d'Algériens, s'est montré disposé à exercer loyalement en notre faveur l'influence considérable que des relations commerciales suivies et la présence d'un groupe assez nombreux d'Oul-ad-Sidi-Cheikh au Touat lui ont acquise parmi les Ksouriens. Si-Hamza, on le sait, s'est rendu en personne au Touat et il a réussi à ramener avec lui à Alger des délégués de plusieurs districts et notamment ceux des Djemâa du Gourara. Il accompagne en ce moment le Gouverneur-Général dans la tournée qu'il accomplit dans le Sahara Algérien.

Nous avions un autre moyen d'action important sur les Ksouriens, grâce à l'influence religieuse d'Abd-ès-Selam, Chérif d'Ouazzan, près de Fez, et Chef de l'ordre des Mouley-Taïeb. Ce personnage, bien que sujet Marocain et même quelque peu parent du Sultan, est depuis une quinzaine d'années protégé Français. Cette particularité peut déjà paraître assez surprenante de la part du Chef d'un de ces ordres religieux si nombreux dans le monde Arabe, et dont le but avoué est d'entretenir chez les fidèles le fanatisme et la haine des Chrétiens. Abd-ès-Selam est allé plus loin encore: il a épousé une Anglaise qui lui a donné deux fils et dont il est aujourd'hui séparé. Cet original Musulman porte un costume à peu près Européen; enfin il s'est affranchi—un peu trop, selon certains—des prescriptions de la loi Coranique en ce qui concerne les boissons fermentées.

Ces excentricités n'ont pas dû, semble-t-il, contribuer à faire prospérer l'ordre des Mouley-Taïeb. Il est avéré qu'une autre confrérie religieuse, celle des Tedjini, dont le siège est situé près de Laghouat, dans le Sud Algérien, a perdu beaucoup de son importance depuis qu'un de ses Chefs, par une coïncidence assez curieuse, a épousé aussi une Chrétienne, une Française, qui l'accompagnait, en grande toilette Parisienne, dans ses excursions à Alger. Ce qui est certain, c'est que l'ordre rival des Senoussyi, infiniment plus rigoriste et plus hostile aux infidèles, a fait dans ces dernières années de grands progrès au Touat au détriment des autres confréries.

Ces circonstances furent sans doute la raison pour laquelle on ne songea point, jusqu'à ces derniers temps, à faire appel au concours du Chérif d'Ouazzan pour combattre les menées du Sultan de Fez dans le bassin de l'Oued-Messaoura. M. Cambon a jugé à propos de réparer cette omission, et les premiers résultats de l'intervention d'Abd-ès-Selam semblent donner raison au Gouverneur-Général. C'est en effet sur les instances du Chérif d'Ouazzan, mandé à Alger par M. Cambon, que les délégués du Gourara, d'abord, paraît-il, hésitants, se sont décidés à prendre des engagements formels envers le Gouvernement Français. Nous apprenons au surplus qu'Abd-ès-Selam a l'intention de partir prochainement pour le Touat. Le Chérif d'Ouazzan est convaincu que sa présence aura pour effet de rallier à la France tous les Mouley-Taïeb, désormais protégés Français de droit, et probablement de décider l'ensemble des oasis à se placer sous la juridiction Française. Le voyage du Gouverneur-General au M'zab, celui du Général Thomassin dans le Sud-Oranais tendent également à préparer une réunion pacifique des Ksour aux possessions Françaises de l'Afrique du Nord.

Le Gouvernement et les Chambres sauraient certainement, s'il était nécessaire, employer les moyens les plus énergiques pour sauvegarder les droits de la France dans le Sahara; une annexion pacifique répondrait toutefois bien mieux à nos goûts et aux tendances de notre politique coloniale. Le découragement qui semble régner à Fez, les déclarations loyales que le Gouvernement de Madrid vient de faire, par le canal de "La Epoca," et surtout l'habile diplomatie de M. Cambon, tout semble présager le succès de la politique qui a nos préférences.

No. 70.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 20.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 20, 1892.

I HAVE considered your despatch No. 28 of the 10th instant, proposing to urge the Moorish Government to introduce some modifications in the ceremonial observed by the Sultan at the reception of foreign Representatives, and I have to state to you that,

in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, it is undesirable at present to raise this difficult question, which may be deferred to a more favourable opportunity.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 71.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 22.)

(No. 29. Confidential.)

Tangier, February 13, 1892.

My Lord,

WITH reference to the general instructions for my guidance as Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco which were embodied in your Lordship's despatch of the 16th May, 1891, and with especial regard to my approaching mission to Fez, I have the honour now to forward, for your Lordship's consideration, a Report upon such subjects as were particularly commended to my notice in your Lordship's despatch above quoted, as also certain proposals for various measures which it would seem desirable to submit for His Majesty the Sultan's acceptance when I am brought into personal communication at Fez with him and his Ministers.

The principal subjects on which I was desired to report, or in regard to which special action seems not only desirable but necessary, may be summarized as follows:—

The first and most important of these is the radical improvement of the commercial relations at present existing between Great Britain and Morocco.

The second is the modification of the present much-abused system of protection in Morocco, and if possible the substitution in its place of some more efficient and less obnoxious system.

The third, the readjustment of the relations at present existing between the North-West African Company and the Sultan of Morocco with the view if possible of placing them on a more satisfactory basis.

The fourth, the question of the extent to which slavery and the Slave Trade are still permitted in Morocco, and can be safely modified or curtailed under the orders of His Shereefian Majesty.

With regard to the question of the modification of the existing commercial relations between Great Britain and Morocco, I would venture to recommend to your Lordship that nothing less should be asked from His Shereefian Majesty than that he should negotiate a new Convention of Commerce and Navigation with Great Britain, drawn almost exactly upon the same lines as that which was proposed to the Sultan by Sir John Drummond Hay in 1886, the details of which were fully discussed by him at that time with the Representatives of the Sultan sent specially for that purpose to Tangier, and which Convention would then have been probably agreed to in its entirety by the Sultan had it not been for the hostile intrigues of the Representatives of certain foreign Powers.

I inclose, for your Lordship's information and for ready reference, a printed draft copy of this Convention.

The only alteration which I would suggest is that the second paragraph of Article I beginning, "They shall be permitted to possess," and ending "9th December, 1856," should be altogether omitted, as it seems unnecessary when read in conjunction with Article XI of the same draft Convention.

In Article XI, again, I would altogether omit the second sentence beginning with the words, "The sale and purchase," and ending with the words, "3rd April, 1880," for this reason, that the proviso that the consent of the Moorish Government should be obtained before British subjects can effectuate the sale and purchase of immovable property in Morocco, has been found—as practised by the Moorish authorities—to operate as an absolute prohibition to the requirement of any such real property save only in Tangier. In no other places within the dominions of the Sultan is such consent ever accorded.

My reasons for especially recommending to your Lordship that this new Commercial Treaty should now be pressed upon His Majesty are not only based upon the desire to secure for British trade that immense expansion and encouragement which would inevitably result from such a Treaty. The subject appears to be one of a deeper and more urgent importance in view of the hideous misgovernment which is now carried on throughout the length and breadth of this Empire, and of the utter

and hopeless impossibility of obtaining from the Sultan himself any direct reforms in the administration of his country.

The one way in which, as I venture to think, the amelioration of the condition of the people and the country can be directly assured—and indeed the continuance of the Empire of Morocco can be justified—is by the introduction of drastic commercial reforms which, by gradually throwing open the interior of the Empire to the operations of legitimate commerce and materially benefiting the inhabitants, will insensibly rouse them, under the stimulus of the new influence that will then be brought to bear upon them, to demand for themselves a greater measure of justice and humanity at the hands of their Rulers.

On purely political grounds, again, such a Treaty as that which is now proposed must assuredly be regarded as being distinctly advantageous to the best interests of the Sultan and his people.

There can be no question as to the attitude which is now being assumed by many of the European Powers with regard to the Sultan and the Empire of Morocco. It is an attitude of expectancy, of waiting more or less patiently until the Empire shall crumble to pieces and become capable of division among the Christian Powers of the world.

The Sultan and his advisers are known to be aware of this in a hazy and fatalistic sort of way, and are understood for some time past to have been lazily contemplating the possible adoption of some undefined future measure of defence.

In no way surely could His Shereefian Majesty provide himself with a more efficient bulwark against any schemes of territorial aggrandisement on the part of other Powers than by concluding a new Commercial Treaty with Great Britain, and thus identifying himself and his kingdom with the great commercial interests of the British nation, abandoning for ever that attitude of consistent opposition to all the attempts at civilized reform which has hitherto consistently characterized his policy, and thus changing in the best interests of his country the attitude which he has hitherto observed towards the whole civilized world.

In submitting these views to your Lordship, I am well aware that it must be a matter of extreme—it may be indeed one of insuperable—difficulty to induce His Majesty to act in accordance therewith, but I would submit, nevertheless, that the attempt should certainly be made on the grounds of policy and humanity as well as of our own commercial interests.

From many causes, moreover, I am led to believe that the occasion of my approaching visit to Fez may present a more favourable opportunity than has occurred for some years for the conduct of such negotiations.

The arrival of a new Minister at an Oriental Court is generally regarded as an occasion upon which some new demand is likely to be submitted for consideration and acceptance.

The Sultan, moreover, is at present reported to be really desirous of drawing closer his friendly relations with the Government of Her Majesty.

The recent events in Tangier, and the gathering of the iron-clads belonging to the various nations in the waters of the bay, are believed to have momentarily aroused his earnest attention to the dangers that always threaten his Empire and that may at any moment become acute, and the action of the French with regard to the question of Tuat has also influenced his mind in the direction of making him desire to seek a closer friendship with the British Empire.

The Commercial Convention which the German Minister concluded in the year 1890 shows also that this question of commercial reform is one upon which His Majesty's mind is now more or less open to conviction.

In practice (as I have ascertained from the reports as regards its working, for which I called from all the British Consuls upon the coast) the Convention in question is found to have been almost resultless.

No wheat whatever has been exported under its provisions, the export duty being still found to be of a prohibitive character.

The export of barley has also been but very slightly increased for the same reason, while the proviso that grain leaving one port of the Empire of Morocco for another port in the same Empire should pay the same duty as if it were exported to foreign countries, has been rightly regarded as doing away with the practical working value of the Convention, notwithstanding the political value that this latter must in reality always possess as having been the first instrument which has pierced the wall of the entire prohibition upon the export of all cereals which has hitherto barred the way to all real commercial reform.

Secondly, with regard to the question of protection, I am informed that one of the many objections that the Sultan of Morocco has always opposed to the suggestion of any practical reform, is this: that such reforms, by greatly stimulating the influx of Europeans into the country, would but serve to increase and intensify the injuries to which he and his Government are now subjected under the operations of the existing protection system in Morocco.

The objection seems to me, as far as it goes, to be just. It is unnecessary for me to describe to your Lordship how great and how widespread are the abuses that have sprung up under this obnoxious system. They are notorious. The system itself finds no defenders. It is a matter of public notoriety that the right of protection has over and over again been sold by certain foreign Representatives to wealthy Jewish and Moorish subjects, who had no claim to it whatever, and who have utilized the privilege for the most nefarious purposes.

The Sultan has thus lost his subjects in large numbers, and his revenue and his dignity alike have thereby suffered.

In view, however, of the circumstances under which this system was brought into existence, it is evident that it cannot be abolished or radically changed save by the consent of the European Powers now represented in Morocco, or who were Signatories to the Madrid Convention of 1880. The many imperfections of this Convention are now very generally acknowledged, and the only attempt that I have ever heard made to justify the whole system of protection legalized thereby, was grounded on the fact that, if indeed it be bad in itself, it nevertheless serves to afford some necessary protection against the consequences of a misgovernment that is infinitely worse.

The results of a Commercial Treaty such as that which I now request authority to propose to His Shereefian Majesty, would, little by little, largely do away with the effects of this misgovernment, which could not be carried on to the same extent in the presence of the large number of Europeans which the newly contemplated commercial advantages would attract to this country.

I would recommend, therefore, that I might be authorized to declare to the Sultan that, should he agree to the new Commercial Treaty, Her Majesty's Government would, on their part, undertake as soon as it might be practicable to endeavour to have the whole system of protection submitted again to the appreciation of the foreign Powers, with a view to its radical amendment, if not to its complete abolition. Further, that they would use their best endeavours to institute some system of commercial Tribunals which should facilitate its total abolition; and, lastly, that, as an earnest of their own good faith in this matter, they would be prepared from a given fixed date to abandon, in regard to the persons at present protected by British authority, the privilege of exemption from just taxation in respect of their lands and property held under the Moorish Government which such people now enjoy, and which is one of the most obnoxious conditions to his Shereefian Majesty.

For such exemption I must acknowledge that I have failed to find any justification.

With reference to the readjustment of the relations at present existing between the North-West African Company and the Sultan of Morocco, I have attentively studied the history of this Company, as detailed in the papers that were submitted for my information.

I cannot discover any evidence which would seem to justify the Company in claiming any more territory from the Sultan of Morocco than that which they obtained under the original Concessions granted to them by certain native Chieftains, and under which they occupy Cape Juby and the surrounding strip of territory some 8 miles in length.

Their relations with the Moorish Government have almost always been of an unfriendly character, and the 50,000*l.* compensation that the Sultan of Morocco has lately agreed to pay to them will certainly not have increased His Majesty's general friendliness of feeling towards their enterprise. If, therefore, the Company, which by this time represents a very considerable amount of English capital, is ever to prosper in its undertakings, it seems desirable that an immediate attempt should be made to induce a change of feeling as regards them on the part of His Shereefian Majesty.

In order to bring this about, I think it might be well if the Company were to authorize me (after the next annual payment of 10,000*l*, in reduction of the compensatory award is made in April next), to inform the Sultan that they will accept a sum of from 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* down in full payment of the balance remaining of 30,000*l.*

Secondly, that Her Majesty's Government would authorize me to inform the Sultan that, as regards the stretch of coast-line between the Wady Draa and Cape Bogador, the sovereignty over which seems never to have been actually acquired by the Sultan or acknowledged by the European Powers, they themselves are now prepared to recognize his sovereignty over this coast-line and over the territory behind it, and to endeavour to induce the other European Powers to join with them in a similar recognition, on condition that His Majesty should give me a written acknowledgment that he would never part with any portion of such country to any Power in the world save with the consent of Her Majesty's Government, and that his present attitude of tacit or active unfriendliness and opposition to the Company should be changed to one of real and practical friendliness and substantial encouragement, and that he should issue the documents and Firmans necessary to insure this, and requisite to give publicity to his altered attitude.

Further, that His Majesty should give such commercial and mineral rights to the Company upon the coast and over the territories in question as he might be able to do without violation of his Treaty engagements with other foreign Powers.

Lastly, that, within the limits of the territories in question, he should undertake to give to the North-West African Company a priority of right to hire and purchase any such portions of those territories as he might wish to dispose of.

The suggestion that was made in your Lordship's despatch that the Sultan should give full commercial and mineral rights within the territories in question, and that he should undertake not to alienate or part with them or any portion of them without the consent of Her Majesty's Government, could, I fear, not be carried out in its entirety, were the Sultan's rights of sovereignty once fully recognized over the coast from the Wady Draa to Cape Bogador. In this case those territories would become an integral part of the Moroccan Empire, in which no monopolies could by existing Treaty engagements be allowed to the subjects of any one Power as against another, all being entitled to the most-favoured-nation treatment.

Fourthly, with regard to the question of Slavery and the Slave Trade in Morocco.

Notwithstanding the natural eagerness of a great portion of the British public to witness the abolition of slavery and the Slave Trade throughout the whole world, I am convinced that, in the Empire of Morocco especially, any attempt at undue pressure or hurried action in a matter so interwoven with the daily life and religious opinions of this country would defeat its own ends. I would, therefore, in the first instance, request authority to press only for the abolition of slave markets and the prohibition of public slave-selling in the towns near the coast, over which we can exercise some efficient supervision.

And I would, further, press for the entire prohibition of the import of eunuchs into any ports of His Majesty's dominions.

The circumstances under which these poor creatures are prepared for the market are marked by the most revolting cruelty, and as the employment of eunuchs is contrary to the law of the Koran, I have but little doubt that the Sultan would grant this concession to public opinion.

Should His Majesty show any willingness to close the public slave markets throughout his Empire, advantage might be taken of such a disposition upon his part, but I would for the present advise that nothing should be done which would touch even the fringe of the great question of domestic slavery and the legitimate sources, according to the Koran, from which it is supplied.

Here, again, I would rather trust to the slow but certain influences which would be brought into existence as the results of the Commercial Treaty, which it would be the main object of my mission to obtain from the good-will of His Shereefian Majesty.

Should the Sultan, my Lord, accede to the general principles of this Treaty (if I am fortunate enough to be instructed by Her Majesty's Government to endeavour to negotiate it with His Majesty), I would further request that I might be directed to assure him of the readiness of Her Majesty the Queen to receive a special Embassy which, as it is well known, he has long been desirous of dispatching to London, and I should also like to be able to assure him that he would receive at the hands of the Government a present of a female elephant, an acquisition which, as it is also well known, he has very much at heart.

To briefly summarize the proposals that I would make to him on the one side or the other, on the one hand, I would press upon him the conclusion of a new Commercial Treaty, the adoption of an entirely new line of conduct towards the North-West African Company, the promulgation of certain much needed Edicts regarding the Slave Trade in the coast towns of Morocco:

On the other, I would guarantee (1) the best endeavours of Her Majesty's Government to modify or to do away with altogether the obnoxious system of protection; (2) that Her Majesty's Government would, under certain conditions, recognize, and endeavour to get other Governments to recognize, the sovereignty of the Sultan from the Wady Draa to Cape Bogador; (3) that they would endeavour to arrange for a reduction in the amount of the compensation still due to the North-West African Company; (4) that a Moorish Embassy should be received in London with all honour and respect; (5) that other marks of Her Majesty's friendship should be conferred upon the Sultan.

I do not, however, my Lord, disguise from myself that even if I be authorized by Her Majesty's Government to make these proposals in their entirety to the Sultan, supporting them to the best of my ability by assurances and explanations of the friendly feelings by which they are dictated, and of the beneficial results of which they would be productive to the Sultan and to his subjects, both from a commercial and political point of view, His Majesty, whether acting under evil counsels, or from ignorance or prejudice, may refuse, if not to enter upon their discussion, at least to agree to their acceptance.

In such a case, my Lord, I think I should be authorized to hold language to His Majesty of a character more vigorous than that of mere remonstrance and disappointment.

The long negotiations between Sir John Drummond Hay and the Representatives of the Sultan which took place in the year 1885 and 1886, and which preceded the drafting of the Commercial Convention of 1886 which it is now proposed to re-submit for His Highness' acceptance, ended in nothing, owing to the influence of hostile intrigue and to the real or simulated mental collapse of one of the Sultan's delegates.

Similar tactics may be and doubtless would be employed over and over again through the ignorance of the Sultan and the narrow-mindedness and cupidity of his officers, were they led to believe that they could unceasingly pursue this obstructive course with safety to the Empire and with no inconvenience or danger to themselves.

Should therefore Her Majesty's Government believe that the reforms that I have indicated above are really necessary, not only in the interests of the British Empire, but for the conservation and perhaps for the very safety of the Empire of Morocco, I would respectfully recommend that, should His Majesty after all that I may be able to urge upon him, prove himself recalcitrant and altogether indisposed to accept the views of Her Majesty's Government in connection with this important subject, I be authorized to warn him of the great dangers which he would incur by his action and that, in the event of his continuing to disregard their counsels, Her Majesty's Government would in the future feel themselves compelled to withdraw from the position they have hitherto held of being his most solicitous friends and to adopt, in all future arrangements, that line of policy alone which might seem to them best suited for the maintenance and encouragement of British interests in Morocco.

I believe that language of this tenour might well induce His Highness to pause and think of the dangers to which he would inevitably expose himself were the active support of England to be even momentarily withdrawn from him, and that it might possibly serve to influence him in arriving at a more wise and enlightened appreciation of the responsibilities and the opportunities of his position.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 71.

Draft of Convention of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the Sultan of Morocco.—(Signed, in the English and Arabic Languages, at Tangier, 188 .)

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco and Fez, being desirous to extend and improve the relations of commerce and navigation which exist between their respective dominions and subjects, have resolved to conclude a special Convention for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir John Hay Drummond Hay, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco and Fez;

And His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco and Fez, Seed Mohamed Bargash, His Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the British dominions and the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may reside and trade in all the ports or other parts of the territories of the Sultan of Morocco where his authority is established in the same way as any other foreign subjects are or shall be permitted.

~~They shall be permitted to possess and hire houses, and to build houses, stores, or warehouses, as stipulated in Article IV of the General Treaty of the 9th December, 1856.~~

They shall enjoy full protection for their persons and properties, as specified in Article IV of the General Treaty; they shall be allowed to buy from, and to sell to, whom they like, all articles whatsoever, either by wholesale or retail, at all places in the Moorish dominions, without being restrained or prejudiced by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of purchase or sale whatever, except the articles enumerated in Article II of the present Convention; and they shall, moreover, enjoy all other rights and privileges which hereafter may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

The subjects of the Sultan of Morocco shall, in return, enjoy in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty the same protection and privileges which are or may be enjoyed by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE II.

The Sultan of Morocco engages that there shall be in his dominions no monopolies or prohibitions of imported or exported goods, except tobacco, and all like kinds of herbs used for smoking, opium, powder, lead, ammunition of war and arms of all kinds (other than sword-blades, daggers, and pistols); and further, that there shall be no monopolies of agricultural produce, or of any other article whatsoever, in the dominions of the Sultan.

ARTICLE III.

No tax, toll, duty, or charge whatsoever, beside the export duty hereinafter mentioned, shall be imposed or demanded by any person whatsoever, in any part of the dominions of Morocco, upon or in respect of any goods or produce whatsoever which may have been purchased for exportation by any British subject; but the said goods or produce shall be conveyed from any place in Morocco to, and embarked from, any port therein, free from all other taxes or duties. No officer or subject of the Sultan shall offer any impediment to, or lay any restriction on the conveyance or embarkation of such goods or produce, or on any pretext receive any money or gift in respect or on account of such goods; and should any such officer or subject act contrary to this stipulation, the Sultan shall immediately punish with severity the Governor, officer, or other subject who shall have been guilty of such misconduct, and compensate British subjects for all injuries or losses which they may duly prove themselves to have suffered thereby.

ARTICLE IV.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be free to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit those affairs to the management of any persons whom they may appoint as their broker, factor, or agent; nor shall such British subjects be restrained in their choice of persons to act in such capacities; nor shall they be called upon to pay any salary or remuneration to any person whom they shall not choose to

employ as brokers or agents for buying and selling. Absolute freedom shall be given to them in their commercial transactions, and no interference on the part of the Sultan's officers shall be permitted. Should any Governor or other officer interfere to prevent bargains between British and Moorish subjects, or place any impediments in the purchase or sale of goods or merchandize imported into, or to be exported from, the Sultan's dominions, His Shereefian Majesty shall severely punish the said officer for such misconduct.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty who are merchants doing business on a large scale on imports or exports within the dominions of His Majesty the Sultan, whether on their own account or on that of others, shall be further entitled to select two brokers or agents, Moorish subjects at each of the Moorish ports where they may have houses of business. These brokers or agents shall be placed under the protection of British Consular officers, in accordance with the provisions of the existing Convention of the 19th August, 1863, between France and Morocco, which was confirmed in Article X of the Convention of Madrid of the 3rd July, 1880.

ARTICLE V.

Merchandize or goods, except the articles enumerated in Article II, imported by British subjects, shall not be prohibited in the territories of the Sultan of Morocco, nor be subject to higher duties than are paid on the same kind of goods by Moorish subjects, or by the subjects of the most favoured nation.

The place of origin of such merchandize and produce, as also the nationality of the ships conveying them, shall not, under any circumstances, be the cause of any difference of treatment.

All articles and produce exported from Morocco and shipped by British subjects to any country whatsoever, by any vessel whatsoever, shall be subject to no less favourable terms, when exported, than those imposed on Moorish subjects, and on the subjects of the most favoured nation, except the articles enumerated in Article II.

ARTICLE VI.

In consideration of the favourable terms upon which the produce of Morocco is admitted into the territories of Her Britannic Majesty, and with a view to the extension of commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Morocco, for their mutual advantage, His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco hereby agrees that the duties to be levied on all articles imported into the territories of His Majesty by British subjects shall not exceed 10 per cent.

These goods shall be estimated according to their value when sold wholesale for cash at the port of their disembarkation, after deduction of 20 per cent.

The duty on fine cloth shall not exceed 5 per cent. on their value. Silks, brocades, velvets, gold thread, amber, coral, and beads shall pay a duty of only 2½ per cent.; and the duties to be levied on all articles and produce exported from the territories of His Majesty by British subjects shall not exceed in amount the duties marked in the following Tariff:—

Tariff of Exports.

Goods comprised in British Tariff of 1856.

(The cantar to be 112 lbs. English.)

Articles of Exportation.		Proposed Duties.
		Reals vellon.†
Wheat	Strike fanega*	4
Maize and durra	Full fanega	4
Barley	Strike fanega	4
All other grain	Cantar	4
Flour	"	6
Bird-seed	"	5
Dates	"	15
Almonds	"	15
Bitter almonds	"	10
Oranges, lemons, and limes	1,000	4
Wild marjoram	Cantar	4
Cummin-seed	"	4
Oil	"	20
Gums	"	10
Henna	"	6
Wax	"	40
Rice	"	5
Wool, washed	"	20
" in grease	"	10
Hides, sheep and goat-skins	"	16
Tanned skins, called "felaly," "sawany," and "cochinea"	"	50
Horns	1,000	6
Tallow	Cantar	20
Mules	Head	400
Donkeys	"	60
Oxen	"	100
Sheep	"	10
Goats	"	8
Fowls	Dozen	10
Eggs	1,000	20
Slippers		5 per cent. *ad val.*‡
Porcupine quills	1,000	2
Ghasool (fuller's earth)	Cantar	5
Ostrich feathers	Lb.	20
Baskets	100	10
Carraway-seed	Cantar	5
Combs of wood	100	2
Hair	Cantar	15
Raisins	"	10
Woollen sashes called "karazy"		5 per cent. *ad val.*
Tackawt (a dye)	Cantar	10
Tanned fleeces	"	15
Hemp and flax	"	12

* The fanega is a Moorish measure of capacity considerably larger than a bushel.

† 5 reals vellon = 1*s.*

‡ 5 per cent. duty upon all articles manufactured in Morocco is proposed, with the view of encouraging Morocco manufactures.

Goods tariffed subsequent to British Treaty.

Articles of Exportation.		Proposed Duties.
		Reals vellon.
Amber	Cantar	10
Aniseed	"	8
Biscuits	"	5 per cent. *ad val.*
Blankets		5 " "
Carpets—		
Fine		5 " "
Ordinary		
Cheese	Cantar	20
Cord of palmetto	100 bundles	8
Cushions		5 per cent. *ad val.*
El jorf (cress-seed)	Cantar	10
Fasof (gum)	"	10
Goat-hair ropes	"	10
Haicks		5 per cent. *ad val.*
Hares		1
Holba (fenugreek)	Cantar	5
Jellabs		5 per cent. *ad val.*
Kerme (dye)	Cantar	10
Leather bags		5 per cent. *ad val.*
Lentils	Cantar	5
Linseed	"	5
Lupins	"	2
Orchilla	"	10
Ostrich eggs	Each	½
Parings of hides, for making glue	Cantar	4
Partridges	Each	1
Pears	Cantar	8
Rabbits	Each	1
Rags	Cantar	5
Rose-leaves	"	8
Sanush	"	5
Sesame	"	8
Sieves		5 per cent. *ad val.*
Sparto grass	Cantar	3
Stirrups		5 per cent. *ad val.*
Tents, hair, and palmetto		5 " "
Tortoises	Cwt.	2½
Trays, brass—		
Chased		5 per cent. *ad val.*
Plain		5 " "
Tripes	Cantar	5
Walnuts	"	8
Woollen thread		5 per cent. *ad val.*
" socks		5 " "
Zerguina (dye)	Cantar	5
Rugs of palmetto		5 per cent. *ad val.*

Goods which are not in the Tariff, but are occasionally exported.

Articles of Exportation.		Proposed Duty.
		Reals vellon.
Bones	Cantar	3
Butter	"	20
Canes	100	5
Honey	Cantar	10
Fibre of aloes, brooms (palmetto and leaf)	Cwt.	1¼
Crin or wool of palmetto	"	2¼
Osier		
Onions	Cwt.	4
Salt fish		
Soap	Cwt.	10
Straw	"	1
Sumach "mergatta"		2
Wool, laris, and arrar	100 pieces	200
Khol	Cwt.	5

Goods which it is proposed should be exported.

Articles of Exportation.		Proposed Duty.
		Reals vellon.
Lead ore	Cwt. ..	5
Copper ore	„ ..	5
Iron ore	„ ..	2
Other minerals	„ ..	5
Bark	„ ..	2
Cork	„ ..	4
Salts, mineral and sea, including "cru de nitre"	„ ..	½
Beef, salted	„ ..	..
„ fresh	„ ..	..

ARTICLE VII.

Should a British subject, or his agent, have imported goods into any Moorish port and have paid the customs duty upon them, and afterwards desire to convey them by sea to another Moorish port, he is at liberty to do so, and no further duty shall be levied on such goods, but the goods must be accompanied by a certificate from the Administrators of Customs at the port from which they are shipped, stating that they have paid the duty.

Grain and other articles, produce of Morocco, conveyed by sea from one port to another by British subjects, shall pay the duties fixed in the Tariff, and a receipt shall be given by the Customs officers.

A sum equal to double the amount of the duty shall be deposited on the shipment of articles the exportation of which is prohibited.

On the disembarkation of the said articles at a port of Morocco, a note of their disembarkation shall be made on the receipt by the Custom-house officers to that effect, and on presentation of the said noted receipt at the port where the goods were shipped the duties shall be returned.

ARTICLE VIII.

No anchorage, tonnage, pilotage, or other duty or charge shall be levied on British vessels, or on goods imported or exported in them at Moorish ports, beyond what is, or may be, levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in them at Moorish ports; they shall not, however, exceed in amount the rates of the following scale, viz. :—

1. Tariff of Anchorage Dues.

	Reals vellon.
Upon vessels not measuring more than 50 tons	20
Upon vessels measuring from 50 to 100 tons	40
„ „ 100 to 150 tons	60
„ „ 150 tons upwards	80

2. Tariff of Pilotage Dues.

The rate of pilotage at the ports of Rabat and Laraiche—
British vessels shall pay 80 cents of real per ton on entry, and 80 cents of real per ton on departure.
The rate of pilotage at all other ports—
British vessels shall pay 40 cents of real vellon per ton on entry, and 40 cents of real vellon per ton on departure; that is, if a pilot is employed on entry or departure.

3. Tariff of Port Dues.

British vessels shall pay equal duties at all Moorish ports. They shall pay not more than 8 reals vellon for every vessel, great or small.

No charge for anchorage or port dues shall be levied on account of British vessels which may enter the ports of Morocco for the purpose of seeking shelter from the weather, and which do not embark or discharge cargo or passengers, nor shall any charge for anchorage or port dues be levied upon fishing-vessels.

And, in like manner, no anchorage, tonnage, pilotage, or other duty or charge, shall be levied in the British dominions on Moorish vessels, or on goods imported or exported in Moorish vessels, beyond what is or may be levied on national vessels.

ARTICLE IX.

British vessels shall employ the Moorish Government boats for embarking or discharging goods; but if within six hours after the arrival of a vessel the Moorish Government boats are not placed at their disposal for the aforesaid purpose, they shall have the right of employing other boats, and shall not pay, in such case, to the port authorities more than one-half of what would have been paid had they employed the Government boats.

The six hours above mentioned shall be counted from the time the vessel shall have received pratique, and only the hours of daytime shall be included in counting the six hours.

The charges now paid for lighterage at the different ports of Morocco shall not be augmented, and the Administrator of Customs at each port of Morocco shall deliver to the British Vice-Consul a tariff of the charges now demanded for lighterage.

Should the Sultan, in accordance with the promise of His Majesty, give orders for constructing quays or breakwaters at any of the Moorish ports, or lighthouses and other improvements for the benefit of navigation, and should His Majesty think fit to impose any due on this account, it shall be done by the mutual agreement of the Moorish Government and the foreign Representatives. This due shall not exceed what may be necessary to defray the cost of such improvement.

All vessels which according to British law are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which according to the law of Morocco are to be deemed Maroquine vessels, shall for the purposes of this Treaty be respectively deemed British or Maroquine vessels.

ARTICLE X.

If a British subject be detected in smuggling, the goods shall be confiscated to the Sultan by order of the British Minister or British Consul at the place, and the person guilty of the offence shall be fined in an amount not exceeding treble the amount of duties leviable on the goods seized, or in case of goods not admitted to importation, treble the value of the goods at the current price of the day in the place where the seizure was effected; and failing payment of such fines, such British subject shall be imprisoned, according to his offence, for a time not exceeding one year.

ARTICLE XI.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be entitled to purchase *or hire* land, houses, stores, or other immovable property. ~~The sale and purchase of immovable property shall not be effected until after the consent of the Moorish Government shall be obtained in accordance with Article XI of the Convention of Madrid of the 3rd June, 1880.~~ The title-deeds and like documents shall be drawn up in accordance with the laws of Islam. Should a question arise at any time regarding immovable property between a British subject and a Moorish subject or a foreign subject, it shall be decided by the aforesaid law, and the plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be, shall have the right of appeal to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, as laid down in Article IX of the General Treaty of the 9th December, 1856, between Great Britain and Morocco.

ARTICLE XII.

British subjects shall have the right of *fishing for and taking fish on the coast of Morocco.*

British subjects shall also have the right of fishing for coral along the shores of Morocco, but they shall not communicate with the shore except at the sea-ports.

The masters of vessels who desire to fish coral shall apply through the British Representative at Tangier to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, who shall issue a written authority, to be delivered to the applicant on the payment of 150 dollars annually for each vessel.

British subjects fishing coral without such authority shall be fined according to the nature of the offence.

ARTICLE XIII.

The whole of the present Convention shall be applicable to all the ports in the Empire of Morocco now open to foreign trade, and to foreign vessels; and should His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco open other ports within the limits of His Majesty's dominions, such as Mehedea, Agadeer, and Wadnoon, no difference shall be made in the levying of import and export duties, or anchorage charges, between the said ports and those ports in the Sultan's dominions which are now open to foreign trade.

ARTICLE XIV.

All differences, disputes, or other causes of litigation arising between Moorish and British subjects regarding mercantile accounts or debts, where the evidence does not consist of notarial documents drawn up according to the Mahommedan law, shall be adjusted in the following manner: The Naïb of the Sultan or Governor of the town and the British Consular officer shall select each an equal number of persons, who after taking cognizance of the written and oral evidence produced by both parties, shall adjudicate thereupon.

Should the persons thus selected differ, then the Naïb of the Sultan or Governor of the town and Consular officer shall select an Umpire, a subject of another foreign Power, whose award shall be final.

The persons selected as Arbitrators by the Governor and Consular officer shall not be relatives of the litigants or have any interest in the question at issue.

ARTICLE XV.

In order that the two High Contracting Parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to benefit their respective subjects and kingdoms, and to facilitate their commercial transactions, it is agreed that at any time after the expiration of five years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention of Commerce and Navigation, either of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to call upon the other to enter upon a revision of the same; but until such revision shall have been accomplished by common consent, and a new Convention shall have been concluded and ratified, the present Convention shall continue and remain in full force and effect.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present Convention shall be ratified by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and by His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Tangier in the same manner as the General Treaty which is at present in force between the two Contracting Powers.

After the exchange of the ratifications all the provisions of the present Convention of Commerce and Navigation shall come into operation without delay.

In witness whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto our seals.

Done at Tangier.

No. 72.

Consul-General R. Drummond Hay to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received February* 22.)

(No. 12.)

Tunis, February 15, 1892.

My Lord,

THE Chief of the Morocco Moors in Tunis has informed me, confidentially, that he has lately received instructions from the local authorities to refrain from any further interference in matters which concern the natives of Tuat residing in the Regency, who are now regarded as forming an independent body under French protection.

I beg to inclose a cutting from the telegraphic intelligence of the "Dépêche Tunisienne" of the 14th instant regarding the Tuat question, which is a sequel of several other extracts from the French press that have been lately published here with the object of inculcating French views on the subject amongst the Mussulmans of this country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. DRUMMOND HAY.

Inclosure in No. 72.

Extract from the "Dépêche Tunisienne" of February 14, 1892.

Paris, le 13 *Février*, 1892, 4 *h.* 50 *soir.*

LA QUESTION DU TOUAT.—Une maison de Marseille a reçu d'un agent indigène les renseignements suivants sur le Touat. Ce n'est point le Maroc qui est allé à In S'Allah, mais Aled Bajenda, Chef de Djemâa. Cette ville, adversaire acharnée de la France, est l'instigatrice de l'appel aux Marocains pour former contre nous une puissante ligue de confédérés. Les Touaregs des oasis ne partagent pas ces sentiments hostiles et la majorité des Ksours protestent contre les tentatives de Mouley Hassan.

Par haine du Maroc, tous les districts de Taganet à Aloued, réclament l'appui de la France. Le moment est donc particulièrement propice pour intervenir, la mobilité des Arabes pouvant les rejeter dans les bras du Maroc.

Mouley Hassan, du reste, se désintéresse du Touat; c'est son entourage qui, poussé par la Triple Alliance, fait de l'opposition à la France. On cite un Vizir qui, à cet effet, aurait reçu un superbe pot-de-vin.

Le plus simple procédé serait d'acheter l'entourage du Sultan; il est à vendre au plus offrant.

No. 73.

Memorandum by Mr. Robertson respecting the Right of Protection in Morocco.

THE following is a brief account of the correspondence respecting the system of foreign protection in Morocco and the questions involved in it, which took place a few years since, beginning shortly after Sir Kirby Green's appointment to Tangier.

Negotiations had been opened in 1886 for a Commercial Convention with Morocco, and joint proposals on the subject had been made to the Sultan by the French, German, and British Representatives. But the progress made was slow, and early in 1887 a sudden stop was put to them by the refusal of the Sultan to proceed further until the Madrid Convention of 1880 "for the settlement of the right of protection in Morocco" should be revised. — Mr. Kirby Green, No. 6, Commercial, February 10, 1887. Part XIV of Print, North Africa, p. 36 a.

The two chief points for which the Sultan stipulated as regards this long-standing evil, were (1) that protection should be withdrawn from the native agents and "semsars" of foreign merchants; and (2) that Moors naturalized abroad should not be allowed to enjoy the benefits of naturalization in Morocco, except with his consent in each separate case. — Sir C. Ford, No. 95, July 16, 1887. Part XV, p. 9.

This led to an interchange of views between the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Austria, and eventually of France, as to the expediency of reconsidering the provisions of the Convention. The opinion of Her Majesty's Government on the subject is stated in the following extract from a note of Lord Salisbury's to Count Hatzfeldt, dated the 14th June, 1887, "Her Majesty's Government concur with the German Government in the opinion that it would be to the interest of all concerned that the abuses which have arisen in connection with the practice of protection in Morocco should be brought to an end. They are disposed to think that the failure to observe the provisions of the Convention is not only indefensible in principle, but a serious impediment to the improvement of commercial relations with the Sultan, whilst it retards the progress of civilization in Morocco." — Ditto, No. 116, October 2, 1887, p. 63. Mr. Scott, No. 357, September 27, 1887, p. 53. To Count Hatzfeldt, June 14, 1887. Part XIV, p. 97.

In a despatch to Sir Kirby Green of two months later date, it was intimated that it would be advisable to sound the Sultan as to his willingness to grant commercial facilities in return for the desired modification of the Convention, and the Minister was instructed to take joint action with his German, Italian, and Spanish colleagues "with a view to a preliminary discussion of the question with the Sultan on the basis of mutual concessions." — To Sir K. Green, No. 63, Confidential, August 22, 1887. Part XV, p. 27.

But on the 17th August the Sultan formally suggested to the Spanish Minister that the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers should again assemble at Madrid in order to modify the "affair of the protections;" and Sir Kirby Green, in sending home (4th October) a copy of this note, reported that the Spanish Minister was convinced "that the Sultan would not bargain about the abolition of protection." — Sir K. Green, No. 107, Confidential, October 4, 1887, p. 74.

Early in October Señor Moret, the Spanish Foreign Secretary, broached the subject of this Conference to Sir C. Ford. He stated that M. Flourens had raised no objection to the idea when he had mentioned it at a recent visit to Paris; and he explained that, if the Conference should meet, the Sultan would be bound to stipulate in return for the advantages he would obtain that trade facilities should be granted, and that judicial institutions should be established for the protection of foreigners. — Sir C. Ford, No. 116, October 2, 1887, p. 63.

Then came a dangerous illness of the Sultan, which, for a time, suspended the negotiations and gave prominence to various schemes for preventing cession of territory by the Sultan, and for a Self-Denying Agreement on the part of the Powers. — Señor Moret to Señor del Mago, October 5, 1887, p. 78.

The Conference negotiations were afterwards resumed. The Spanish Government urged strongly that Her Majesty's Government should not insist on a previous engagement by the Sultan to afford commercial facilities, and declared that Germany, Austria, and Italy were ready to join the Conference without any such preliminary step. They promised that if the British conditions were waived, they would themselves inform the Moorish Government of what was expected of them if the Conference should meet. — To M. del Mago, October 14, 1887, p. 83. Baron de Bigeleben, November 2, 1887, p. 116. Sir C. Ford, October 26, 1887, p. 99.

To Sir C. Ford, No. 155, October 28, 1887, p. 106.

On the 28th October Sir C. Ford was authorized to inform Señor Moret that, in deference to his representations, Her Majesty's Government would consent to join the Conference, but "within a wide reference." Lord Salisbury at the same time suggested that the Plenipotentiaries should consider "the wishes expressed by the Sultan of Morocco in his communications, regarding the protection of Moorish subjects by foreign Governments, and the neutralization of His Majesty's dominions."

Sir E. Malet, No. 55, November 2, 1887, p. 116*.

This proposal was also communicated to the German Government, who expressed willingness to "accept whatever was agreed to by the Powers in friendship with Germany who were primarily interested."

To Sir E. Malet, November 1, 1887, p. 118.

Mr. Egerton, No. 424, October 28, 1887, p. 108.

At about the same date Mr. Egerton reported that he had reason to believe that France would not accept the Conference unless satisfied that its discussions would not extend to ground on which she would be unwilling to make concessions.

The Austrian attitude, like that of Germany, though favourable to the Conference, was reserved.

Baron de Bigeleben, November 2, 1887, p. 116*.

The Government expressed themselves ready to support Spanish views as to the right of protection, but considered the neutralization scheme impracticable, as it was not likely to meet with general acceptance.

They declared France, England, and Italy to be the Powers chiefly interested.

Sir C. Ford, No. 139, October 30, 1887, p. 115.

As to the question of naturalization, Señor Moret drew attention to the fact that the Sultan's proposals on the subject had been made in reply to the Spanish, British, and Italian collective note of the 12th March* of the existence of which the French Government were, so far as he knew, not aware, and of which it would be inexpedient that they should hear.

Ditto, No. 23, November 7, 1887, p. 121.

At this juncture a fresh complication arose. The Russian Government (which was not a party to the Convention of 1880) declared themselves desirous of seeing Spain act hand in hand with France on the Morocco question and stated that they "reserved their opinion on the question of the Conference," but took a lively interest in Morocco owing to their own extensive dealings with Mahommedans.

Ditto, No. 141, November 3, 1887, p. 122.

The rejoinder of the Spanish Government to the British proposals was communicated by the Spanish Minister on the 25th October, and embodied in a Memorandum of the 2nd November (sent home by Sir C. Ford on the 3rd November).

To Sir C. Ford, No. 151 A, October 25, 1887, p. 98.

It was to the effect that England should accept the invitation to the Conference, generally; that its scope should be limited to the Sultan's note of the 17th August respecting protection; that the Spanish Government should inform the Sultan that his demands would not be granted without reciprocal concessions; and that the resolutions of the Conference as to protection should be inoperative unless those concessions were made. It was further explained that France had agreed to the Conference on the condition that the discussions should be limited to the Protection question; and had expressed a wish that Spain should enter into a preliminary agreement with her. The last point was disposed of on the ground that, even if made, such an arrangement would be subject to the decision of the Conference, and the situation was summed up in these words:—

"The Sultan demands that the right of protection should be modified, Europe replies that she cannot do so unless he gives security for the proper treatment of foreigners, the Sultan replies that to do this in view of the attitude of his people he requires assurances and guarantees for the integrity of his territory and the maintenance of his authority; and accordingly the question remains entirely on the footing which England desires."

It was throughout assumed that the question of the territorial guarantee would naturally arise in the course of the discussions, and that the Representative of the Sultan would then "formulate his claim."

Sir C. Ford, No. 155, Confidential, November 27, 1887, p. 157.

Sir C. Ford, in sending home these proposals, commented unfavourably upon them, and pointed out that after the Conference had modified the right of protection, the Moorish Delegate might refuse to go further, and might explain that commercial Concessions had been definitely refused by his Master; whilst on the other hand the French Delegate might resent the introduction of other topics than the Protection question, and if he retired, France might pose as the true friend of Morocco, who was ready to acquiesce in her refusal to grant commercial advantages.

Ditto. No. 156, Confidential, November 23, 1887, p. 159.

In a later despatch (22nd November) these considerations were urged again by Sir C. Ford in fuller detail; and on the next day his Excellency sent a fresh warning as to the ambiguous attitude of France.

* This note invited the Sultan to engage not to make any territorial cession without a previous understanding with the three Powers.

To Sir J. Saville, No. 333, November 29, 1887, p. 166.

In reply to an inquiry made by the Italian Minister, Lord Salisbury defined the position of Her Majesty's Government, on the 1st December, to be as follows:—

To M. Catalani, December 1, 1887, p. 167.

"Her Majesty's Government consider that the Protection question is bound up with the possession of power in Morocco by its present holder, and they would not be disposed to agree to any change in existing Treaty arrangements regarding protection, without some statement being made by the Powers who signed those arrangements, renouncing on their part all encroachment on Moorish territory or jurisdiction."

M. Catalani, December 4, 1887, p. 182.

The Italian Government expressed concurrence, and the Spanish Government were informed in the same sense by Sir C. Ford. On the 26th December the Circular invitation to the Conference was formally communicated by the Spanish Minister. It was based on the Sultan's note of the 17th August, and proposed that the Conference should assemble at Madrid in the course of the following month, and that in the meanwhile the Representatives of the Powers should each prepare a Report: "showing the extent to which the right of protection has obtained, and to what abuses it has given rise, what limits might be assigned to it, or what system might take its place."

Sir C. Ford, No. 172, Confidential, December 11, 1887, p. 185.

Señor del Mago, December 26, 1887, p. 203.

To Sir K. Green, No. 114, December 28, 1887, p. 205.

The invitation was accepted by Her Majesty's Government on the 30th December, and Sir Kirby Green was called on for the Report.

To Señor del Mago, December 30, 1887, p. 208.

This was forwarded in a despatch on the 30th December, and was afterwards thrown into a separate shape for submission to the Conference. It was accompanied by the draft of certain joint suggestions by the French and Spanish Ministers as to modifications to be introduced into the Convention of 1880.

Sir K. Green, No. 151, December 30, 1887, Part XVI, p. 9.

The principal points of the Report are as follows:—

Ditto, No. 13, January 28, 1888, p. 63.

The gross abuses that had crept in are enumerated and carefully analyzed, and it is shown that they are attributable not merely to foreigners in Morocco, but to the failure of the Moorish Government to fulfil the Convention, and to the encouragement of the local authorities.

The limits that might be assigned are said to be fairly defined in the Convention of 1880, which has failed, not from any inherent defect, but from the absence of any administrative machinery in Morocco, and from the want of an organized Government.

The only exception to this is the administration of the Customs. There are no proper Law Courts, taxation is irregular, and private property is liable to arbitrary confiscation. It follows that a fair limitation of foreign protection is unattainable, and that any such modifications of the Convention as those proposed by the French and Spanish Representatives at Tangier would remain a dead letter.

Sir K. Green then suggests that protection of natives in the service of foreigners should be entirely abolished, except as regards those employed by Diplomatic Representatives and a limited number in the service of Consular officers. This should be coupled with the prevention of undue interference with British subjects and of any injustice by local authorities towards Moorish subjects, formerly under protection. The most wealthy, numerous, and enterprising foreigners are stated to be Englishmen. In short, it is proposed to revert to the mode of intercourse with Morocco based on the Treaty of 1856 between Great Britain and Morocco.

It is urged, however, that the surrender of the right of protection should be used as a lever to obtain concessions from the Sultan which would be in the interests of both Moors and foreigners. The system to be substituted should include a liberal Commercial Convention, and the establishment of Mixed Tribunals for the trial of civil suits between Moorish subjects and foreigners. These Tribunals should sit at Tangier, Dar-al-Baida, and Mogador. It is probable that this would lead in time to a general reform in all the branches of Government administration.

The Report winds up with an allusion to the iniquities perpetrated in Morocco in the name of justice, and adds a statement by an Englishman "of great experience in that country," which is in favour of the maintenance of protection, chiefly on the ground that it is the sole means of preventing oppression, and that if it were abolished the cream of the people would pass over to the French side of the frontier, or remove to Mecca. The writer further recommends that protection should be limited to safety for the protected man's property and person, and that it should be "a rod of iron."

M. de Maissa to Italian Government, December 30, 1887, Comm., January 17, 1888, Part XVI, p. 19.

The Report of the Italian Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier was communicated to the Foreign Office on the 17th January, 1888.

It was, in the main, to the same effect as that of Sir Kirby Green. It dilates upon the evils of protection and naturalization, suggests *ad interim* arrangements to enable them to die out, so as to "smooth over the passage from the old system to a new one," and declares that the "attempts made in 1863 and 1880 have made it clear that it is of no use to limit protection; that so long as it exists in any form, all the abuses now complained

of will continue to appear, and that no Treaty provision is of any avail to keep them within bounds."

As a remedy it suggests the "acceptance of the Commercial Treaty negotiated in 1886," the establishment of a judicial authority to decide disputes between foreigners and Moors, and the strict execution of Article XI of the Madrid Convention, giving to foreigners the right of holding real property in Morocco.

M. Maissa to M. Crispi, January 27, 1888, p. 43.

This Report was confirmed and extended by a second one, communicated ten days later, in which some distrust was expressed as to the "sudden agreement" between the French and Spanish Representatives at Tangier, a distrust which was shared by Sir K. Green, who suspected a return to the "joint understanding of 1884." The action of the two Ministers in the matter seems, however, to have been purely personal and unauthorized, as was subsequently explained by Señor Moret.

Sir C. Ford. No. 12, February 1, 1888, p. 61.

To Sir C. Ford, No. 9, January 24, 1888, p. 34.

The difficulties raised by France were again brought prominently forward by a direct inquiry of the Spanish Minister's as to the view of the French attitude taken by Her Majesty's Government.

Sir E. Malet, No. 30, Confidential, January 31, 1888, p. 49.

Lord Salisbury's reply was to the effect that a preliminary agreement between France and Spain would be inconsistent with Señor Moret's previous attitude, and that Her Majesty's Government proposed to discuss at the Conference "the question of protection and all other questions involved in it."

Señor del Mazo, "Communiqué," February 2, 1888, p. 51.

To Sir C. Ford, No. 30, February 18, 1888, p. 81.

Strong remonstrances on this subject appear to have been addressed to France by the Spanish Cabinet, with the result that on the 18th February Señor del Mazo was able to announce that the French Government had withdrawn their conditions, and that the Spanish Government retained entire freedom of action, and hoped soon to "issue the invitations to the Powers."

Sir C. Ford, No. 12, Confidential, February 1, 1888, p. 61.

On the 1st February Sir C. Ford was informed by Señor Moret that the Sultan had named a Delegate to the Conference.

M. Catalani, "Communiqué," March 5, 1888, p. 103.

Early in March the Italian Government communicated to the Foreign Office the draft instructions for their Delegate. These embodied a complete scheme for a new Convention on the Protection question, and seemed upon other points to be in general harmony with the views of Her Majesty's Government, especially with regard to the proposed Self-Denying Protocol and the pledge of the Sultan not to alienate his territory.

It now began to be apparent that some misunderstanding as to the Integrity question had arisen at Madrid, and it became necessary again to explain the attitude of Her Majesty's Government on the point. Sir C. Ford was therefore instructed to point out that there was no question between the two Governments of submitting to the Conference a proposal to guarantee the integrity of Morocco but only to respect it, and that Her Majesty's Government had accepted the invitation on the clear understanding that this subject should not be excluded from discussion so far as it might arise in connection with the Protection question and that of commercial facilities.

To Sir C. Ford, No. 48, March 22, 1888, p. 143.

Till this should be cleared up Señor Moret was asked to defer issuing fresh invitations, and he agreed to do so.

Sir C. Ford, No. 48, Confidential, March 24, 1888, p. 146.

It was, moreover, evident, by a despatch of this date from Sir C. Ford, that the meeting of the Conference was likely to be delayed through a request of the French Government (as "a preliminary step") for information as to the Articles of the Convention which the Spanish Government proposed to alter, and as to the nature of their intended modifications.

Ditto, No. 53, April 5, 1888. Part XVII, p. 5.

Ditto, No. 49, Confidential, March 24, 1888, Part XVI, p. 148.

Ditto Telegraphic, March 28, 1888, Part XVI, p. 151.

Ditto, No. 54, Confidential, April 8, 1888, Part XVII, p. 5.

The reply of the Spanish Government to Sir C. Ford's communication was to the effect that they agreed in Lord Salisbury's views, but that, as the Integrity question was only to be brought in conditionally, it would not be mentioned in the programme of invitation. The Powers would be free to broach any subject that might arise out of the Protection question as the formula would run "on what conditions the Powers can accede," &c.

Explanations in a similar sense were given to the Italian Government who had also expressed fears that the Integrity question would escape discussion; and they appear to have been accepted as satisfactory.

Ditto, No. 55, Confidential, April 11, 1888, p. 14.

Señor Moret's suggestions as to the modifications of the Convention were communicated to the French Government on the 8th April, and a translation was sent home by Sir C. Ford.

The principal points proposed for revision are the protection of brokers and the practice of naturalizing Moors abroad; and it is recommended that a Tribunal of Guarantees, composed of the Consular Agents, should be established at Tangier, in order to superintend the execution of the new Protection Regulations.

The paper is supplemented by a proposal that "on signing the Protocol" the Sultan should be called on to pledge himself: (1) not to ill-treat ex-protected persons; (2) to

organize judicial reform; and (3) to provide for the commercial development of Morocco, by Treaty or otherwise.

It was sent to Sir K. Green, who reported that it was unpractical and that the mere remodelling of the Convention would not remove the existing anomalies. He himself sent home a clear and elaborate scheme for a revised Convention which he thought would meet the case, and which deals *seriatim* with all the matters at issue. The most important Article is one (Article IX) providing for the creation of native Mixed Tribunals and explaining how they should be constituted. It was drawn up in accord with the German Minister at Tangier.

Sir K. Green, No. 55, April 27, 1888, p. 35.

There is also a proposed suspensory clause making the operation of the new Convention dependent on the ratification of a Commercial Convention with the Powers.

A copy of Señor Moret's paper was forwarded by him to Tangier for communication to the Sultan of Morocco, and it was assumed by his Excellency that the Sultan would thereby understand that the Representative must be armed with full powers "to meet all eventualities." But Señor Moret demurred to informing him beforehand of the conditional nature of any agreement at which the Conference might arrive.

Sir C. Ford, Telegraphic, April, 16, 1888, p. 19.

The Spanish Minister at Tangier was, however, instructed to make it clear that the Conference would be abandoned if the Sultan refused the terms submitted in Señor Moret's paper.

Ditto, No. 62, April 27, 1888, p. 31.

The Spanish Government also objected to a suggestion of Lord Salisbury's that judicial and commercial reforms should be discussed at the Conference, on the ground of the complicated nature of the subject, and they were in consequence informed that whilst Her Majesty's Government insisted upon the proposed modifications being made conditional on the reforms, they would be content that the principles of the latter, and not their details, should be discussed and settled with precision.

To Sir C. Ford, Telegraphic, April 21, 1888, p. 22.

Ditto, No. 77, May 8, 1888, p. 40.

Ditto, No. 7, Telegraphic, May 18, 1888, p. 47.

The formula of invitation was therefore accepted, subject to a suspensory clause in the Protocol.

Sir K. Green, No. 58, May 3, 1888, p. 42.

Doubts now began to arise as to the attitude of the Sultan and the powers of the Moorish Delegate, and somewhat contradictory reports on the subject were sent home by the Spanish and British Ministers at Tangier.

Sir C. Ford, Nos. 9 and 10, Telegraphic, May 29 and 30, 1888, pp. 52 and 53.

Rumours of French intrigues to frustrate the Conference also became current.

Ditto, No. 11, Telegraphic, May 31, 1888 p. 55.

On the 6th June Sir K. Green reported that the Moorish Delegate, Hadj Torres, was a mere cypher as regarded decisions to be come to; that Señor Moret apparently did not wish to communicate the British terms (as to the suspensory clause) to the Sultan himself; and that it would be best for him (Sir K. Green) to explain those terms to the Moorish Government, *i.e.*, to the Moorish Foreign Minister, who would be bound to inform the Sultan accordingly.

Sir K. Green, No. 69, May 28, 1888, p. 63.

Ditto, No. 74, June 4, 1888, p. 81.

M. Catalani, "Communique," May 22, 1888, p. 50.

He stated also that Hadj Torres hoped the Conference would not assemble, and that there was reason to believe that the Sultan was not in earnest in the matter.

To M. Catalani, May 26, 1888, p. 52.

Sir C. Ford, No. 7, Telegraphic, May 24, 1888, p. 51.

Sir K. Green, No. 74, June 4, 1888, p. 81.

Ditto, No. 77, June 6, 1888, p. 83.

On the 4th June Sir C. Ford gave Señor Moret a Memorandum of the British conditions, and of the then state of the negotiations; explaining that the suspensory clause was held by Lord Salisbury to be a *sine quâ non*, and that it was equally indispensable that the Moorish Delegate should be furnished with full powers to meet eventualities.

Sir C. Ford, No. 74, June 4, 1888, p. 75.

Under such circumstances Sir C. Ford recommended a postponement of the Conference until these points should be settled, and pointed out that if the Sultan refused the full powers, the onus of failure would fall on Morocco.

On the 13th June there was a change of Government in Spain, Señor Moret being succeeded by the Marquis de la Vega de Armigo, and the attitude of the new Minister at once showed that the Conference would probably fall through.

Ditto, Telegraphic, June 13, 1888.

His point of view, as defined at his first interview with Sir C. Ford, was that "it would be very inconvenient to think of convening a meeting" before an agreement had been arrived at between the Powers "defining the exact objects they respectively had in view, and the exact manner in which the work of the Conference would be conducted." In any case, it was "too hot" for the meeting to take place at that time.

Ditto, No. 84, Confidential, June 18, 1888, Part XVII, p. 86.

In the following October Sir Kirby Green reported a conversation with his German, Italian, Spanish and French colleagues as to the standstill in the Commercial Convention negotiations. The chief point of interest appears to be the fact that the French

Sir K. Green, No. 117, October 14, 1888. Part XIX, p. 14.

Minister, on the occasion, showed himself very favourably disposed to the idea of Mixed Tribunals.

Sir K. Green, No. 129, November 6, 1888, p. 50.

At last on the 6th November a formal note was received from the Moorish Government withdrawing their request for the meeting of a Conference, and reverting to the "strict observance" of the Convention of 1880.

Sir Kirby Green was inclined to suspect that this note had been written at the instance of his Spanish colleague, who seems to have been opposed throughout to all progress in Morocco.

Sir C. Ford, No. 2, January 5, 1889. Part II, Morocco, p. 3.

The matter appears to have dropped at this point, and the last allusion to the Conference that can be found is a conversation reported by Sir C. Ford on the 5th January, 1889.

The Marquis de la Vega de Armigo then stated, that although he had not revived the question, he looked upon it as merely dormant for the time being, and that circumstances might arise which would make it desirable to reconsider the matter. In that case he was of opinion that Madrid was the proper place at which the Conference should meet.

(Signed) C. B. ROBERTSON.

Foreign Office, February 29, 1892.

No. 74.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 1.)

(No. 31.)

Tangier, February 18, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, for your Lordship's information, translations of two letters which I have received from Cid Bubeker-el-Ghanjowi since his recent arrival at the Shereefian Court at Fez.

The statement that M. Hélonis, the Dragoman of the French Legation here, succeeded while at Fez in obtaining permission for the employment of French engineers to improve the ports upon the coast, is worthy of special notice. If this news were found to be true, the measure would be of considerable importance. I am informed that the French have repeatedly made proposals to the Sultan, hitherto without success, that they should be allowed to undertake the gratuitous service of improving all the commercial ports upon the coast-line, and to take charge of the administration of the Custom-houses.

I am causing inquiries to be made as to the details of any Concession that may have actually been given by the Sultan.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure 1 in No. 74.

Cid Bubeker to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Translation.)
(Extract.)
(After compliments.)

Fez, February 9, 1892.

I ARRIVED at the Shereefian Court and was well received. I saw the Vizir, and he informed the Sultan of my arrival, and promised me an audience for the day after to-morrow, that is Thursday. I am to inform you that the Vizir sends you his salaams, and told me that the Sultan had spoken with the French Dragoman about the encroachment on the people of Tuat, and that the Dragoman had answered that the tribe of Tuat is independent and occupies itself with its own concerns; that it is now many years that France negotiates with the people of Tuat to obtain justice in the matter of the rights and claims of French subjects; that this country is contained in the Maps of Africa (the Moors by "Africa" understand a part of North Africa comprising Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli; it is here probably used as equivalent with "Algeria"), and that the French Government had never written to the Moorish Court with any complaint regarding the Tuat people, lest it might be shown (thereby) that this country is under the dominion of Morocco, but that the French only treat with the people of the country about the affairs of their subjects; also that a country over which no sway has been exercised for fifteen years (by its pretending owner) is irretrievably lost to him. He told me of this language held by the French, confidentially, for your information. The Frenchman also said that the Sultan was now making an attempt to acquire authority over Tuat by giving bribes,

such as clothes, money, and horses, to the inhabitants, having seen that the French were treating (directly) with the people of Tuat in the matter of their rights.

It was in pursuance of this that he wrote to the foreign Government (and said) that the people of Tuat were under his dominion, and that the French Government wished to violate the territory of Morocco. He said that it is only the Government of Morocco which testifies on its own behalf that Tuat belongs to its territory. The Vizir says that the Moorish Government will not cede the Tuat country on any account, and that they heard from the French that shortly, and as soon as the warm season sets in, they will send an army of 20,000 men to Tuat in order that it may be seen to whom that country belongs. This is what happened in the matter of Tuat. They said that the Minister who has been newly appointed to Tangier has declared that he will not go to Tangier until the Tuat affair has been settled. It appears from this that in secret they (the French) are displaying force and using threats in order to obtain Tuat, but openly before the eyes of the world they speak words of suavity and friendship.

* * * * * *

This is what they told me, and also that they had permitted him, *i.e.*, the French "Khalifa" (M. Hélonis, the French Dragoman) to bring engineers to improve the ports of the coasts, and the Khalifa obtained his own personal ends, &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 74.

Cid Bubeker to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Translation.)
(Extract.)
(After compliments.)

Fez, February 11, 1892.

I HAVE to inform you that the Sultan before my arrival was approached by some hundred men from the people of Tuat, and they spoke to him about the French affair. Our lord said to them: "Stand by your country and I will give you everything that you require, whether money, provisions, or horses." Then he placed over them ten Governors of their own kin, and they went to their country.

Yesterday sixty men from that tribe, Notables, arrived and were received by His Majesty, and they told him that the Commander of the French at the frontier had let them know that he would immediately send them 20,000 soldiers to fight them, until they (the French) should attain their object; these men are still here at Fez. The Government is in a state of pertubation at this, but one of the Vizirs spoke to me secretly and told me that if it is true that the French will really advance troops to the Tuat country, in order to fight, the Government will be forced to cede to the French demand, and let them obtain their object, as the Moorish Government has no force with which to oppose them, or something very grave might result therefrom. He told me that the French "Naïb" (M. Hélonis?) had spoken to the Sultan about the laying of a railway. Some of the Vizirs say that the Sultan has conceded this, and others say the contrary.

I am still endeavouring to ascertain the truth of the matter. Myself and most sensible people here lean to the belief that whatever the French demand in strong terms they are bound to obtain, &c.

No. 75.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 1.)

(No. 33. Confidential.)

Tangier, February 20, 1892.

My Lord,

THE Italian Minister, Signor Cantagalli, called on me a few days ago, and told me that the evils of the administration in Morocco, as affecting Italian subjects, had reached such a pitch that he had felt himself impelled to address a very strongly-worded remonstrance to His Shereefian Majesty personally, in which he insisted on the necessity of immediate reform.

He offered to give me a précis of this letter, which he subsequently furnished to me in French, and of which I have the honour to attach a copy to this despatch.

The Minister before leaving urged me to take into consideration the desirability of my using very firm language to the Sultan, when I should reach the Court at Fez, regarding the misgovernment of this country, and the growing discontent of the subjects

of the various European Powers resident in Morocco on account of the evils and injuries which they were made to suffer in consequence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 75.

Signor Cantagalli to the Sultan of Morocco.

(Traduction.)

LE fidèle serviteur de votre Majesté remettra entre ses mains un *pro-memorid* joint à cette lettre sur l'état des questions pendantes entre la Légation d'Italie et le Gouvernement Chérifien. Je prie votre Majesté qu'elle daigne l'examiner avec l'attention qu'il mérite. Les questions pendantes ne sont pas peu nombreuses. D'aucunes datent de fort loin. Toutes ont été traitées à plusieurs reprises ; leur fondement en justice a été admis. Des ordres ont été donnés aux autorités compétentes pour le payement des indemnités accordées. Ces ordres sont restés lettre morte. Quelques lettres de la Légation n'ont pas reçu de réponses.

Voici un état de choses, Sire, nullement favorable aux bonnes relations qui doivent régner entre l'Italie et le Maroc, relations que je me suis appliqué à rendre toujours meilleures. Les administrés de la Légation formulent des plaintes légitimes ; ils voient que les ordres de votre Majesté ne sont exécutés, ni avec promptitude, ni avec fidélité, ce qui nuit grandement au prestige de l'autorité suprême de ce pays, de cette autorité dont au contraire chacun devrait pouvoir [*sic*] la force suprême et inappellable.

Il a été inutile que j'ai cherché, en réduisant le nombre des protégés, de supprimer des prétextes à la rapacité et aux vexations des Gouverneurs, mauvais serviteurs de votre Majesté. Les Traités et la Convention de Madrid sont continuellement et ouvertement violés. Je dois croire que votre Majesté, sur l'esprit éclairé de laquelle pèse tant de graves soins, ignore tout cela ; d'autre manière elle y aurait à porter remède.

Ce qui est certain, c'est que la Convention de Madrid a été effrontément violée ; cette Convention qui, votre Majesté ne l'ignore pas, établit un *modus vivendi* si profitable pour le Makhzen. En continuant de la sorte, il faudra songer à dénoncer la Convention et à y substituer un autre arrangement qui réponde davantage aux intérêts Européens.

Et comme si ce n'était pas assez, les Traités sont également violés. On le voit par les difficultés que rencontrent de tous côtés les citoyens et protégés étrangers, lorsqu'ils désirent construire ou réparer des maisons de leur propriété exclusive, dresser des documents notariés, vendre ou acheter, ou obtenir des maisons pour leur habitation et pour y exercer leur commerce, ainsi qu'il est solennellement établis par les Traités dont il s'agit. Pour cette raison, on entend de toute part des clameurs, et le Makhzen n'y gagne rien ; au contraire, il y perd beaucoup. Il faut y songer ; si le Gouvernement Chérifien ne se montre pas juste et prudent en même temps envers les Européens, il arrivera ceci : que les Européens, sous un prétexte ou sous un autre, prendront eux-mêmes ce qui leur est injustement refusé. Il arrivera que plusieurs Gouvernements, comme ils en ont le droit, et quelques-uns même l'intention, enverront à la Cour Chérifienne des Consuls. Cela n'a pas été fait jusqu'ici, parce que chacun avait confiance dans la bonne foi et dans l'esprit de justice du Gouvernement Chérifien. Aujourd'hui que les sages et bienveillantes intentions de votre Majesté sont continuellement frustrées par le fait de fonctionnaires infidèles, on reconnaît la nécessité de placer auprès de votre Majesté des personnes qui dénoncent les injustices commises, pour en obtenir la réparation immédiate.

Que votre Majesté pardonne la liberté de mon langage ; c'est celui d'un ami qui connaît la hauteur d'âme de votre Majesté, d'un ami à qui l'expérience a appris que les grandes plaies ne se guérissent pas avec les petits remèdes : il faut y apporter le fer brûlant.

Votre Majesté doit conserver l'héritage de ses aïeux, voilà ce que désire l'Italie avec les autres Puissances amies. Pour cette raison le Ministre d'Italie parle clairement à votre Majesté et vous dit : " Sire, soyez juste, soyez prudent, réparez les maux qui affligent votre pays, tant qu'il en est temps."

No. 76.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 1.)

(No. 34.)
My Lord, *Tangier, February* 22, 1892.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 31 of the 18th instant regarding Tuat, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that several of the Headmen of Tuat are now at Fez, and are being treated with the greatest honour and consideration by His Majesty the Sultan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 77.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 1.)

(No. 35. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, February* 22, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship the following incidents, which serve to throw a light upon the manner in which the government of this country is carried on :—

On the 12th instant twelve men belonging to one of the tribes, who were in prison at Fez, managed to escape from prison, having knocked down the gate-keeper.

They were recaptured before they could get out of the town. By order of the Sultan the two hands of each of these men were deeply scored with a razor, salt was then rubbed into the open wounds ; a stone was then placed in the palm of each of their hands, which were then closed, sewn up in wet camel-hide, and exposed in the sun to dry ; this, tightening the camel-hide, causes the most intense torture. In addition to this, heavy chain collars were placed upon the neck of each man with chains, and heavy irons were placed upon their legs.

One of the prisoners had already died from the effect of the torture on the date that my informant addressed his letter to me.

Secondly, on the death of the late Acting Vizir (which was reported to your Lordship in my despatch No. 23 of the 8th instant), his papers were seized and examined by the Sultan. It was found that during the six weeks immediately preceding his death he had received in presents from the Kaïds and Governors alone a sum of 53,000 dollars, and it was further ascertained that a very much larger sum of money had been made over by him before his death to a merchant who states that he is under British protection.

The Sultan is now endeavouring to make this man disgorge the sums with which he has been intrusted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 78.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 1.)

(No. 36.)
My Lord, *Tangier, February* 22, 1892.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 24 of the 8th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the new Basha of Tangier has already taken to making arrests of people charged with or suspected of being instrumental in bringing about the recent demonstration against the late Basha of Tangier.

I have also received information from the Court at Fez, upon which I can rely, that an official named Cid Abbas, the eldest son of the Grand Vizir at Fez, has been directed to proceed to Tangier, with orders to raise an army there of 2,500 men.

Cid Abbas is a man who bears a very bad reputation.

In connection with this matter I have also to inform your Lordship that a very large quantity of arms of precision of all kinds—Remingtons, Sniders, and many foreign sorts of breech-loaders—are now being smuggled into the country, together with great quantities of ammunition.

This, as I have reason to believe, is especially the case at Tangier and in the vicinity.

The Custom-house authorities have over and over again been warned of what is being done.

They pay no attention, however, to these warnings, and are probably bribed to be intentionally negligent.

One important result of recent events is this, that the tribes have become aware of the power which they possess, by uniting together, of coercing the Sultan so that he may pay attention to their demands, and that they will consequently combine together with greater readiness and confidence on a future occasion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 79.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 22.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, March 2, 1892.*

I HAVE received your despatch No. 29, Confidential, of the 13th February, giving your views of the policy which it would be desirable to adopt in dealing with Moorish affairs, and making proposals as to the communications which you should make to the Sultan on the occasion of your visit to his Court.

These proposals, which relate to the commercial relations between England and Morocco, the protection of natives, the position of the North-west African Company at Cape Juby, and the Slavery question, appear to me to be sound in principle, and I am prepared to approve them, subject to certain reservations as to the form and manner in which they should be brought to His Majesty's notice.

The improvement of commercial relations with Morocco is a point to which great importance is attached by English traders, as may be seen by the numerous Memorials addressed to the Foreign Office which are to be found in the printed correspondence; but the Reports of your predecessors show that it is a difficult matter to induce the Sultan to lower his export duties or to give up the power of prohibiting the export of cereals in seasons of scarcity.

I agree with you, however, that the experiment might fairly be tried of offering, in return for commercial concessions on the lines of the draft Convention proposed by Sir J. Hay in 1886, to use the influence of this country for diminishing the evils of the protection system. Such offers should, in the first instance, be put forward in a tentative manner, without committing Her Majesty's Government to any definite proposals which would have the effect of depriving this country of the rights enjoyed by other Powers.

In the commercial negotiations carried on by Sir J. D. Hay and Sir W. K. Green, they received the co-operation of the German and French Representatives, and it will be a matter for your consideration how far it may be desirable to seek the advice and support of your colleagues in regard to any proposals which you may make to the Sultan.

I will ascertain whether the North-west African Company would be prepared to give up a portion of the sum of 50,000*l.*, which the Sultan has promised to pay them, in return for the public recognition of their position by His Majesty, and the adoption by him of a friendly attitude in regard to their affairs.

The Memorandum of which I inclose a copy* calls attention to a possible danger in connection with the recognition of the Sultan's sovereignty over the coast-line beyond Wady Draa. Such recognition might be held to include Port Victoria in Moorish territory, and in that case foreign Powers might claim under the Treaties equal rights with the Company within the limits of their Concession. It would not, therefore, be desirable that you should commit yourself to any proposals on this head until the Company has been consulted in regard to it.

I approve of your endeavouring to obtain from the Sultan the abolition of slave-markets, and the prohibition of the public sale of slaves in the towns near the coast, as well as the prohibition of the importation of eunuchs into Moorish ports. Within these limits, it would be in the power of Her Majesty's Government to exercise some supervision over the execution of the law, if it is enacted.

With regard to the language that you should hold to the Sultan in the event of his refusing to accept your proposals, I should wish you to abstain from anything in

* Memorandum by Mr. Oakes, January 8, 1890.

the nature of a menace, which would be doubly dangerous, because, if resisted, it might bring about a serious crisis, and, if successful, would place Her Majesty's Government in the position of having undertaken the protection of Morocco.

You should therefore confine yourself to urging your recommendations in moderate and friendly terms, and supporting them by such arguments as may best show to the Sultan that his own interests would be promoted by their adoption.

If the Sultan should express a wish to send a Special Embassy to this country, you may inform him that the Queen will be ready to receive it, but that Her Majesty's pleasure would have to be taken as to the time which would be most convenient for its arrival.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 80.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 3.)

(No. 37.)
My Lord, *Tangier, February 24, 1892.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 120 of the 24th December, 1891, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, the translation of a letter which I have received from Cid Emfadl Gharneet, in reply to one I had addressed to him, reminding him of the Sultan's promise to my predecessor, to provide a site for a Protestant cemetery at Morocco city.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 80.

Cid Emfadl Gharneet to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Translation.)
After compliments. *February 1, 1892.*

I HAVE received your letter, in which you state that the Sultan had promised the Minister, your predecessor, to grant a site at Morocco for the burial of Christians, and had ordered the choice of a suitable site to be made. You requested that I should state what site the Sultan had fixed upon for that purpose.

I have brought your letter to the knowledge of the Sultan, and His Majesty is acquainted with its purport, and has commanded me to answer you that His Majesty did in fact promise that to the Minister, your predecessor, and ordered that an empty space in the Jews' cemetery should be looked for, but none was found there. Then death overtook your predecessor. As you now write on this subject, the Sultan has issued his Shereefian Order to make a drawing of the said cemetery, and the neighbouring sites on the four sides, and to send the drawing to His Majesty, in order that he may find a site there suitable for that purpose, and order it to be granted through you.

Finished the last Jumadi II, 1309 (1st February, 1892).
(Signed) MOHAMMED EL EMFADL GHARNEET.

No. 81.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 4.)

(No. 20.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, March 4, 1892, 5·30 P.M.*

WITH reference to the information contained in my telegram No. 15 of the 8th December, 1891, I have the honour to report that the English wife of the Shereef of Wazan has just visited me for the purpose of informing me that the Shereef has left Algiers for Gourara, in company with the French authorities, and it is presumed that they will continue their journey to Tuat.

I have further the honour to report to your Lordship that certain tribes have received orders to furnish the usual armed levies to assemble at Fez in the middle of

next month. The objective of the Sultan's march is currently reported to be Tafilelt and Tuat, and it is stated that His Majesty will start with an army as soon as the Ramadan fast and the feast following upon it are terminated—that is to say, about the first week in May. Under these circumstances I am writing to this Government to inquire whether it is true that His Majesty proposes to remove his Court from Fez during the month of May. Under such circumstances, there would be little use in my proceeding on my special mission, as hardly any business is transacted on the march, and, in addition to this, my presence in the Shereeflan camp would seem to be unadvisable, should the Sultan really direct his course towards the Tuat Oasis.

No. 82.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 4.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, March* 5, 1892.

MISSION to Sultan's Court: your telegram No. 20 of yesterday.
Your communication to Moorish Government approved.

No. 83.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 5.)

(No. 21.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, March* 5, 1892, 5 P.M.

I HEAR from Fez, through a reliable source, that a Concession for building a railway between Oujda and Fez under French auspices is being pressed on the Sultan by the French Legation. In connection with this subject, it is right I should state that some time ago Sir John Drummond Hay handed to me a Memorandum, in which he states positively that Cid Mohammed, the present Sultan's predecessor, promised him formally that should His Majesty at any time desire that a railway should be constructed in his dominions, he would offer the Concession of it for English acceptance exclusively, and that no other nation should be given the priority of such an offer. Sir John Drummond Hay adds that, on two subsequent occasions, Mulaï-el-Hassan has been reminded of his father's promise, and has admitted its existence, and that naturally it constituted a bar against granting such a Concession to any nation but the English.

Under these circumstances, I would desire to receive your Lordship's instructions as to whether I ought now, based on the positive statements made in Sir John Drummond Hay's Memorandum, officially to remind the Sultan of the aforesaid promise.

The French are at this moment displaying the greatest activity in the Moorish capital.

No. 84.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 5, 1892.

IN compliance with the wish which you expressed during our interview on the 3rd instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you herewith, for the confidential consideration of your Directors, extract from a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier,* suggesting that he should be authorized to make certain proposals to the Sultan of Morocco in the course of his approaching visit to Fez, in order to bring about an improvement in the relations at present subsisting between the Moorish Government and the North-West African Company.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

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* No. 71.

No. 85.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 5.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, March* 6, 1892.

YOUR telegram No. 26.

If the Sultan is prepared to consent to the construction of a railway, you should urge him to throw open the Contract to public tender.

He would thus conciliate the foreign Powers, who might resent a preference shown to one of them, and he would also secure the building of the line on the terms most favourable to himself.

No. 86.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 7.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, March* 8, 1892.

THE Italian Government are desirous that you should impress upon the Sultan the union which exists between the three Powers, Great Britain, Italy, and Spain, upon the subject of Moorish affairs with a view to the maintenance of the territorial *status quo*. I promised to convey this message to you, but I have taken the opportunity to warn the Ambassador that in the time of Sir W. Kirby Green the attitude of the Representatives of the two latter Powers had not been entirely consistent with such an understanding.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 87.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Dering.

(No. 31.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 8, 1892.

THE Italian Ambassador asked me this evening whether it was true that Sir C. Euan-Smith was about to pay a visit to the Sultan of Morocco. I said that that had been his intention, and of course it was necessary that he should be presented to the Sultan; but, according to my latest information, some obstacle had arisen to prevent it for the present. He then went on to say that the Marquis di Rudini was anxious that Sir C. Euan-Smith should take the opportunity of impressing upon the Sultan's mind the union which existed between the three Powers, Italy, Great Britain, and Spain, upon the subject of Moorish affairs, and that they were specially bound together by their desire to maintain the territorial *status quo*. In promising to convey this message to Sir C. Euan-Smith, I thought it was not inopportune to warn his Excellency that in the time of Sir W. Kirby Green these Representatives had not succeeded in maintaining with any consistency that friendly attitude upon which the Italian Government desired to insist, and that it would be desirable that the Italian Representative should be informed of the wishes of the Marquis di Rudini in order to insure the presentation of that united front which the Italian Government desired.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 88.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 9.)

(No. 22.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, March* 8, 1892, 4·30 P.M.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 39 of the 5th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I received to-day a visit from my Italian colleague, who stated to me that he had felt it incumbent on him to report to his Government that a "campaign" had evidently now been entered upon by the French Legation here against British influence and the furtherance of British interests in Morocco. This,

M. Cantagalli said, he considered was being carried on with a precipitation that might lead to very serious consequences. To exemplify his statement, he told me that the French Chargé d'Affaires was in every quarter representing as a complete diplomatic triumph won by France over England the arrangement which has recently been entered into in the matter of the working of the Cape Spartel signal station, on, as he styles it, an international basis. "Nous l'avons exigé—moi-même je l'ai exigé" were the words addressed to him personally by M. Souhart.

The Italian Minister went on further to observe that the anti-English attitude of the French Legation had given rise to general comment here.

I was very reserved in my language to M. Cantagalli, whose motives I do not entirely trust; but it is worthy of note, that his remarks were of the same general tenour as some which fell from the German Minister, who approached me on the same subject yesterday.

I am convinced that the French Legation here are now engaged in active intrigues against English influence in Morocco. This is partly to be accounted for by the desire of the present Chargé d'Affaires to distinguish himself before the arrival of the French Minister, but is, I think, also due to a purpose of embarrassing me on the mission I am about to undertake to Fez.

I am addressing a further Report to your Lordship on this subject regarding certain special matters, in which during the last week I have been able to trace the working of French hostile influence.

No. 89.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 9.)

(No. 23.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, March* 9, 1892.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's telegram No. 6,* I have the honour to assure your Lordship that I will do my best to avoid exceeding in my expenditure on my proposed mission to Fez the limits proposed by the Treasury. But I would respectfully submit to your Lordship that I should not be charged with the responsibility of keeping the expenditure upon the mission within the limits laid down; for I can have no control either as to the time of its duration, or as to many unforeseen circumstances that may arise in connection with it. I am now preparing, and will forward to your Lordship by the next mail, careful estimates showing the approximate cost of a mission to Fez, calculated to last ten weeks from the date of its departure from Tangier, and constituted on the lines laid down by the Treasury, as set forth in your Lordship's telegram under reply.

No. 90.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 9.)

(No. 24.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, March* 9, 1892.

I HAVE received your Lordship's telegram No. 7 of yesterday's date. Its purport will be carefully borne in mind by me; but I would venture to point out that the Italian Minister can do more to convince the Sultan of the reality of the alliance between Great Britain and Italy, by himself ceasing to intrigue against the British Legation, than any verbal assurances on this head given by me to His Majesty.

According to information in my possession, the Sultan would have great difficulty now in believing in my Italian colleague's *bona fides* towards England after his action in regard to Sir William Kirby Green's recent negotiations, which he persistently endeavoured to thwart. It is, moreover, not a week ago since a special message was delivered to me from Cid Emfadl Gharneet, the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, telling me that certain Shereefian orders asked for by my predecessor, and on the issue of which the building of a new British Post-office at Tangier is at present dependent, had been withheld in consequence of Italian action. The Italian Minister denies the truth of the statement, and evinces outwardly the greatest cordiality, harmony, and openness in his dealings as concerns myself. Still, I feel myself unable to trust his good-will towards England. The information I have received from Fez leaves but little doubt that on the occasion of the recent disturbances here he

* Not printed.

endeavoured to assure the Sultan that, in the contingency of a foreign attack upon his dominions, Italy alone would be both able and willing to take up the defence of Morocco. It is also to my knowledge that he has taken the opportunity of my approaching mission to the Moorish Court, in order to speak of me to the Sultan as having been the chief motor in bringing about what he has named the "annexation" of Zanzibar, with the apparent object of embarrassing my mission.

I have thought it well to place your Lordship in possession of these details, because it is possible that the individual action and attitude of my Italian colleague, as affecting the Sultan's belief in the truth of the alliance between Italy and England, may not be known to the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No. 91.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 9.)

(No. 25.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, March* 9, 1892, 5·25 P.M.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 29 to your Lordship of the 13th ultimo, I have the honour to report that the elder of the two Macleans reached Tangier three days ago, and delivered to me several messages from His Majesty the Sultan. He informs me that, after an experience of the Shereefian Court, extending over sixteen years, the present time affords, in his opinion, an opportunity for opening negotiations with the Sultan on important matters more favourable than any within his knowledge.

No. 92.

The North-West African Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—*Received March* 9.)

(A.)
My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, E.C., March* 9, 1892.

I AM instructed by the Directors of the North-West African Company (Limited) to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 5th instant, and its accompanying extract from the despatch of Sir Charles Euan-Smith.

Your Lordship's attention is called to the omission from the written copy of the despatch acknowledged above of the last paragraph of the printed copy which accompanied a letter from the Foreign Office of the 3rd instant.*

The missing paragraph reads as follows:—

"The suggestion that was made in your Lordship's despatch that the Sultan should give full commercial and mineral rights within the territories in question, and that he should undertake not to alienate or part with them, or any portion of them, without the consent of Her Majesty's Government, could, I fear, not be carried out in its entirety were the Sultan's rights of sovereignty once fully recognized over the coast from the Wad Draa to Cape Bojador. In this case those territories would become an integral part of the Moroccan Empire, in which no monopolies could by existing Treaty engagements be allowed to the subjects of any one Power as against another, all being entitled to the most-favoured-nation treatment."

The suggestions contained in Sir C. Euan-Smith's despatch are so grave and weighty, and so far-reaching in their application, that the Directors are not prepared at present to decide what course should be taken. The suggestions involve—

1. The reduction by 10,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* of the amount agreed with Sir W. Kirby Green to be paid by the Sultan of Morocco to the Company as compensation for losses sustained by the Company in the carrying out of its trade at Cape Juby through the opposition of the officials of the Moorish Government, in return for which the Sultan shall promise "real and practical friendliness and substantial encouragement" of the Company's enterprise; and

2. The recognition by Her Majesty's Government and the Company of the Sultan's sovereignty over the coast-line from Wad Draa to Cape Bojador and over the territory behind it.

The Directors would respectfully submit to your Lordship's consideration the following:—

1. In the event of the Sultan's sovereignty being recognized, would he not be

* Private, not printed.

entitled to appoint and locate officers of Customs and a Governor or Kaïd at Cape Juby?

2. Would not such recognition of sovereignty involve the surrender of all the rights and advantages possessed by the Company, and which they have at enormous financial loss maintained for the last twelve years against the admittedly unwarranted hostility of the Sultan?

3. If the territory in question becomes an integral portion of the Moroccan Empire, would not the Company forfeit its exclusive rights to Cape Juby and its port, and be required to share them with the French, Spanish, and other European Powers?

4. Assuming that an agreement could be made under which the territory ceded by the native Chiefs to the Company could be excepted from the sovereignty so to be recognized, would not the Sultan be justified in levying imposts or taxes upon all imports or exports by land at Cape Juby, although the latter may be excepted territory?

5. In the last event, would not the recognition of the Sultan's sovereignty remove his present boundary at Wad Draa to a line contiguous to Cape Juby, and so cripple and embarrass the operations of the Company?

The Directors are of opinion that if Her Majesty's Government were willing to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Sultan over the territory in question, he is quite powerless to administer government there.

Preliminary steps have been taken to enlarge the basis of the Company, and to increase its capital, on the assumption that the differences between the Sultan and the Company were in course of settlement under the Agreement made by Sir W. Kirby Green, under which the Company should be paid the sum of 50,000*l*. The suggestions of Sir C. Euan-Smith reopen the questions which they had regarded as settled. The financial position of the Company is so difficult and burdensome that it is almost impossible to proceed much longer upon the present lines. The Directors are of opinion that the French are seeking every opportunity to obtain a foothold upon the North-West Coast of Africa south of the Wad Draa, as an outlet from the territory held by them on the east of that portion of Africa which it is suggested should be recognized as subject to the Sultan of Morocco.

Under the circumstances, the Directors respectfully request your Lordship's further assistance before they can arrive at a decision in regard to the suggestions of Sir C. Euan-Smith. They have already submitted the whole matter to their Chairman, Sir Joseph Lee, and another colleague, both of whom are now absent in the Canary Islands or at Cape Juby. This they may possibly supplement by sending their Secretary to Grand Canary in the course of a few days for the purpose of a conference, and it is very desirable that he should, before leaving London, be fully advised as to the effect of the suggestions contained in the despatch, and, if possible, of the mind of your Lordship thereon.

I am, &c.
The North-West African Company (Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 93.

The North-West African Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 10.)

(B.)
My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, E.C., March* 9, 1892.

IN our letter of this day's date we omitted to inform your Lordship that our latest letters from Cape Juby, received on the 4th instant, notify us that in the early morning of the 12th ultimo the French war-ship the "Cosmao" called at Cape Juby. This vessel was recently sent by the French Government to Tangier. The Captain and two officers landed and examined the castle and shore-house. No doubt the visit was one of inspection. After a few hours' stay she proceeded to Lanzarote, one of the group of Canary Islands.

I am, &c.
The North-West African Company (Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 94.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 26.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 10, 1892.

IN the absence of Sir J. Lee, who is abroad, one of the Directors and the Secretary of the North-West African Company called at this Department on the 3rd instant, and were informed of the substance of the proposals made in your despatch No. 29, Confidential, of the 13th ultimo, with a view to an improvement in the relations of the Company with the Moorish Government.

They were disposed to think that the Company would not be unwilling to give up a portion of the promised indemnity if they could be secured against any future interference on the part of the Sultan with their trade; and that they would not object to the recognition of the Sultan's sovereignty provided that their Concession from the native Chiefs were excluded from the territory so recognized.

They have been furnished with a copy of your proposals, and have promised a written reply, which will be communicated to you when received.

A suggestion was made in the course of conversation that the Secretary to the Company should accompany you to the Sultan's Court, but I have caused the Directors to be informed that I am not prepared to entertain this proposal, as I do not consider that it would be conducive to their interests.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 95.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 11, 1892.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, commenting upon certain proposals recently made by Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier with a view to effect an improvement in the relations of the North-West African Company with the Moorish Government.

A copy of your letter will be communicated to Sir C. Euan-Smith, for his consideration and observations.

In the meantime, Her Majesty's Government can express no opinion, but your Directors may rest assured that no action will be taken in the matter without further communication with the Company.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 96.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 28.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 14, 1892.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 26 of the 10th instant, I transmit herewith, for your consideration and observations, copy of a letter from the North-West African Company,* requesting further information in regard to the effect which the proposals made by you in your despatch No. 29, Confidential, of the 13th February, would have upon the interests of the Company.

I should be glad to receive a Report from you on this communication at your early convenience.

In the meantime, you will, of course, take no action on the lines which you have suggested without specific instructions.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* No. 93.

No. 97.

Mr. Dering to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 17.)

(No. 37. Confidential.)

Rome, March 13, 1892.

My Lord,

I PAID my weekly visit to-day to the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and took occasion to mention to his Excellency that, in accordance with his request, your Lordship had communicated to Sir C. Euan-Smith his wish that he should endeavour to impress upon the mind of the Sultan of Morocco that Great Britain, Italy, and Spain were acting together in a friendly spirit with the common object of preserving the territorial *status quo*.

I further informed his Excellency that Sir C. Euan-Smith, in reply, had pointed out to your Lordship the difficulties which were raised by the attitude of quasi-hostility to English interests taken up by the Italian Representative in Morocco, which prevented his being able to make either the Sultan or his Ministers believe in the truly friendly relations which existed between Great Britain and Italy, not only on Moorish matters, but in general. I added that Sir Charles thought the Marquis di Rudini could hardly be aware of how far this attitude of hostility assumed by Signor Cantagalli hampered the efforts which he was making in various directions by your Lordship's instructions, an attitude which had already been conspicuous in the time of his predecessor, Sir William Kirby Green.

His Excellency could not, I thought, wish that such a state of tension between the Italian and English Representatives in that country should continue, and it was in the hope of their being amended that I had taken upon myself to make this communication to him.

The Marquis di Rudini, in reply, said he had found, on assuming office, that things were not going on in Morocco as he should have wished; that Signor Cantagalli, acting evidently under the instructions of a previous Minister, was bent on keeping the Sultan, as far as he could, under his own personal influence, and was continually thwarting the efforts of Sir W. Kirby Green to act in concert with him. He attributed this attitude in great measure to the advice of the Interpreter, Signor Gentile, for whom he had sent, and whom he had reprimanded very seriously. His Excellency had in very plain language expressed to Signor Cantagalli that he was not carrying out his wishes, which were to act in concert with the British and Spanish Governments, and by no means to obtain any exceptional influence himself over the Sultan to the detriment of those allies with whom he was instructed to act in concert.

He had been in hopes that when a change occurred in the person of the British Representative, Signor Cantagalli would no longer prove so difficult a colleague, but, after what I had now told him, he had no hesitation in saying he should take the first opportunity of removing him to another sphere of action. He should, of course, write first to Tangier, but, as soon as circumstances permitted, he would send some one else there, who would better represent the friendly feelings towards Great Britain with which he and his Government were imbued.

I thanked the Marquis di Rudini much for the open manner in which he had spoken to me, and for having volunteered a solution to the existing difficulty, which I should never have ventured to suggest, but which I could not help seeing would tend to harmony in the future.

I promised to inform your Lordship at once of our conversation, the gist of which I had the honour to communicate by telegraph.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY NEVILL DERING.

No. 98.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 21.)

(No. 41. Confidential.)

Tangier, March 5, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward, for your Lordship's information, translation of two letters received by Sir John H. Drummond Hay, from Cid Boobekir, dealing with matters connected with the Court at Fez, which Sir John Hay has been good enough to place at my disposal.

I have reason to believe that the statement made in one of these letters that certain of the principal of His Majesty's Ministers have entered into an agreement with the French and Italian officials at the Court to endeavour to promote French and Italian interests in connection with such matters as Concessions, Commissions, &c., is substantially correct, and for the reason stated, namely, that the French and Italians are willing to pay considerable bribes to those in the confidence of His Shereefian Majesty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure 1 in No. 98.

Cid Boobekir to Sir J. Drummond Hay.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

27 *Rejeb*, 1309 (*February* 25, 1892).

I HAVE arrived at Rabat, and am awaiting a steamer to go to Tangier. I have to inform you that a number of people belonging to the Court, among whom are the Hajeb, Gharnit, Sinhaji's successor, and the Oomana of Ezzebdi and Eltaurin and the Commander-in-chief of the Army, at the Court, except only Mespiwi, have formed a partnership between themselves and with the Italian, and the French Naïb (no doubt Hélonis*) and the Russian employé, and they have agreed that on everything which is brought from Germany, Italy, and France they will place a profit out of which they will give a share to the Sultan's Ministers aforesaid. The profits will be divided, and the latter will assist them in their demands.

Some of them told me that with these people they gain something, but with the English nothing in these sort of affairs. They say the Sultan gives us no salary for our services, and we are only looking after ourselves with these people, and they have made this arrangement between them. Kaïd Maclean himself, though he is an upright man, is aware of all this, but he is not able to say anything about them, because if he did it might injure his interests. They see that he is an Englishman and an honest man, and they help him to bring munitions and the like in order that he may gain thereby, and they take from him the greater part of his profits, and they do that for him in order to close his mouth and in order that he may do what they tell him.

What I agreed with some of the Sultan's *entourage* I will tell the Minister verbally when I arrive, and I will tell him everything, as also the course that will facilitate affairs. I will hold nothing back from him; I am intent on the Minister's work, and I wish the Sultan's welfare, and I will use no deceit, and were it not for the Minister's service I would not approach these people or have anything to do with them.

Peace.

(Signed) BOOBEKIR BEN-EL-HADJ.

Inclosure 2 in No. 98.

Cid Boobekir to Sir J. Drummond Hay.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

28 *Rejeb*, 1309 (*February* 27, 1892).

WHEN I was at the Court I asked the Vizier whether the Sultan was going out to "harka;" they answered that he was not, but at this very moment (I am at Rabat) soldiers from the Sultan have arrived with letters to the Governors of the Hauz to tell them to be ready to join the Sultan in the middle of Ramadan, spend the feast, and start on "harka." This happened seven days after my departure from Fez, and I think this "harka" will be to Tafilelt or Tuat, for I left a number of Tuat people at the Court, and I think his object is to pacify the disturbance created by the French, for they promised that at the end of March they would send their troops to Tuat, and they are afraid the Sultan will do something else after that, although the Tuat people told me they could not vanquish the French; they have no money and no strength, but nothing but what is necessary to live; nor have they ever been able to obtain this in sufficiency. All that they told me in secret I cannot write, but must leave it to report verbally to the Minister. From this I know that Tuat unavoidably belongs to the

* Dragoman to the French Legation.

French, and will have the same fate as Jenan Borzig. Some (or one) of the Vizirs deceive the Sultan and take money in connection with every matter. This vitiates their action, and they lean towards those who bribe them. The French have been open-handed to the people of Tuat and to some of the Vizirs, and I know all about it. In my presence they act as if they were my brethren, but in my absence I am like their enemy; but all the same I am sure to attain the object I have in view if the Minister is with me. If they know that the Minister does not command my help in his purposes, they will be glad. Myself, if it were not for the Minister's service and for the sake of British interests, I would not frequent them or have anything to do with them. I have no personal aim, but I love the Sultan, and he loves me. I have written to the Minister to tell him about "harka," and am awaiting the steamer to take me to Tangier, having hurt my foot in mounting an animal, so that I cannot ride.

(Signed) BOOBEKIR BEN-EL-HADJ.

P.S.—Cid Ali Mesfiwi salutes you and the Minister. He told me the truth and what to say to the Minister. He, indeed, is straightforward. He has separated himself from the circle of the people. Although Gharnit was my great friend, he is not to be relied on. Any one who goes to him he makes his friend as long as he is before him, but when he turns his back he represents him as his enemy. He only follows avarice or threats; on that account he is afraid of being dismissed. If I wanted to do them harm, I should only have to tell the Sultan what they have done, and he would cut off their heads; but I cannot do them evil or speak bad of them to the Sultan, as my first object is the interests of the Minister.

B. B.-E.-H.

No. 99.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 21.)

(No. 42.)

Tangier, March 7, 1892.

My Lord,

IN continuation of my despatch No. 25 of the 8th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, the translation of a letter which I have received from the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, promising that the necessary steps shall be taken for the extension of the Jews' Mellah at Mogador.

I have directed the Consul at Mogador to continue to press the subject on the attention of the local authorities, and to inform me of any steps that may be taken in connection therewith.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 99.

Cid Emfadl Gharneet to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.) 25 *Rejeb*, 1309 (*February* 24, 1892).

I HAVE received your letter in which you state that an epidemic of small-pox is raging in the Jews' quarter of Mogador, and that medical men state that this is caused by the unsanitary condition of the said Mellah, which is due to its over-crowded state, and that you are convinced that His Shereefian Majesty will take their state into consideration, as they are his subjects, and will order that the measures, which he was pleased to take to avert this state of things from them, should be put into execution, so that you may inform your Government of it, as their brethren who live in your country have repeatedly written about them to your Government.

I communicated your letter to the Sultan, who has acquainted himself with its purport, and His Majesty has commanded me to answer you that the Jews' Mellah has in fact become too small for them, and they asked that a piece of ground they indicated should be added to it, and they said that it was adjacent to the gate of Mogador, called the Morocco Gate; an investigation was made, but no piece of ground suitable for the purpose was found. All that was found was two cemeteries belonging to the Moors, and a piece of ground which the sea overflows when it is rough; also, that the Sultan has renewed his order to the Governor of Mogador to find them a

place suitable for that purpose, and to inform His Majesty, in order that he may order it to be added on to their Mellah, and that the small-pox attacks the children of spacious places as well as others, and that more of the children of spacious places die from it than of the children of over-crowded places. It strikes the children of the Imperial household, and only a few of them escape death from it; also in the spacious towns of the Empire, such as Morocco and Fez, it reaches the children, and a great number of them die from it, to the extent that the inhabitants of every quarter of those cities mention the great number of children who die from it there every day, and as it rages in this country every year, doctors were consulted as to the cause of it.

Good health.

(Signed) MOHAMMED-EL-EMFADL BEN MOHAMMED GHARNEET.

No. 100.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 21.)

(No. 43.)

Tangier, March 7, 1892.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 3 of the 7th January regarding the Sultan's attitude towards the missionaries in Morocco, I have the honour herewith to forward, for your Lordship's information, translations of two letters which I have just received from the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, from which you will see that His Shereefian Majesty has adopted a most uncompromising attitude in reference to this question.

Kaïd Maclean, who is now here, informs me that the Sultan is at present believed to be considerably under the influence of a course of reading (to which he has now devoted himself) of an exclusively anti-Christian character.

It is stated that for four hours each morning he is engrossed in the perusal of the works of Sidi Buhari, a well-known fanatical author.

It is therefore possible that the drastic measures which the Sultan now declares that he will put in force against all Moorish women found consorting with the missionary ladies in Morocco may be due partly to these influences; but it is more probable that in writing as he has done, the Sultan is anxious to see if Her Majesty's Government are likely to offer any opposition to the line which he now declares that he is determined to adopt.

I myself am of opinion that he would not dare to carry out in their entirety the orders which he has now promulgated, but it is nevertheless possible that in isolated cases these orders might be given effect to, in the hope of deterring the Moorish women from anything like an intimate intercourse with the missionary ladies in Morocco.

In any case, I think it most necessary that the Missionary Societies who are represented in Morocco should be informed of the Sultan's orders. The responsibility, which, after the reception of such an intimation, the missionaries would run in receiving Moorish women, at the risk to these latter of their lives, would certainly be very great, for even if these were not made to suffer the penalty of death, they and their families would certainly be subjected to the greatest hardships.

From our point of view, the Sultan's action is, of course, greatly to be regretted; but from his own point of view, as fanatical Mahommedan Ruler, his action probably appears justifiable, and would certainly be approved by the vast majority of his subjects.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure 1 in No. 100.

Cid Emfadl Gharneet to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

I HAVE received your letter, stating that the Naïb Cid Hadj Mahommed Torres had informed you officially, through your Consul at Mogador, that the Sultan has written to the Governors to prevent Moorish women from mixing with the English

women residing at that port, and from going to their houses, and to punish those who should do so. And you asked to be informed whether such a Shereefian Order had been issued or not, and, if so, in what manner it had been issued, so that you might inform your Government of the truth of the matter.

I have communicated your letter to the Sultan, and he has acquainted himself with its purport, and has commanded me to answer you on the matter, that these [ladies] have gone to Mogador, Rabat, and Fez, and busy themselves in suggesting doubts to Moorish women regarding their faith, and endeavouring to corrupt their religion and to cause them to apostatize. One of their modes of working at this is to give to each Moorish woman a little book on that subject. When the Ulema and chief men of the town heard of this they rose and assembled, and fulgurated, and thundered, and complained to the Sultan, demanding the removal of these women's evil through their return to their own country, protesting that no blame would attach to themselves if some evil should befall them [the women], owing to their work of the aforesaid nature, and he [the Sultan] issued an order that the Moorish women who should mix with them should receive the treatment provided by "Shraa" for renegades, that is, that they should be allowed three days for repentance, and if they do not repent, be killed. They say also that man only fights for his religion, even though [?].* If it were not for religion men would have remained one nation, and would not have become separated. They also point out that whenever one nation conquers another nation, the former does not alter the latter's religion, but confirms it in the same, such as the Jews, who are under Mussulmans and Christians, and the Christians with the Mussulmans, and Mussulmans with Christians in India and Egypt and elsewhere.

As they [these women] came to this country for the purpose aforesaid, and not with the object of dispensing medicine or the like things, in which there is no harm, and the Treaties only allow subjects of all nations to live in any town they like subject to their observance of the laws, and their not introducing any innovation in them: now this new departure which these people have taken is a greater evil than any innovation in the laws, for there is no greater evil than corrupting religions. [For these reasons] the Sultan sent his Shereefian Order to the Naïb Hadj Mahommed Torres, to speak to your Chargé d'Affaires at the time being on this subject, as also to the Governors, to prevent Moorish women from mixing up with these women, and to treat any who should do so in the manner they deserve, according to "Shraa," and the Government had the intention of explaining this to you, so that you should know the truth and report it to your Government, so that your Government might order these women to return to their country, and thus remove the evil they cause.

His Majesty has also commanded me, O friend, to urge upon you the removal of this evil, for he is convinced that your Government will not consent to anything which is fraught with evil to this country, and to beg you to make efforts to this end, as behoves people who are friendly intermediaries like yourself.

Finished 23 Rejeb, 1309 (February 22, 1892).

(Signed) MOHAMMED-EL-EMFADL BEN MOHAMMED GHARNEET.

Inclosure 2 in No. 100.

Cid Emfadl Gharneet to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

I HAVE received your letter, stating that the Governor of Mogador imprisoned two Moorish women for having gone to the house of some English women residing at Mogador, and gave as an excuse for their imprisonment that they had gone there for corrupt purposes, although these English women are known by everybody for their benevolent intentions towards people, and they have no other object. You asked that a Shereefian Order should be issued to that Governor to do justice in this matter, and release the two women, if they have been imprisoned in a manner which is not allowable.

I have communicated your letter to the Sultan, and he has made himself acquainted with its contents; and His Majesty has commanded me to answer you that

* Unintelligible.

the Governor arrested the two Mussulman women for having gone to the house of the English women for purposes of religious corruption, in obedience to orders which he has to that effect. I have communicated to you in another letter under the same cover the Sultan's answer on this matter.

Finished 23 Rejeb, 1309 (February 22, 1892).

(Signed) MOHAMMED-EL-EMFADL BEN MOHAMMED GHARNEET.

No. 101.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 21.)

(No. 44.) *Tangier, March* 7, 1892.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my telegram No. 20 of the 4th instant, and your Lordship's telegram of the 5th instant, I have the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a translation of the letter I have addressed to the Vizier Gharnit regarding the Sultan's rumoured intention of starting from Fez on a military expedition towards the beginning of May.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 101.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to Cid Emfadl Gharneet.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *Tangier, March* 5, 1892.

A REPORT is generally current here to the effect that the Sultan is preparing to move south on a "harka" immediately after the feast at the end of the month of Ramadan. I therefore write to request your Excellency to have the goodness to inform me at your earliest convenience whether this report is correct. As your Excellency is aware from my letter of the 8th ultimo, I propose, under the orders of my Government, shortly to visit Fez, in order to have the honour of presenting my credentials to the Sultan, and I am looking forward with the most lively pleasure to waiting upon His Shereefian Majesty immediately after the feast. I would desire, therefore, to start from Tangier in the middle of next month, so as to arrive at Fez in the first days of May. If, however, it is His Majesty's intention to leave Fez shortly after the Feast, I request the favour of an early intimation of this, in order that I may make the necessary arrangements. I request the favour of an early reply to this letter.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 102.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 21.)

(No. 45.) *Tangier, March* 8, 1892.

My Lord,

IN my despatch No 31 of the 18th February, I intimated to your Lordship that there was a rumour current to the effect that the French had succeeded in obtaining from His Shereefian Majesty permission for the improvement of the various ports upon the coast being carried out under French auspices.

I am now informed that the real facts of the matter are as follows.

After considerable pressure the Sultan has consented to the employment of French engineers (should the French Government desire such a step) for the purpose of inspecting the various harbours upon the coast line, of drawing up plans of the works that are necessary for their improvement, and of submitting estimates for the cost of such works.

Beyond this, as I am assured, nothing has been obtained from His Shereefian Majesty. It is not known whether or no the Sultan has agreed to pay the engineers in question for their proposed services, but he would not probably consent to do this.

For the present, therefore, and under existing circumstances, I do not think the action of the French in this respect calls for further notice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 103.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 21.)

(No. 47.)
My Lord, *Tangier, March* 14, 1892.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 21 of the 5th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that towards the latter end of last month I received intelligence upon which I could rely, that the French Legation were pressing the Sultan to consent to the construction of a railway from Tlemcen, in Algeria, viâ Ouchda, to Fez; such line to be constructed in Morocco by French engineers, and under French auspices.

Shortly after my arrival here, Sir John Hay had, in the commencement of January, transmitted to me a Memorandum written by him, pointing out to me that, as far back as the year 1875, the Sultan of Morocco had given him a promise that, if railroads were ever to be introduced into his Empire, the Concession for their construction would be granted to English subjects alone.

Sir John Hay further informed me that this promise had been acknowledged on a subsequent occasion by the Sultan as barring the grant of a Concession by him to any other Power for the construction of railways in Morocco.

A copy of Sir John Hay's Memorandum is attached to this despatch.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that in accordance with the contents of your Lordship's telegram of the 6th March, 1892, I have intimated to the Sultan that if it is in contemplation to make a railway anywhere in Morocco, he should invite public tenders for its construction, so that he might choose the tender whose terms appeared most favourable for his own interests, and thus avoid giving offence to any of the foreign Powers, which would certainly be the case if, without taking the step I have ventured to recommend, he should single out any one Power as the recipient of a Concession of so important a character.

As the matter was somewhat of a delicate character, I deemed it advisable not to communicate this message in writing. Kaïd Maclean has but recently reached Tangier with a special written order from the Sultan that he was to transmit through Hadj Mohammed Torres, the Moorish Minister here, any message with which I might desire to charge him for communication to His Shereefian Majesty.

I accordingly asked Kaïd Maclean to submit to the Sultan the message, of which a copy is attached to this despatch.

I trust your Lordship may approve of my action in this matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure 1 in No. 103.

Memorandum of Instructions for Kaïd Maclean's guidance with regard to Railways.

SAY to the Sultan that it has been brought to my notice from many quarters that another Power or Powers are urging His Majesty to allow them to make railways in Morocco. It will not be hidden from His Majesty that his father gave Sir John Hay a promise that if railways were ever to be made in Morocco, the offer of constructing them should be first given to the English and to them alone. I have, however, no wish now to insist upon the performance of this promise. My sole wish is to promote the interests of His Majesty and of his subjects, as I am instructed by my Government. I would therefore earnestly recommend His Majesty that instead of giving the Concession for a railway, if such is to be made, either to one Power or to another, and thus incurring the jealousy and discontent of every Power to whom such a Concession is not given, that he should offer the Concession for such a railway to public tender, and that he should then choose the tender that would be most advantageous to him in every way, without regard to the nationality of the persons making it.

Inclosure 2 in No. 103.

Memorandum by Sir J. Drummond Hay.

DURING my mission to Sultan Mulaï Hassan in May 1875* at Morocco, I brought under the notice of His Majesty the great benefits to be derived by the construction of railways, and I described the increase of wealth and prosperity which other countries, including Mahommedan States, had obtained from facilities, thus afforded, for the conveyance of agricultural produce and merchandize, &c., and suggested that an experiment should, in the first place, be made by the construction of a railroad between Mayagan and Morocco, as the land lying in the districts between these two towns was very fashionable, there being no mountains or high hills.

Sultan remarked, that whenever Concessions had been made, in the time of his Sai, Cid Mohammed, or that permission had been granted to subjects of foreign Powers for mining or other works, no advantages had been derived by the Government, but on the contrary, such Concessions had always given rise to unjust and preposterous claims for compensation on account of losses or injuries alleged to have been sustained by Europeans employed on the works.

I replied, that if His Majesty made a Concession to a British Company to construct railroads I would give a written guarantee that no unjust claims would be entertained or supported either by Her Majesty's Government or by myself as their Representative.

Sultan replied that the country was not in a fit state for the introduction of railroads, as the Mahommedan population, in many parts of his dominions, were an unruly set, and beyond the power of his control.

I said I was convinced from experience of what had taken place, on the introduction of railways, even in countries where the inhabitants were barbarous and unruly, that the Moorish population, when they discovered the advantages which would accrue from the facilities of travelling and transport of produce, &c., would be disposed to aid and protect Europeans employed on such works, rather than to injure or molest them.

Sultan observed that if a Concession was made to any English subject, other Representatives would demand similar Concessions for their respective subjects, and that he feared they would support unjust and exorbitant claims upon his Government as they had hitherto done.

Upon this remark I suggested that no Concession for the construction of railroads should be made to other foreign subjects but solely to the English.

Sultan then assured me, if at any time hereafter railways were to be introduced in his dominions, permission for such works would *solely* be granted to British subjects.

I do not remember having presented or received any written note on this subject, but my daughter, who accompanied me to the Court, has a vivid recollection of what I had told her at the time of this conversation with the Sultan. It is possible some record may be found in the archives; but under any circumstances it appears to me that should the construction of railways be again urged upon the Sultan's notice, that His Shereefian Majesty should be reminded that *I have distinctly declared* His Majesty had given me in the year 1875, (1289 A.H.), when I visited his Court at Morocco, an assurance that if railroads were to be introduced, the Concession would *solely* be granted to English subjects; and thus His Majesty has good reasons and grounds for declining to accede to any request or proposition made by the Representatives of other Powers, by declaring that nineteen years ago he had made a promise to me, then Her Majesty's Minister, that the construction of railways in his dominions would solely be granted to British subjects. Extracts from this Memorandum might be translated and communicated to Sultan, who would probably (if well disposed) remember what had taken place.

(Signed) J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

8*th January*, 1892.

P.S.—Since I wrote this Memorandum, I inquired of Bubekir whether he had any recollection of my having brought under the notice of the Sultan the introduction of railways in this country. He replied, without hesitation, "Yes, it was in the year

* *Note.*—Cid Moosa, father of the "Hajib" Boo Ahmed, was at that time Chief Vizier, and Cid Drus Ben Drus, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, both since deceased.

1875 (1289 A.H.) when you were sent on a mission to the Sultan at the city of Morocco, and I have in my house (these) some notes of what took place, and of promise made to you that if Mulaï Hassan permitted railways to be constructed, the Concession would only be made to the English."

Cid Bubekir told me that having received information in the time of Sir William Green that the French were making preparations to construct a railroad from Tlemcen to Oujda, he reported it to Sir William, who, he has reason to believe, wrote at once to remonstrate against any Concession for the construction of railroads being made to the French, as the Sultan had promised his predecessor that if railroads were introduced the Concession for such works would be made to the English. Bubekir said he had heard subsequently French declared they had only desired to make a road for wheeled vehicles between Tlemcen and Oujda.

Should the Sultan act up to his promise and concede to an English Company the construction of railways in this country, and the French put forward a demand for a like Concession to French citizens, the Sultan could reply that he had engaged many years ago that the construction of railways would be granted solely to the English, that they, the French, having been the first to obtain the Concession for coining silver money for the Sultan had remonstrated and protested against permission being granted for the coinage of Morocco money to the subjects of any other nation, and, therefore, they could understand that the English would in like manner object to a Concession made to them being ceded to any other foreigners.

On a reference to the archives, it will be found that the late Sultan Cid Mohammed had applied to *me* for the coinage of silver money in England, and that I had recommended His Majesty should await until the war debt to Spanish Government and debt to British Contractor for loan guaranteed by British Government has been paid before introducing Moorish silver coins, as such money would not be accepted by Spain in payment of war debt, and great confusion would result in all monetary transactions. I had, however, arranged with a British Company, when the time came for the proposed coinage to be carried into execution, far more favourable conditions for the Sultan than those subsequently granted to the French, but on the death of Cid Mahommed, a French interpreter named Hecquard (a consummate rascal and clever fellow) went to the Court and bribed all the Sultan's Ministers, expending some 12,000*l.*, and obtained the Concession for coinage. His own share on the first lot of coins was 10,000*l.* This fellow was dismissed from the service some years afterwards by the French Government as a rascal.

J. H. D. H.

No. 104.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 21.)

(No. 48.)

Tangier, March 14, 1892.

My Lord,

IN continuation of my despatch No. 123 of the 28th December, 1891, on the subject of Cid Boobekir, I have the honour herewith to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a letter which I have received from Hadj Mohammed Torres, the Moorish Agent for Foreign Affairs resident at Tangier, suggesting, on behalf of His Shereefian Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, that I shall cease to employ Cid Boobekir as an intermediary between this Legation and the Moorish Government.

A verbal message of a similar tenour was also delivered to me by Kaïd Maclean (who arrived here some few days ago) on behalf of the Sultan of Morocco.

Inquiries which I caused to be made on the receipt of the letter from Mohammed Torres, which reached me some days before the arrival of Kaid Maclean, led me to believe that the sudden opposition manifested by the Sultan to the employment of Cid Boobekir was due to some particular cause, as until then the Sultan had been in the habit of almost daily receiving Cid Boobekir in private audience, of holding long and intimate conversations with him, and of sending special messages to me by his intermediary.

Cid Boobekir had also, as is proved by the number of letters which he has submitted to me, been carrying on a most friendly correspondence with the various Ministers of the Moorish Government.

I have ascertained with as much certainty as it is possible to insure in gauging the veracity of any intelligence received from the Court of Morocco, that the action

that the Sultan has now taken with regard to Cid Boobekir was in consequence of special advice sent to him by the French Legation at Tangier. It is noteworthy that in addressing me upon the subject the Sultan has not made use of the usual channel through which almost all communications reach this Legation from Fez, namely, that of the Minister for Foreign Affairs resident at his Court, but that he has instead ordered his Moorish Agent here to write to me on this subject.

On a careful review of the whole of the circumstances attending the employment of this man, I have not thought it right, pending your Lordship's instructions, to accede to the Sultan's request that I should discontinue his employment as Agent for the British Legation.

No valid reason has been adduced that would, I think, justify me in taking this step, and to dismiss Cid Boobekir suddenly from the employ of this Legation would involve great injustice to him, especially at the time when he is prosecuting one of the local newspapers here for libel. His dismissal from British employ would probably also be at once followed by his being secretly taken under either French or Italian protection, and made use of by them.

For these reasons I have addressed a letter to Hadj Mohammed Torres, in reply to the communication I received from him regarding Cid Boobekir, of which a translation is attached to this despatch, and the contents of which I trust may meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have also sent, through Kaïd Maclean, a message of a similar tenour to His Majesty the Sultan, of which I have the honour also to attach a copy to this despatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure 1 in No. 104.

Hadj Mohammed Torres to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Translation.)

30 *Rejeb*, 1309 (*February* 29, 1892).

(After compliments.)

I HAVE to inform your Excellency that it is a long time that His Shereefian Majesty has recommended that Boobekir-el-Ghanjawy should not be used as an intermediary between the Moorish Government and the Representatives of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and His Majesty has never recognized his intervention in this, because he made his interference in the claims and requests of its Representatives a means of attaining personal objects and aims, especially as he used to bring to the Shereefian Court letters of recommendation from the Representatives. Now, he recently went to the Shereefian Court and asked for an interview with His Shereefian Majesty. As the principles of Government require that people should be received, in order to hear what they have to say, and that they may be treated according to their deserts, and also that merchants like Boobekir should be interviewed, the Sultan granted him an audience. On that occasion Boobekir stated that your Excellency and your predecessor, Sir John, had instructed him to speak with His Majesty regarding the claims and requests of the Legation, and to prosecute their settlement, and Boobekir handed Memoranda of some of them, but the Sultan did not consent to be addressed by him on their subject, and it was answered verbally that a letter from him and from your predecessor, Sir John, would be required, stating that you had encharged him with those matters, and that if he had any private requests or personal claims, that only concerned him, he might state them, and his words would be listened to on those subjects. Boobekir then refrained from further speech on those claims and requests, and said that he intended to return to Tangier to see your Excellency. As your Excellency has only recently arrived in this country, the Sultan has ordered me to recommend to your Excellency what has been above stated, so that you may bear it in mind, and that you may know that His Majesty does not like the intervention of Boobekir-el-Ghanjawy in the claims and requests of the Representatives of the friendly British Government, or his interference in any of them, as he makes this a means of attaining personal aims and desires.

Peace.

(Signed) MOHAMMED BEN-EL-ARBI TORRES.

Inclosure 2 in No. 104.

Memorandum of Instructions for Kaïd Maclean's guidance with regard to Cid Boobekir.

PLEASE inform His Shereefian Majesty that I have given the most careful consideration to everything that His Highness intrusted you to say to me, as also to the letter that I have received on the same subject for Hadj Mohammed Torres.

I am most desirous to meet His Majesty's wishes in this as in every other matter when it is possible for me to do so, but at the present moment, and especially at a time when a trial is about to take place in matters affecting Cid Boobekir's character, it would be not only most unjust but impossible for me to dismiss him from my employ.

For the future, Boobekir will have no instructions to treat with the Moorish Government regarding any other matters than those of which a list will be given to him, and of course it must never be necessary for His Shereefian Majesty to see him himself unless he wishes to do so. I will explain all this fully to His Majesty when I have the pleasure of meeting him, but until then His Majesty must allow me to continue to employ Boobekir in connection with such routine matters as may be necessary, and believe that my object in so doing is to avoid difficulties which might arise of a character unpleasing to His Majesty.

Inform His Majesty that I have had many years' experience of Orientals, and I perfectly understand the position of Boobekir and his character. My eyes are not blinded to all that His Majesty says, and he may be sure that nothing that Boobekir can ever say would be detrimental to the friendship and interests of the two countries.

Inclosure 3 in No. 104.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to Hadj Mohammed Torres.

Tangier, March 7, 1892.

(After compliments.)

I HAVE received your letter of the 30th Rejeb and have taken into careful consideration all that you say therein regarding Cid Boobekir-el-Ghanjawy and his employment as an intermediary between myself and the Moorish Government. I was surprised to learn from your Excellency that his intervention is in any way distasteful to the Sultan or his Ministers, for on my arrival here I understood that Cid Boobekir has been indirectly commissioned by His Majesty and his Ministers to deliver to me messages of friendship and welcome which I duly communicated to Her Majesty's Government, and in reply to which I informally requested Cid Boobekir, on his recent visit to Fez, to convey to His Majesty and his Ministers on my behalf messages of a similar friendly character. I have also perused letters addressed quite lately to Cid Boobekir by various Viziers couched in the most friendly and cordial terms, and especially from Cid Emfadl Gharnit.

I request your Excellency kindly to explain the foregoing to the Sultan, and to inform His Majesty that his wishes, as expressed in your letter, shall be carefully borne in mind by me, and that when I have any communication to make to the Shereefian Court through Cid Boobekir I will not fail to furnish him with a letter from myself authorizing him to make such communication and specifying the matters of which he is to treat. Of course it can never be necessary for His Shereefian Majesty to see Cid Boobekir himself, should he not wish to do so; but at the same time I must ask your Excellency to acquaint the Sultan that anxious as I am to meet His Majesty's wishes in every possible way, it is impossible for me to consent to cease suddenly to employ Cid Boobekir, who has for so many years served the British Legation, who has received British protection in acknowledgment of those services, and of whom moreover the former Minister, Sir John Drummond Hay, has spoken to me in terms of warm commendation; such treatment of Cid Boobekir's would involve great injustice to him, unless indeed it should be clearly proved to me that he is altogether unworthy of confidence and of such employment. He will, however, receive strict orders from me to be careful not to mix up his private affairs with any business upon which he may be employed by this Legation. Though he assures me that the statements that he has ever done this is not in accordance with facts. I would further remind you in the most friendly way that unless the British Legation has such an Agent to communicate with the Court it might be found necessary to appoint Consuls to reside at Fez, Mequinez, Morocco, and elsewhere in accordance with Treaty stipulations, in order

to insure due attention being paid to the communications addressed by this Legation to His Shereefian Majesty's Government, which, as you are aware, often remain unattended to.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 105.

Question asked in the House of Commons, March 21, 1892.

Mr. MacInnes,—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether his attention has been called to the increase of drinking among the natives in the coast towns of Morocco, arising, as it is alleged, from the absence of almost all restriction and regulation of the liquor traffic:

Whether it is the fact that the native authorities have no power to interfere, as the countrymen of any of the fourteen countries represented in Tangier have only to apply to their respective Consuls to obtain permission to sell liquor at all hours:

And, whether Her Majesty's Government would look favourably on proposals which have been made to establish a Mixed Consular Tribunal, to replace the present independent and often conflicting authority of the fourteen flags represented at Tangier.

Answer.

No reports of the character mentioned in the first paragraph have reached the Foreign Office from Morocco.

Under the Conventions of 1863 and of 1880, the subjects and citizens of the Powers, who were parties to the latter, enjoy the right of protection in Morocco; and the Moorish authorities might find some difficulty in interfering with the sale of spirituous liquors by such protected persons.

Under the Order in Council of the 28th November, 1889, power is given to the Consul-General to make regulations for certain purposes. The question of the inclusion in such regulations of a power to limit and control the sale of spirituous liquors is now under consideration.

Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has been instructed to bear in mind the question of the establishment of Mixed Tribunals in Morocco, and is giving his attention to the matter.

No. 106.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 22.)

(No. 50. Confidential.)

Tangier, March 14, 1892.

My Lord,

IN continuation of my telegram No. 22 of the 8th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that on that date the Italian Minister paid me a visit, and after some preliminary observations, informed me that he had come to speak to me regarding the inimical attitude which, as it seemed to him, the French Legation here had suddenly adopted with reference to English influence and English interests in Morocco.

He especially instanced the hostile articles that have from time to time appeared in the columns of the "Réveil du Maroc" (a copy of which I forwarded to your Lordship with my despatch No. 39 of the 5th instant), which journal, he said, was universally recognized as being under the influence of the French Legation, and he referred to the language which, as he informed me, M. Souhart, the French Chargé d'Affaires, had personally used to him in speaking of the arrangement which your Lordship has sanctioned for the working of the Cape Spartel Signal Station.

He informed me that, in Diplomatic circles here, and in talking to the Moors, M. Souhart has somewhat boastingly spoken of this arrangement as having been "forced" by the French Cabinet upon Her Majesty's Government, against the will of

the latter; and he said that M. Souhart had even gone so far as to say in his presence, "Moi-même—je l'ai exigé."

In other despatches I have informed your Lordship that the unfriendly feeling of the French Legation seems to have made itself manifest in connection with this question of the Cape Spartel Signal Station, in reference to the opening of the new courier postal service with Fez, and in regard to the employment of Cid Boobekir.

The Italian Minister may, of course, have spoken to me as he did with the object of breeding suspicion between myself and the French Chargé d'Affaires, regarding whose action he informed me he had sent a special Report to his own Government, deeming the matter to be one of some importance.

I avoided saying anything that might lead the Italian Minister to believe that I attached any very great importance to the action imputed to M. Souhart, but, as much that Signor Cantagalli said to me on this occasion coincided in its general tenour with certain observations of a more guarded character that were made to me on the same subject by the German Minister the day before, I deemed it advisable to inform your Lordship without delay of what had taken place.

I am aware that the French Legation have been addressing warnings to the Sultan of Morocco as to the way in which His Majesty should deal with certain imaginary schemes, which the Sultan is informed that I shall endeavour to press upon his acceptance on my approaching mission to Fez.

But I do not think that M. Souhart's action is due to instructions from his own Government.

He is said to be an ambitious and pushing man, and he is generally credited with doing all that he can "pour se faire valoir" before the arrival at Tangier of the newly-appointed French Minister.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 107.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 22.)

(No. 51.)
My Lord, *Tangier, March* 15, 1892

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 22 of the 2nd March, 1892, the instructions contained in which shall have my most careful attention.

With reference to the negotiations for the improvement of the commercial relations at present existing between Great Britain and Morocco, which your Lordship has now empowered me to undertake on the occasion of my approaching visit to the Court at Fez, I have the honour to solicit instructions as to whether I am to endeavour to obtain from the Sultan the conclusion of a new Commercial Treaty based exactly on the lines of the draft Convention proposed by Sir John Hay in 1886, or whether I am to confine my efforts to try and obtain from His Shereefian Majesty such minor commercial reforms as he may show himself willing to concede.

I myself would venture to recommend that, for the reasons put forward in my despatch No. 29 of the 12th February, 1892, an entirely new Commercial Treaty should be pressed upon the acceptance of His Majesty.

Should your Lordship concur in this view, I would further solicit instructions as to whether the modifications which, in my despatch above quoted, I ventured to recommend should be made in the draft Treaty proposed by Sir John Hay, as affecting the purchase and holding of house and real property in Morocco, should also be pressed upon the acceptance of His Majesty.

I have given my most attentive and earnest consideration to that portion of your Lordship's despatch under reply, in which your Lordship states that it will be a matter for my consideration as to how far it may be desirable for me to seek the advice and support of my colleagues in regard to any proposals I may have to make to the Sultan in the matter of any commercial reform.

I do not disguise from myself that the support of the European Powers who are represented in Morocco would be of the very greatest value in influencing the Sultan to give a favourable ear to the proposals which I may have to submit to him, but I am very strongly of opinion that for this support to be tendered to me in any practical form, it should be the result of instructions addressed by the various foreign Governments to their Representatives here, directing them to inform the Sultan clearly and decisively that any proposals for commercial reforms (which would benefit all European nations alike) were indorsed and supported by European Powers.

I fear that any suggestions which I personally might make to my foreign colleagues here would, notwithstanding that I am personally on the best of terms with one and all of them, have no beneficial result, but might, indeed, be prejudicial to the object I have in view.

I think that they would one and all express a hearty personal sympathy with my proposals, but that they would state that they could not move in the matter without positive instructions from their own Governments, and that they would in the meantime take immediate occasion of warning the Sultan against listening to anything that I might have to say to him on this subject until they had received instructions as to the advice that they were to give him.

The Belgian, the Austrian, the Portuguese, and the United States' Representatives would, I think, give me their hearty support on being instructed by their own Government, and this would also be the case with my German, Italian, and Spanish colleagues were they to receive direct and positive instructions to that effect.

For the reasons which I have stated to your Lordship in another despatch, I do not, however, think that at this time any reliance could be placed upon the support to be expected from the present French Chargé d'Affaires to any measures submitted by the British Legation for the acceptance of His Shereefian Majesty.

With regard to the question of the North-West African Company's position at Cape Juby, and the proposed recognition of the Sultan's sovereignty over the coast line between Wady Draa and Cape Bogador, I have the honour to submit to your Lordship that under no circumstances should anything be done that would tend to throw doubt upon the actual rightful possession by the Company of the strip of territory which includes Port Victoria, and is known as the Cape Juby Settlement, and of their consequent right to have this territory excluded from the operations of any Treaty engagements.

Mr. Donald Mackenzie, the Managing Director of the Company in question, has just passed through Tangier on his way back to England, after several months residence at Cape Juby, and he has had several interviews with me regarding the present situation and the prospects of the Company.

His testimony strengthens the opinion that I had already formed, that unless the Sultan can be induced to change his present attitude of hostility to the operations of the Company for one of friendly co-operation, the Company has but little chance of any great future success. At the same time he informs me that the Sultan's actual governing authority over the tribes which are located in the territory to the south of the Wady Draa is practically *nil*, though he is still able to exercise a strong religious influence over them in the direction of their opposing the Company.

All these tribes, also, are from time to time compelled to visit Mogador, Wad Noon, Morocco, and other places in His Majesty's dominions for the purpose of obtaining supplies.

Mr. Mackenzie informs me that the Sultan has made it generally known that any persons so visiting his dominions, and known to have been in the habit of trading with the Company, would be imprisoned and punished.

Mr. Mackenzie is of opinion that were the Sultan to withdraw these orders and permit free intercourse between the Company and the tribes, the latter would not only trade freely with the Company, but would gladly consent to have the country roughly administered by them under the Sultan's flag, and under his nominal authority.

Mr. Mackenzie has suggested that some arrangement of this sort might possibly be accepted by the Sultan in return for a fixed annual payment to be made to him by the Company and a percentage upon any profits accruing from the Administration.

There is, he states, no other port upon the strip of coast in question save that at Cape Juby, and that, therefore, difficulties with regard to custom-house arrangements would not be likely to arise.

I would solicit instructions from your Lordship as to whether I should sound the Sultan as to the likelihood of his coming to any arrangement with the Company of the nature suggested above.

I do not myself anticipate that if the Sultan's sovereignty from the Wady Draa to Cape Bogador be recognized by Her Majesty's Government there will be much difficulty in inducing him to recognize the actual right of the British Company to the possession of their settlement at Cape Juby, where the Company have been settled too long to admit of His Majesty making any valid objection to their existence.

If I am right in this opinion the difficulties pointed out in the Memorandum inclosed in your Lordship's despatch would not arise.

With regard to the Slave Trade, the reports that I have recently received as to the existence of the Slave Trade upon the coast are of so favourable a character that I propose merely asking the Sultan to issue fresh instructions to his officials calling attention to the orders already in force upon this subject inclusive of a new order with regard to the importation of eunuchs.

I have most carefully noted the instructions which your Lordship has now given me regarding the language that I should hold to the Sultan in the event of his refusing to accept the proposals that I may make to him, and I will carefully abstain from using anything in the nature of a menace.

I would, however, submit to your Lordship that it might be advisable for me to point out to the Sultan that should he persistently refuse the proposals for commercial reform submitted to him by Her Majesty's Government, it might be necessary for them to insist upon the full observance of the rights which they already possess under Treaty engagements. Such rights would include the establishment of Consuls at every town in Morocco, including Fez, Mequinez, and Morocco, where the requirements of British trade might render such a measure necessary.

I believe that in view of the Sultan's known and extreme unwillingness to see Consuls located at the three principal towns where he is in the habit of holding his Court, a hint of this character might have very beneficial effects.

In conclusion, my Lord, I would respectfully ask for explicit instructions as to whether the various proposals which I am to make to the Sultan are so to speak to be dependent one upon another. I presume that the tentative offer which I am empowered to make to His Shereefian Majesty that the influence of Great Britain would be used in order to bring about a diminution of the protective system should only be made in case of His Majesty accepting either in whole or in sufficient part my proposals for commercial reform.

Similarly with regard to the North-West African Company, any offer to give up a portion of the 50,000*l.* which His Highness has now bound himself to pay to the Company, or of the recognition of His Highness' authority between Wady Draa and Cape Bogador by Her Majesty's Government should only be made in return for a sufficient *quid pro quo*.

I would also inquire whether, in case of His Majesty declining to accede to any of the proposals which I may make to him, I should still intimate to him that Her Majesty the Queen would be ready to receive a special Embassy should His Highness express a wish to send such an Embassy to Great Britain.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 108.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 22.)

(No. 53.)
My Lord, *Tangier, March* 16, 1892.

WITH reference to Mr. White's despatch No. 103 of the 30th November, 1891, regarding the murder of two Jews near Mogador, I regret to have to report that up to the present time no results have followed upon the orders issued by the Sultan on the matter. I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a despatch on the subject I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Mogador, and translation of a letter I have addressed the Vizier Gharnit, requesting his Excellency to urge the Sultan to issue fresh and stringent orders on the subject, I have also directed Mr. Payton to report to me further regarding the case when I am at the Shereefian Court.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure 1 in No. 108.

Consul Payton to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

Sir, *Mogador, February* 11, 1892.

WITH reference to the Legation despatch of the 18th November last, on the subject of the murder of the Brothers Abihaseera, agents of the British merchant A. Bitton, transmitting to me translation of a letter from Cid Emfadl Gharnit, stating that Royal Orders had been sent to the Sultan's uncle, Moulai-el-Ameen, for the investigation of this affair, the arrest of murderers, and the payment of compensation to the merchants (for his money taken from them), and blood-money to the families of the murdered men, I have the honour to report that, nothing having been heard of any investigation, arrest, or payment in compliance with the said Shereefian orders, I recently, at the request of the above-named A. Bitton, and of Mr. Reuben Elmaleh, one of the heads of the Hebrew community, induced Kaid Ragregy to write a letter to Moulai-el-Ameen, reminding him of the affair in detail, referring to the Sultan's orders which he was supposed to have received, and inquiring as to arrest of murderers, and prospects of payment.

I transmit herewith copy of reply received this day from Moulai-el-Ameen, from which it is evident that he does not intend to take any active steps in the matter, as he probably would if he really had received definite orders from His Shereefian Majesty. Such laxity being extremely regrettable when it is so very expedient that stringent measures should be applied, in all similar cases, to arrest and punish the guilty persons, and exact compensation, as the only deterrents from the crime of Jew murder, too frequent in these southern provinces, I would respectfully urge the desirability of renewed representations being made to the Shereefian Court on the subject.

At the request of Mr. Bitton, I would again mention, as I did in my despatch to Mr. White, of the 6th October last, that he is still claiming about 650 dollars owed to him by the estate of a Jew named Yusef-ben-Sekree, murdered in April 1891, in the Ait Zilten district, though the Governor thereof replied to Kaïd Ragregy at the time that the murderers were under the jurisdiction of the (recently removed) Kaïd Hassen Ould Addy, of Naknaffa, Haha. In this case, also, it would appear that definite and peremptory orders from His Shereefian Majesty are required to insure any activity on the part of the officials.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. A. PAYTON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 108.

The Emin Brisha to the Governor of Mogador.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) 11 *Rejeb*, 1309 (*February* 10, 1892).

I HAVE received your letter about the two Jews who were killed in Haha, and thank you for all your explanations and for you keeping me out of the matter as long as it may be possible. I have to state that the two Jews were killed between Ida Oubruzia and Bagasta (?), and that I was at that time occupied in carrying out my mission in regard to Ait Zilten, and I could give no attention to others. Now, there is a day's journey between the place in which I was and those people. Yes, it is true that one of my people was going out to the Bagasta, and after the appearance of the two murdered Jews he was present at the place, and came and told me what he knew, for he understands their language, and I informed you and sent you the soldier himself to tell you what he heard and saw. This is all I know about it, and may God help you.

(Signed) EMIN BEN ABDERHAMAN.

Inclosure 3 in No. 108.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to Cid Emfadl Gharnit.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *Tangier, March* 15, 1892.

IN a letter dated the 13th October, 1891, Mr White, who was at that time in charge of this Legation, requested your Excellency to bring to the Sultan's notice, for

the ends of justice, the cold-blooded murder, for the sake of robbery, of two Jews, brothers, of the name of Abihasceira, agents of the British subject, Mr. Bitton, and in your Excellency's reply, under date of the 31st October, 1891, you stated that His Shereefian Majesty had issued orders to his uncle, Mulai-el-Ameen, to investigate the affair, arrest the murderers, and cause payment to be made of blood-money to the family of the murdered men, and of compensation to the merchant for his losses.

Mr. White, in due course, transmitted to Her Majesty's Government, who had made inquiries regarding this case, and to Her Majesty's Consul at Mogador, copies of your Excellency's letter, in confidence that the orders which the Sultan, with his wonted sense of justice and benevolence, had issued would be duly carried into effect. Unfortunately, however, it would appear that up to the present time the Shereefian orders have led to no results.

At the request of Her Majesty's Consul at Mogador, Kaïd Ragregy wrote to Mulai-el-Ameen on the subject, and, as will be seen from the copy of the latter's reply inclosed herewith, he has up to the present time taken no steps in the matter, and observes that, being at some little distance from the spot where the murder occurred, it is now difficult for him to do what is necessary.

As it would leave a most unfavourable impression on all people were a crime of this nature allowed to pass unpunished, I request your Excellency to urge upon His Shereefian Majesty to issue fresh and stringent orders that a strict inquiry be held without further delay, and justice be done.

I must solicit the issue of very early orders regarding this matter in order that I may not be under the necessity of making a special Report on the subject to Her Majesty's Government.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 109.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 23.)

(No. 26.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, March 23, 1892, 4 P.M.*

IN continuation of my telegram to your Lordship No. 20 of the 4th March, I have the honour to report that the Moorish Government have replied indirectly to my inquiry whether the Sultan was about to start southward with his army immediately after the feast following upon Ramadan, by simply pressing me to adhere to my intention of going to Fez in the beginning of May. It now appears uncertain whether the Sultan really contemplates starting on an expedition. I therefore propose that I should quit Tangier on my Special Mission about the 20th of next month.

No. 110.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 32.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, March 23, 1892.*

I HAVE received your despatch No. 47 of the 14th instant, reporting the steps you have taken in regard to the grant of Concessions by the Moorish Government for the construction of railways in Morocco, and I have to state to you that your action in this matter is approved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 111.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 33.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, March 23, 1892.*

I APPROVE your proceedings in connection with the employment of Cid Boobekir, as reported in your despatch No. 48 of the 14th instant.

I learnt with satisfaction from your despatch No. 7 of the 11th January that the "Times of Morocco" had publicly retracted the charges made in its columns against Cid Boobekir's character.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 112.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir E. Malet.**

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, March 24, 1892.*

INFORM the Government to which you are accredited that Sir C. Euan-Smith is about to proceed to the Court of the Sultan of Morocco, and will endeavour, while there, to negotiate some improvement in commercial relations with that country, either by amending the arrangements which already exist, or else by making a fresh Commercial Treaty.

Point out that any concessions which he may succeed in obtaining will benefit all nations alike, and request that instructions may be sent to the German Representative at Tangier to place himself in communication with Sir C. Euan-Smith and render him his assistance in his endeavours to place commercial relations with Morocco upon a more satisfactory footing.

No. 113.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 8.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, March 24, 1892.*

YOUR telegram No. 26 of yesterday.

I approve your starting on mission on date proposed.

No. 114.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 34.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, March 24, 1892.*

I HAVE received your despatch No. 53 of the 16th instant, and approve the renewed representations which you have addressed to the Moorish Government respecting the murder of two Jews last year near Mogador.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 115.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 35.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, March 24, 1892.*

I HAVE received and considered your despatch of the 15th instant, soliciting further instructions respecting the proposals to be made to the Sultan of Morocco upon the occasion of your visit to his Court.

Instructions in regard to your commercial negotiations will be addressed to you in a separate despatch numbered in your Commercial Series.

I will again communicate with the North-West African Company, and invite their observations on your suggestions for an improvement in the situation at Cape Juby.

It is for the Company to decide whether, in view of prospective advantages, they will consent to any reduction in the amount of the indemnity obtained for them by the late Sir W. Kirby Green.

* Also to Sir H. Drummond Wolff, and to Mr. Dering.

Your proposed action in regard to the Slave Trade is approved.

I also approve the language which you propose to hold to the Sultan in the event of his persistently refusing all commercial reforms.

You should, at the same time, make it clear to His Majesty that the offer which you have been empowered to make that the influence of this country will be used to bring about an alteration of the protection system in Morocco is dependent upon the grant of serious commercial concessions.

In conclusion, I have to state that the Queen cannot consent to receive a Special Mission from Morocco if your representations to the Sultan remain entirely unheeded.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 116.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 12. Commercial.)

Foreign Office, March 24, 1892.

Sir,

IN reply to that portion of your despatch No. 51 of the 15th instant which relates to commercial questions, I authorize you, at your discretion, according as circumstances may render most expedient, either to content yourself with minor amendments to existing arrangements with the view to remedy the most pressing complaints and grievances, or to negotiate a new Treaty on the basis of Sir John Hay's draft, with your own modifications to it, and adding to it a Colonial Article the form of which is herewith inclosed.

A copy of a recent Commercial Treaty, namely, that of the 10th November, 1886, with Greece, is likewise inclosed, for your guidance in the arrangement of the Articles of the Treaty.

I have further to inform you that Her Majesty's Representatives in Germany, Italy, and Spain have been requested to make known to the Governments to which they are accredited that, on your approaching visit to the Moorish Court, you will endeavour to improve commercial relations, either by amendments to existing arrangements, or by the conclusion of a new Treaty. They are requested to point out that other nations will share the benefit of such improvements, and to ask that the Representatives of those countries may be instructed to communicate with you on the subject, and to assist in a settlement of these commercial questions.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 117.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

(Confidential.)

Foreign Office, March 24, 1892.

Sir,

WITH reference to the letter from this Department of the 11th instant, and to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit herewith, for the confidential information of your Directors, extracts from a further despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier,* relative to the situation at Cape Juby, and the possibility of effecting some arrangement with the Sultan of Morocco which might conduce to the advantage of the North-West African Company.

Lord Salisbury awaits an expression of the views of the Directors before furnishing Sir C. Euan-Smith with instructions.

I am to add that he would be glad to receive them as soon as possible, as the Mission starts for Fez next month.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

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* No. 107.

No. 118.

*Foreign Office to Southern Morocco Mission.**

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 25, 1892.

WITH reference to my letter of the 7th January last, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you herewith, for the information of your Committee, extracts from Reports recently received from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier,† calling attention to certain orders which have been issued by the Sultan of Morocco, forbidding all intercourse between Moorish women and ladies attached to Christian Missions in that country. It appears evident that any attempt on the part of British missionaries to act in defiance of these regulations would be attended by serious danger to the persons whom the Society seek to benefit, and I am, under these circumstances, to suggest that the utmost circumspection should be observed by those ladies who are engaged in the pursuit of missionary enterprise in Morocco.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 119.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 26.)

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Madrid, March 26, 1892.

IN reply to your Lordship's Commercial telegram of the 24th instant, I beg to report that I was to-day informed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs that he would send telegraphic instructions to the Spanish Minister at Tangier to put himself into communication with Sir Euan-Smith, and to assist him in his commercial negotiations to the best of his powers. His Excellency expressed a hope that the two Representatives would cultivate the most cordial relations.

No. 120.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 26.)

(No. 3.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Madrid, March 26, 1892.

WITH reference to my Commercial telegram of to-day's date, I beg to report that the Minister for Foreign Affairs informed me that Spain was most anxious of doing all that was possible to soothe the susceptibilities of the Sultan of Morocco. He had heard that His Majesty had expressed considerable anxiety at the visit which Sir C. Euan-Smith was about to pay to the Moorish Court, from fear of his being demanded concessions which it would then be difficult to refuse to other Powers. The establishment of a courier service between Tangier and Fez had also somewhat alarmed the Sultan.

His Excellency added that Spain was most desirous of working in concert with England in the affairs of Morocco. I replied that I was sure your Lordship would instruct Sir C. Euan-Smith to cultivate the most friendly relations with his Spanish colleague.

No. 121.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 26.)

(No. 27. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, March 26, 1892, 8·45 P.M.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 24 to your Lordship, and to the telegram received by your Lordship from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Rome, communicated to me in your Lordship's despatch No. 29 of the 15th instant, and numbered 17,

* Also to North African Mission and Presbyterian Church of England Mission.
† Sir C. Euan-Smith (Extract), No. 121, December 26, 1891; and *ante*, No. 100.

I have the honour to report that Signor Cantagalli this morning called on me, and read out to me, for my private information, a letter received by him yesterday from the Marquis di Rudini, in which the heads of your Lordship's conversation with the Italian Ambassador in London, and of Mr. Dering's conversation with the Marquis di Rudini at Rome, were recapitulated, and his alleged want of loyalty to the British Legation was animadverted upon.

Signor Cantagalli was further directed in this letter so to act that the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs should be placed in a position to prove that at the present time such divergencies of opinion or action as had formerly marked his attitude to this Legation had altogether ceased to exist, and that perfect loyalty and harmony now were, and would continue to be, the ruling principle of his relations with Her Majesty's Representative here.

Signor Cantagalli emphatically declared that he had spared no endeavours since my arrival in Morocco to impress upon the Moorish Government the fact, that perfect harmony and concurrence of action and ideas now prevailed between the Italian and British Legations, and that it was his ruling desire to prove in everything the reality and depth of the Anglo-Italian alliance.

He admitted having, in a certain limited manner, opposed my predecessor's negotiations, attributing at the same time his action to a sense of his duty to his own Government, whom he had kept fully informed of all he had done, and whose approval he had obtained.

He gave me to understand that he would be grateful if I could telegraph to your Lordship in confirmation of his professions of his loyalty and friendly attitude towards me since I have been in this country.

(Secret.)

There is no doubt that the prospect of an early removal elsewhere, which has, apparently, been foreshadowed to my colleague, has greatly distressed him; and I think he would now gladly take the opportunity of proving his *bona fides* towards English interests by giving me real and valuable support in the matter of the conclusion of the proposed new Commercial Convention, if he were to receive instructions to do so.

No. 122.

Foreign Office to Conjoint Jewish Committee.

Foreign Office, March 26, 1892.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 15th January last, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state to you, for the information of your Committee, that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier called the attention of the Moorish Government to the unsanitary condition of the Jewish Mellah of Mogador, and urged that the execution of the Sultan's intentions of bettering the condition of his Jewish subjects at Mogador should no longer be delayed, but that the necessary orders should be issued at once, with a view to afford the required relief by the provision of further dwelling accommodation.

Sir C. Euan-Smith has now received a reply from the Moorish Government, stating that the Sultan is aware that the Jews' Mellah has become too small for them, and that His Majesty had caused inquiries to be made as to a piece of land which they had wished to utilize for the enlargement of their quarter, but that it had been found to be unavailable for the purpose.

His Majesty had, consequently, renewed his orders to the Governor of Mogador, in order that a suitable strip of ground should be discovered and added to the Mellah.

Sir C. Euan-Smith adds that he has instructed Her Majesty's Consul at Mogador to press the subject on the attention of the local authorities, and to report any steps that may be taken in the matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 123.

Mr. Dering to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 27.)

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Rome, March 27, 1892.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Commercial telegram of the 24th instant on the subject of the proposed commercial negotiations with Morocco, I have the honour to state that the Marquis di Rudini informed me to-day that he would immediately send instructions to the Italian Minister in that country, directing him cordially to co-operate with Sir C. Euan-Smith in endeavouring to obtain an improvement in the commercial relations between Morocco and other countries.

No. 124.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 27.)

(No. 4.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Madrid, March 27, 1892.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 3, I beg to add that, in communicating to me the views of the Spanish Government with regard to Morocco, the Duke of Tetuan expressed a wish that they should be regarded as most confidential.

The Duke informed me at the same time that the Spanish Government were most desirous that the Sultan's mind should be reassured as to the policy of England, Spain, and Italy in Morocco, which was to maintain the *status quo*, and with this object in view his Government has abstained from asking from the Sultan certain facilities in his dominions which Spain was entitled to claim by Treaty.

No. 125.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 27.)

(No. 28. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, March 27, 1892, 4·30 P.M.

I HAVE received a telegram to-day from the Rev. Mr. Haweis, from the Riviera, in which he informs me that he has been appointed by the "Times" newspaper to accompany my Special Mission to the Court at Fez, if I will accept him in that capacity.

Will your Lordship favour me with your instructions as to whether it would be advisable to accede to this request?

No. 126.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 28.)

(No. 29. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, March 28, 1892, 11 A.M.

WITH reference to my forthcoming Mission to Fez, I would venture to submit to your Lordship whether it would not be desirable, with a view of obviating possible delay, that I should be furnished with full powers to sign any Agreement which I might be fortunate enough to induce the Sultan to enter into, in accordance with your Lordship's instructions to me.

No. 127.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 28.)

(No. 30. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, March 28, 1892, 11 A.M.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 57 of the 18th instant, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that the Corps Diplomatique last week met in conference to consider the question regarding the great increase of robberies and the total want of any police force in Tangier, and that it was unanimously agreed that a collective note

should be addressed to the Sultan, calling his attention to the existing situation, and requesting him to adopt measures without delay for the efficient protection of life and property at Tangier.

Does your Lordship approve of my signing a note of this tenour?

No. 127*.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 28, 10·35 P.M.)

(No. 31.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, March* 28, 1892, 8·50 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's despatch No. 7 of 15th January.

Minister for Foreign Affairs informs me that instalment of the Cape Juby indemnity will be ready for payment on the 10th April. The Company should appoint some person at Tangier to receive the money and give receipt for the same.

No. 128.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 12.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, March* 28, 1892.

FULL powers will be furnished to you, as suggested in your telegram No. 29 of the 28th instant. But it will be necessary to use great circumspection in availing yourself of this authority. You should bear in mind the risk of leading the other Powers, particularly Italy and Spain, to suppose that you are endeavouring to obtain exclusive advantages for this country. There is also the danger that the Sultan may think that you have been specially appointed to Morocco in order to establish a British Protectorate over a Mussulman Ruler, such as under the instructions of Her Majesty's Government you proclaimed at Zanzibar.

If, however, without raising the suspicions of the Powers or of the Sultan, you can succeed in obtaining useful stipulations, you will have done good work.

No. 129.

Southern Morocco Mission to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 29.)

Ardrossan, March 28, 1892.

My Lord,

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 25th instant, inclosing copies of letters addressed by Cid Emfadl Gharneet to Sir Charles Euan-Smith, and by Sir Charles Euan-Smith to your Lordship.

I have written our missionaries, bringing the facts you have communicated to me under their notice, and I have requested that they will continue, in the future as in the past, to act with the utmost prudence and circumspection.

In view of a previous correspondence with your Lordship on this subject, I may now state that the Governor of Morocco city displays the utmost kindness and good-will to our representatives there, gives them the use of his animals, and offers to assist them in every way. The people of all ranks welcome them to their homes, and show them every mark of confidence and esteem. It might lead to complications were any official notice taken of these facts, but I have deemed it right to place them before your Lordship as a comment on the allegations made against our missionaries in previous Reports made to your Lordship.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ANDERSON, *Director.*

No. 130.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 29.)

(No. 33.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, March* 29, 1892, 5·10 P.M.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's telegrams Nos. 9 and 10, communicating to me telegrams received by your Lordship from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid.*

* Nos. 120 and 124.

The latest intelligence which has reached me from Fez is to the effect that the working of the Courier Service is proceeding well and quietly, and that no further opposition is being made by the Moorish authorities.

With regard to my relations with my Spanish colleague, I am glad to say that they are of the most entirely satisfactory and friendly character.

As to the apprehensions which are attributed to the Sultan in connection with my approaching Mission to his Court, I am able, on the authority of Kaïd Maclean (who is more deeply in His Shereefian Majesty's confidence than even any of the Sultan's own courtiers), to state that they are solely due to the manner in which special messages from the Spanish and Italian Legations, and perhaps also from some others, have aroused the Sultan's fears on imaginary points.

No. 131.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 29.)

(No. 34.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, March* 29, 1892, 5·10 P.M.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's telegram No. 12 of the 28th ultimo, I can but give your Lordship the emphatic assurances of my deep sense of the responsibility I bear of abiding strictly by your Lordship's instructions, not only in the letter but in the spirit, and of therefore avoiding carefully any action which might have the effect of weakening the Sultan's authority, or of arousing the just susceptibilities of foreign Powers.

I never lose sight of your Lordship's repeated warnings and instructions on these points.

No. 132.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 13.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, March* 29, 1892.

YOUR telegram No. 30 of yesterday.

You are authorized to sign the proposed collective note relative to the question of public security at Tangier. But you should not appear to take any leading part in the matter.

No. 133.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 14.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, March* 29, 1892.

THE full powers you request will be forwarded to you in the course of next week.

The Queen is abroad, and they require Her Majesty's signature.

No. 134.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 15.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, March* 29, 1892.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 28 of the 27th March, I have no objection to Mr. Haweis accompanying your mission as "Times'" correspondent.

But he should be warned to be careful not to alarm the Spaniards and Italians by his Reports, and to use every consideration towards the Sultan.

No. 135.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, March 29, 1892.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 15th January last, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state to you, for the information of your Directors, that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier reports by telegraph* that he learns from the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs that the second instalment of the Cape Juby indemnity will be held ready to be paid over on the 10th proximo.

Sir C. Smith suggests that some person at Tangier should be authorized by the Company to receive the amount, and to furnish a receipt for it.

I am to invite an expression of the wishes of your Directors upon this point.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 136.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 30.)

(No. 55.)

Tangier, March 17, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith an article which has appeared in the "Temps," and has been reprinted in the "Écho d'Oran,"† relating to the use which the French are making of the protection granted by them to the Shereef of Wazan in connection with the Tuat question. There is no doubt that this article will be communicated and translated to the Sultan of Morocco.

It will probably make a considerable impression on His Majesty's mind, especially as the Shereef is therein alluded to as a possible successor to the Shereefian Throne.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 137.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 30.)

(No. 56.)

Tangier, March 17, 1892.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 18 of the 13th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, the translation of a letter I have addressed to the Moorish Commissioner for Foreign Affairs on the question of the contemplated increase of the rents of Government and Mosque tenements at Daralbaida and Laraiche.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 137.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to Hadj Mahommed Torres.

(Translation.)

March 7, 1892.

(After compliments.)

I DULY received and transmitted to Her Majesty's Government your Excellency's letter of the 27th November regarding the desire of your Government to raise the rent of certain houses and stores at Laraiche and Daralbaida, belonging to the Government and to the Mosque. I am now instructed to inform your Excellency, in reply, that although *primâ facie* it would appear reasonable to admit that the Government or Mosque, as landlord, should from time to time have the right to change the rents fixed for their houses and stores in conformity with the changing market or rental value of house property, there are nevertheless certain especial and peculiar circumstances that must be taken into consideration in dealing with this question in Morocco. It must be borne in mind that by Treaty the right is accorded to British subjects to

* No. 127*.

† Not printed.

purchase and hold real property and to build houses throughout Morocco, but that, as a matter of fact (save in Tangier), the Moorish Government has persistently refused to give effect to this Treaty engagement; also it must be remembered that there is another stipulation in the Treaty to the effect that house and store accommodation will be provided by the Moorish Government for British subjects. For many years past frequent representations have been made to the Shereefian Court requesting that additional houses and stores might be provided for British subjects at the various ports, including Laraiche and Daralbaida, but up to the present these representations have met with little or no success. Thus, whilst on the one hand the Moorish Government refuses to allow British subjects to buy land and build houses for themselves, on the other hand it neglects to build such houses and stores for them itself, and thus a monopoly is created in their interest, and, the supply of houses and stores being kept far below the demand, the rents are forced up to an abnormal and unjustifiable figure, consequently, if the principle were once admitted that such rents could be raised at the will of the Government, British merchants might find themselves driven from the country by their inability to obtain any houses or stores except at prohibitive rates. At some ports the Moorish Government has carried its restrictive policy still further by only permitting European merchants to inhabit one portion of the town, and thus, though suitable houses may be standing empty in other parts of the town, British merchants are unable to obtain suitable accommodation.

Under these circumstances, and until the Moorish Government will give effect to the above-mentioned Treaty stipulations regarding house and real property in Morocco as affecting British foreigners, I regret that I cannot feel myself justified in compelling British subjects to pay higher rents for any Government or Mosque houses and stores which they may occupy than those which they agreed to pay on first taking possession.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 138.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 30.)

(No. 57.)

Tangier, March 18, 1892.

My Lord,

MUCH excitement has been caused among diplomatic circles and elsewhere in Tangier by a very daring robbery which, within the last few days, has been perpetrated by night upon the house of M. Gentile, the Secretary and Interpreter to the Italian Legation here, and which has resulted in the loss to him of a very considerable amount of valuable property.

The thieves have hitherto remained undiscovered, and it does not seem likely that they will ever be identified or apprehended. The consequence is that a demand for a very considerable amount will be made upon the Moorish Government by the Italian Legation as compensation for this robbery.

This incident has led to a general meeting of many of the European residents at Tangier to consider measures for their protection, and to the issue of a Circular, addressed by the Portuguese Minister, the Doyen of the Corps Diplomatique, to the foreign Representatives and to myself, suggesting that we should address an identic note to the Sultan, urging him to take immediate measures with the object of providing efficient protection for life and property in Tangier.

The proposal has not met with unanimous approval.

It is felt that the only probable results would be for orders to be issued to the Basha here for the adoption of more stringent measures for the surveillance and apprehension of bad characters, but they would be certain to be neglected shortly after they were received, and in any case they would not affect the many bad characters resident in Tangier who are registered as subjects of the various European Powers.

Further, no police force composed entirely of Moors could be trusted to effect any improvement in the existing condition of affairs unless placed under European supervision—"Quis custodiet custodes ipsos."

Notwithstanding, however, the difficulties that are apparent in dealing with this question, which is one of considerable importance to His Shereefian Majesty, I am of opinion that a plan might be suggested for the acceptance of the Sultan which, if he would consent to its adoption, would be productive of a certain amount of good.

The Sultan's responsibility in connection with the security, at least of the lives and property of the Representatives of the various Powers accredited to his Court, and to a lesser extent of the various members of the respective Legations, cannot be overlooked.

It is a responsibility the discharge of which he has hitherto made no attempt to provide for in a proper manner, and his neglect in this respect might at any moment land him in a very serious difficulty.

It is but necessary to reflect upon what would be the consequences to himself if any of the foreign Legations here were broken into, and if one of the servants even of such Legation were to be wounded or murdered in an attempt to capture the malefactors.

The demand for heavy compensation that would certainly be made upon His Majesty would almost as certainly be accompanied by an intimation that, as he was either unable or unwilling to provide a sufficient police force in Tangier, such Legation would for the future take its own measures for its protection.

In this manner every Legation here might in time come to be furnished with a guard for its protection consisting entirely of its own subjects.

I am of opinion that the best way in which the Sultan could guard against such risks as those which I have endeavoured to set forth, and give proof of his willingness to meet the just demands of the European residents in Tangier regarding the security of their lives and property, would be for him to appoint a body of special police composed of his own subjects for service in Tangier, under the authority of a European officer, who himself should be in the pay of His Shereefian Majesty and entirely under his orders.

I do not think that as long as such an officer was an active and energetic man, the question of his nationality would be of much importance. He would be too closely watched, and would be too much before the public in every way to render this question one requiring serious consideration.

Such an official, by establishing guard houses and police-stations in various parts of the town, and by constant personal supervision, could do a very great deal to effect a radical and beneficial change in the present unsatisfactory state of affairs.

I do not think that the efficient discharge of his functions would, if he acted with tact and discrimination, involve any risk of bringing him into collision with any of the foreign Representatives, and his labours would necessarily be directed for the benefit of one and all.

Should the views which I have submitted above be fortunate enough to meet with your Lordship's approval, I would solicit permission, when I visit Fez, to urge their acceptance upon the Sultan in a friendly and unofficial manner, representing to His Majesty that the adoption of such measures was advised by me as one likely to be most beneficial to his own interests, and not as one emanating in any way from Her Majesty's Government.

I would, in conclusion, inform your Lordship that the official to whom, in my opinion, the carrying out of the proposed measures could be most satisfactorily intrusted, would be the Kaïd Allan Maclean, who, as your Lordship is aware, has for some years been in the service of His Shereefian Majesty, and who is believed to be a "persona grata" at the Court of the Sultan.

He is represented to me as being an officer of much tact, who would not be likely to offend the prejudices of any of the foreign residents in Tangier, and who would on general grounds be acceptable to the Corps Diplomatique, and his relation to his brother Kaïd Harry Maclean, who is constantly in attendance on the Sultan, would afford a guarantee to His Majesty that he would do nothing prejudicial to His Majesty's interests in Tangier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 139.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 30.)

(No. 58. Confidential.)
Tangier, March, 21, 1892.

My Lord,

THE Italian Minister called upon me yesterday to ask me if I was in possession of any intelligence regarding an intention which was attributed to the German

Government, of occupying a small portion of the North-west African coast in the neighbourhood of Cape Noun, which is situated just at the mouth of the Wady Draa.

Signor Cantagalli brought me the inclosed extract bearing on this subject, which he had had cut out of a recent issue of the "Temps," the date of which, however, he omitted to mention.

I took the opportunity of informally asking my German colleague, Count Tattenbach, as to whether he had seen the announcement that was made in the "Temps," and whether there was any real ground for the statement made as to the intention of the German Government to found a Settlement at Cape Noun.

Count Tattenbach did not give me any very direct answer, but said that he presumed that the rumour had been based upon some fancied appearance of German ships in the neighbourhood of the Wady Draa some few weeks ago.

It may possibly be remembered that in the year 1886 my predecessor reported to the Foreign Office that a German vessel called "Gottorp" went to the Wady Draa, and tried to open negotiations with the natives resident in that neighbourhood.

The experiment was wholly unsuccessful, as two of the members of the Mission were drowned and the rest were taken prisoners by the local tribes, and only released after much trouble.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 139.

Extract from the "Temps" of recent issue, date unknown.

LA même malle apporte des nouvelles du Maroc. D'après ces nouvelles, la tentative faite par les Allemands pour nouer des relations avec les indigènes au Cap Noun, point situé entre Juby et Ifui, et dont l'importance avait été signalée à la Société de Géographie de Berlin, a été renouvelée dernièrement, mais les événements de Tanger ont paralysé cette entreprise. Néanmoins, plusieurs indices feraient croire que les Allemands reviendront prochainement à Noun, qu'ils désireraient occuper comme les Anglais occupent le Cap Juby. Le Cap Noun est à l'embouchure de l'Oued Draa; il est a portée de Tendouf et mieux placé que Juby pour la facilité de lier commerce avec les caravanes dans la direction de Tafilelt.

No. 140.

Presbyterian Church of England Mission to Foreign Office.—(*Received March* 30.)

Sir,
7, *East India Avenue, London, March* 29, 1892.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, with inclosures, urging the necessity of great caution on the part of our lady missionaries in Morocco in their work among the Moorish women. I shall lose no time in bringing your letter under the notice of my Committee, and I have telegraphed special instructions in the meantime.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. T. McGAW.

No. 141.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received March* 30.)

(No. 35.)
(Telegraphic.) P.
Tangier, March 30, 1892, 12·30 P.M.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 11 of the 28th instant, and my despatch No. 60, I have the honour to inquire whether, in the event of your Lordship's approving of my proposals for the further settlement of the question relating to Cape Juby, your Lordship would also approve of my endeavouring to ascertain the extent to which my Italian colleague would co-operate with me in pressing the Sultan to accept these proposals.

I have reason to believe that he would now be disposed to act in concert with me.

No. 142.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 16.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, March* 30, 1892.

I HAVE not as yet received your despatch No. 60, referred to in your telegram No. 35.

The proposals which you have hitherto made on the subject of Cape Juby require the concurrence of the North African Company before they can be approved.

You should take no action until you receive further instructions.

No. 143.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 13. Commercial.)
Foreign Office, March 30, 1892.

Sir,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 12, Commercial, of the 24th instant, I have to acquaint you that the Italian Government have informed Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rome that the Italian Minister at Tangier will be instructed to co-operate cordially with you in your endeavours to improve commercial affairs in Morocco.

I have further to state that the Spanish Government have informed Sir H. D. Wolff that the most cordial relations subsist between the Spanish Minister at Tangier and yourself, and that he will now be instructed to communicate with you on the subject of your commercial negotiations, and to assist in regard to them.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 144.

North-West African Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 31.)

132, *Cheapside, London, March* 30, 1892.

My Lord,

I AM instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 29th instant, informing the Company that the Moorish Minister had stated that the second instalment of the Cape Juby indemnity will be held ready to be paid over on the 10th proximo.

The Directors would suggest to your Lordship that the same course should be followed with this payment as in the case of the first instalment, and that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier should forward the payment to the London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes Street, London. The receipt of the Bank would be regarded by the Company as a sufficient discharge for the payment, and this receipt would, if necessary, be supplemented by a formal receipt from the Company.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 145.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 18.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, March* 31, 1892.

YOUR telegram No. 31 of 28th instant.

Refer to my telegram No. 5 of 2nd May of last year.

You should follow the same course as regards the transmission of the Cape Juby indemnity to this country.

No. 146.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, March 31, 1892.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 30th instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you, for the information of your Directors, that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has been instructed by telegram to follow the same course in regard to the payment of the second instalment of the Cape Juby indemnity that was pursued in the case of the first instalment.

I am to suggest that a formal receipt should be furnished by the Company as on the former occasion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 147.

Conjoint Foreign Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 1.)

36, *Finsbury Circus, London, March* 31, 1892.

My Lord,

I AM directed by the Conjoint Foreign Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 26th instant, having reference to the condition of the Jewish Mellah of Mogador. The Committee are extremely gratified to learn that Sir Charles Euan-Smith has instructed Her Majesty's Consul at Mogador to press the subject on the attention of the authorities, and to report the result to your Lordship; and the Committee feel extremely thankful to your Lordship for your beneficent action in this matter, which deeply affects the moral and material well-being of the Jewish inhabitants of Mogador.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LEWIS EMANUEL.

No. 148.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 1.)

(No. 36.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, March* 31, 1892, 8 P.M.

I HAVE just received a Report, bearing date the 26th instant, from Fez, of the serious though not dangerous illness of the Sultan. His Majesty is stated to have high fever, and to suffer from severe cramps in the stomach. His illness may possibly take a serious turn owing to his determination to keep the Ramadan fast, which has just begun.

No. 149.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 37.)
Foreign Office, April 1, 1892.

Sir,

I APPROVE the note to the Moorish Government respecting the rents of Government and Mosque tenements at Dar-al-Baïda and Laraïche, of which a copy accompanies your despatch No. 56 of the 17th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

110

No. 150.

Sir E. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 2.)

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Berlin, April 2, 1892.*

PROPOSED visit of Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier to the Sultan of Morocco.

Baron von Marschall has sent instructions to the German Minister in accordance with the request contained in your Lordship's telegram of the 24th ultimo.

No. 151.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 38.) *Foreign Office, April 2, 1892.*

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 57 of the 18th ultimo, relative to the insecurity of person and property at Tangier, and I have to state to you, in reply, that you may recommend to the Sultan any plan of police protection that may be likely to prove effective, but that you should first consult your colleagues on the subject, and, if possible, obtain their support.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 152.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 3.)

(No. 37. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, April 2, 1892.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 15 of the 29th ultimo, I would bring to your Lordship's notice that the Rev. Mr. Haweis has published in the "Illustrated London News" of the 26th March a very indiscreet article signed by him, which has attracted considerable attention here, and has given deep offence to Sir John Drummond Hay, who threatens to make his displeasure felt in a marked manner.

It therefore seems undesirable that Haweis should accompany my Mission in the proposed capacity of "Times" correspondent.

Were he to do so, my personal relations with Sir John might suffer, and great offence might be given to His Shereefian Majesty, to whom Mr. Haweis' statements about the Shereef of Wazan will no doubt be explained.

I should be glad if your Lordship could kindly cause this to be explained to the "Times" before Mr. Haweis has time to start on his journey here. I would suggest that if the "Times" desire, they might employ as their special correspondent Dr. Guillemard, who is now here, and about to proceed to Fez.

No. 153.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 3.)

(No. 38. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, April 2, 1892.*

A MEMBER of the Spanish Legation here has informed me confidentially that the Spanish Minister intends to send a Representative of his Legation to Fez to stop there during my visit to the Sultan's Court. Such a measure would, I fear, even supposing the official in question to be furnished with instructions of a friendly character, hardly fail to cause great delay, if not serious embarassment, in my negotiations with the Sultan.

111

No. 154.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 3.)

(No. 39.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, April 2, 1892.*

SINCE dispatching my telegram No. 36 to your Lordship, I have received news from Fez, under date of the 28th ultimo, to the effect that the Sultan's condition is showing rapid improvement.

No. 155.

Mr. Dering to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 4.)

(No. 58. Commercial.) *Rome, March 30, 1892.*

My Lord,

WITH reference to my telegram of the 27th instant on the subject of the proposed commercial negotiations with Morocco, I have the honour to inclose, in translation, a note which I have received from the Marquis di Rudini, replying to the communication which I addressed to him in accordance with your Lordship's telegram of the 24th instant, and stating that he will not fail to instruct the Italian Minister in the sense desired by your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY NEVILL DERING.

Inclosure in No. 155.

Marquis di Rudini to Mr. Dering.

(Translation.) *Rome, March 28, 1892.*

M. le Chargé d'Affaires,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your note of the 25th instant, in which you informed me that Sir C. Euan-Smith, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Tangier, will in his next visit to the Shereefian Court make overtures for the improvement of the present commercial situation of Morocco, and that Lord Salisbury has expressed the desire that His Majesty's Government should instruct their Representative at Tangier to act in accord with him, and endeavour to secure the successful issue of the negotiation with which he is charged.

Thanking you for this courteous communication, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to inform Lord Salisbury that I will not fail to instruct His Majesty's Representative at Tangier in the above sense, being, as I am, aware of the advantage that we may derive from the mission intrusted to the British Envoy, and, at the same time, being desirous of acting in a way agreeable to his Lordship.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) RUDINI.

No. 156.

Sir E. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 4.)

(No. 96. Confidential.) *Berlin, April 2, 1892.*

My Lord,

WITH reference to my telegram, Commercial, of this day's date, stating that Baron von Marschall has sent instructions to Count von Tattenbach, the Germar Minister at Tangier, to communicate with Her Majesty's Minister there, and to assist in commercial questions which may arise in connection with the latter's approaching visit to the Moorish Court, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that when Baron von Marschall gave me this information yesterday, he added that he wished to speak to me about a certain Boobekir, employed as agent by the British Legation at Tangier.

His Excellency said that he had, in the course of last summer, had occasion to draw your Lordship's attention to the danger of employing this man.

His Excellency now learnt from Count Tattenbach that Boobekir had recently been sent to the Moorish Court on business of the Legation, and that the Sultan had refused to receive him; that he had, however, taken an opportunity to convey to the Sultan's ear warnings in regard to Sir C. Euan-Smith, which perhaps Boobekir considered judicious, but of which Baron von Marschall suspected that your Lordship would by no means approve. He had depicted Sir Charles as a man of great energy and determination, and as one of whom the Sultan should beware, as he had succeeded in reducing the Sultanate of Zanzibar to the condition of a protected State.

Baron von Marschall thought that such language could only have the effect of rendering the Sultan suspicious, and of diminishing Sir Charles' chance of being successful in his mission. His Excellency evidently had the worst opinion of Boobekir, of whom he spoke as a man who had enriched himself by crime, and it was clearly in his Excellency's thought that the British Legation at Tangier would do wisely to dispense with his services.

I observe in Sir C. Euan-Smith's despatch No. 48 of the 14th ultimo, that the Sultan has requested the cessation of the employment of the individual in question as intermediary with the Moorish Government, but that Sir Charles does not think it right to accede to the request.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 157.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 5.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, April 4*, 1892.

I LEARN from Sir C. Euan-Smith that the Spanish Minister at Tangier proposes to send a member of his Legation to Fez, who will remain there during the visit of the British Minister.

You will be good enough to express to the Government of Spain the satisfaction which is felt by Her Majesty's Government at this proof of the good understanding which exists between the two Governments, and you will request that instructions may be given to the official in question to communicate unreservedly with Her Majesty's Representative, and to abstain from any proceedings which might tend to create distrust in the mind of the Sultan, and thus to delay the object of the mission.

No. 158.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 20.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, April 4*, 1892.

WE cannot take any steps to prevent the Spanish Minister from dispatching a member of his staff to Fez, but I have repeated to you a telegram which has been sent to Sir H. D. Wolff on the subject, in consequence of the statements contained in your telegram No. 38 of the 3rd instant.

No. 159.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, April 4*, 1892.

THE German Government have instructed their Minister at Tangier to co-operate with you in the object of your journey to Fez.

No. 160.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 5.)

(No. 60. Confidential.)
Tangier, March 28, 1892.

My Lord,

IN accordance with the instructions conveyed in your Lordship's despatch No. 28 of the 14th March, 1892, I have the honour to submit, for your Lordship's consideration, the following observations upon the contents of the letter addressed by the North-West African Company to your Lordship, bearing date the 9th March, 1892.

For the just appreciation of the considerations submitted by the Company to your Lordship in their letter above noted, it is necessary carefully to consider the actual condition of the Company both as regards its present situation or its future prospects.

The Company themselves declare "that their financial position is now so difficult and burdensome that it is almost impossible for them to proceed much longer upon the present lines," and it is certain that, unless their relations with the Sultan of Morocco undergo a radical change, their prospects of any future success can only be regarded as infinitesimal.

It is therefore, in my opinion, essential for their interests that an attempt should be made to effect this change in as thorough and speedy a manner as may be possible. But no change on the part of the Sultan can be hoped for unless it can be made clear to His Majesty that he will reap some material benefit by befriending the Company.

It must be borne in mind that the Sultan is surrounded by advisers who, either from self-interested motives or owing to the promptings of certain of the European Representatives here, never cease to impress upon him that a great wrong has been done to his interests by the establishment of the English Settlement at Cape Juby.

This matter is therefore, as far as His Majesty is concerned, an open and irritating sore.

Much of the irritation, however, which is felt by the Sultan with regard to this subject is due to the apprehension which he entertains that some other European Power may follow the example of the British Company and establish themselves in a similar way at some spot upon the coast-line of his dominions, and it is indeed far from impossible that, as Her Majesty's Government is not prepared to proclaim a Protectorate over the region between the Wady Draa and Cape Bojador, some other European Power may take this step, unless His Shereefian Majesty, either under the Berlin Act or with the consent and recognition of Her Majesty's Government, proclaims this stretch of coast-line with the territory lying behind it, to be included within the Empire of Morocco.

His Shereefian Majesty would, however, hardly take a decided step of this nature unless supported by Her Majesty's Government or by some other European Power. He would be afraid to challenge discussion single-handed.

Such support on the part of the British Government would therefore be to the Sultan a most substantial *quid pro quo* in return for his practically assisting the North-West African Company; but it would have to be made very clear to him that no such recognition of his sovereignty would include the British Settlement at Cape Juby or the country lying immediately behind it, say, to a depth of 10 miles, which, within those limits, should be regarded as being absolutely the property of the British Company, and, as such, excluded from the operation of any Treaty engagements which the Sultan might have concluded with foreign Powers, and the administration of which should for the present be left to be dealt with by the Company alone.

It follows consequently that the Sultan would in this case have no power to "appoint or locate officers of Customs or a Governor or Kaïd within this territory, and that none of the European Powers would have any claims for interfering in its affairs."

Though there might possibly be some difficulty in inducing the Sultan to consent to this recognition of the limited territory assigned to the Cape Juby Settlement as being a purely British possession, I do not think that this difficulty should prove insuperable. He refused, as I understand, to accept a similar proposal which was made to him by my predecessor. But he has from time to time consented to part with small portions of his dominions to Spain, and he must by now be convinced that the North-West African Company, which has but recently been enabled, by the direct intervention of Her Majesty's Government, to obtain from him a compensatory award of 50,000*l.*, is not one as to the status and vitality of which it would any longer be

possible or profitable for him to raise any valid objections, and, after much consideration, I cannot think that any measures for bettering the present situation and future prospects of the Company can prove of any real, practical value unless they be based upon the complete recognition by the Sultan of the territory held by the Company as being a purely British Settlement.

It is undoubtedly true that the measure which I have ventured to propose for the recognition of the Sultan's sovereignty over the territory between the Wady Draa and Cape Bojador (with the exception of the Cape Juby Settlement) would, as is pointed out in the letter from the Company under notice, give to the Sultan the right of levying imposts and taxes upon all imports and exports passing between the Cape Juby Settlement and his own territory.

The recognition of this right is, however, absolutely unavoidable. Any attempt to ignore it or commute it would inevitably land the Sultan in far-reaching difficulties with the other European Powers, who would demand similar privileges for their own trade and commerce. It would, therefore, not only be a hopeless but an impolitic task to endeavour to induce the Sultan to accord the British Company any special privileges in this respect. But an exactly parallel case to that which is contemplated by the Company already exists at the Spanish penal Settlement at Melilla on the north-east coast of Morocco, where a very considerable trade is carried on, and where the Sultan's custom-houses are established upon the inland frontier, and have been found, in practice, to work without occasioning any difficulty. And I can see no reason why the Company should not find it possible to work in perfect amity with such Custom-house officials as the Sultan might choose to send upon their inland frontier (if, indeed, he nominated any), who would from the very nature of the circumstances by which they would be surrounded find themselves very dependent upon the Company for all the comforts, if not for the very necessaries of their existence.

In any case, the Company would possess as absolutely their own property the only practicable port upon that long stretch of coast (which, if they choose, they could make a free port), through which, consequently, the whole of the commerce of the Western Soudan and of the Sus country might eventually be attracted by advantages and facilities that could not be obtained or offered elsewhere.

As to the fact that the recognition of the Sultan's sovereignty over the district in question would remove his boundary at Wady Draa to a line contiguous to Cape Juby with the effect of crippling and embarrassing the operations of the North-West African Company, an apprehension which is pointed out in paragaph 5 of the Company's letter above quoted, I do not think that this point is worthy of serious consideration.

In the first place, it must be remembered that the Sultan himself by no means accepts the assumption put forward by the Company that the Wady Draa is the southern boundary of his territory.

Secondly, that even if the Wady Draa were to be recognized as the boundary of his Empire in that direction, such recognition would leave the door open for the appropriation of the territory by any other Power with whom the Company might find it much more difficult to negotiate; and

Thirdly, that if, as it is now stated by the Directors, the Sultan "is quite powerless to administer any government to the south of the Wady Draa," the mere nominal recognition of a sovereignty which they declare that he cannot exercise, can have no practical effect upon their operations.

To sum up, the proposals that I have ventured to make would benefit the Sultan in the following manner:—

First, with the exception of Cape Juby and the stretch of country lying immediately behind it, His Majesty's sovereignty would be recognized by Her Majesty's Government over the whole of the district lying between the Wady Draa and Cape Bojador.

Secondly, His Highness would, as a natural consequence, be permitted to erect custom-houses and to levy duties in accordance with Treaty engagements upon all import and export trade passing between the Company's territory and his own, and at all ports upon the coast, a right which he has never hitherto exercised;

Thirdly, he would receive a substantial reduction in the amount which he still owes to the Company on account of the Compensatory Award.

On behalf of the Company the advantages proposed to be obtained would be as follows:—

The absolute recognition by the Sultan of their Settlement at Cape Juby within defined limits as a British possession, subject to no claims and to no conditions on the

part of His Shereefian Majesty, and excluded entirely from the operations of any Treaty engagements with foreign Powers.

Secondly, the issue of Firmans addressed to the tribes in the territories lying to the south of the Wady Draa, or in the countries subject to the commercial operations of the Company encouraging them to trade freely with the Company, and assuring them that all former orders hitherto issued to the contrary were absolutely withdrawn and cancelled.

As a corollary to any Agreement of the nature indicated above, I would further advise that a written undertaking should, if possible, be obtained from the Sultan binding himself and his successors never to part with any of the new territory which it is now proposed to recognize as forming a portion of the Empire of Morocco, unless with the full consent and approbation of Her Majesty's Government, as also that the Company should, as far as practicable, be accorded a priority of right to purchase any mining or other privileges which the Sultan might at any time wish to dispose of within the limits of such territory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 161.

North-West African Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 5.)

132, *Cheapside, London, March* 31, 1892.

My Lord,

I AM instructed by the Directors of the North-West African Company (Limited) to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and the accompanying extracts from Sir C. Euan-Smith's despatch No. 51 of the 15th March, 1892, relative to the situation at Cape Juby and the possibility of effecting some arrangement with the Sultan of Morocco which might conduce to the advantage of the Company.

Since our letter to your Lordship of the 9th instant, Mr. Mackenzie, one of the Directors of the Company who was at Tangier at that date (having arrived there immediately before from Cape Juby), has returned to England, and has reported to the Directors his interviews with Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier upon the matter in question. He addressed a letter on the 9th instant to Sir C. Euan-Smith, containing his views upon the situation, and conveying also suggestions for the purpose of effecting the result contemplated by the despatch referred to above. This letter, a copy of which is inclosed herewith, has been carefully considered by the Directors of the Company, who concur generally in the views therein expressed. A settlement of the question upon the basis of that letter would be regarded as satisfactory to the Company.

The Directors are convinced that the Sultan of Morocco, without the aid of the Company, is quite helpless to rule or administer the government of the territory between Wad Draa and Cape Bojador.

The Directors have been for a lengthened period convinced that the most desirable arrangement is for Her Majesty's Government to grant to the Company a Royal Charter for the administration of the territory between Wad Draa and Cape Bojador, in accordance with the rights acquired by the Company from the native Chiefs in 1879 and 1889.

If, however, it should be considered by your Lordship to be impracticable to grant a Royal Charter to the Company for the administration of the territory in question, then the following would be regarded as an alternative solution of the position:—

1. The Company to agree to the recognition of the sovereignty of the Sultan over the districts between Wad Draa and Cape Bojador, with the exception of Cape Juby and the territory ceded to the Company in 1879, the Sultan to grant to the Company the right of administration over those territories, not including Cape Juby, for a term of, say, ninety years, upon the payment of a fixed annual sum to His Shereefian Majesty to be agreed upon between the parties.

2. That these territories, with the exception of Cape Juby, as aforesaid, shall be subject to existing Treaties.

3. The Sultan to assist the Company in administrating the country, and to encourage the Arabs to trade at Cape Juby.

4. The Sultan to appoint an official Representative at Cape Juby, and to publish a Firman or Decree setting forth the arrangement with the Company.

5. Export and import duties to be collected by the Company's officials outside Cape Juby, and applied to the expenses of the Administration. Any surplus accruing from this source to be paid to the Sultan.

6. All officials of Administration to be appointed by the Company, except such as would be required to deal with native laws, or to represent the Sultan at the port of Cape Juby. All Moorish officials might be paid by the Company.

7. The Company to have the sole right of working mines within the territories in question.

8. No trade to be carried on at any other point on the coast between Wad Draa and Cape Bojador, except at Cape Juby.

9. Cape Juby and the land ceded to the Company in 1879 to remain the absolute property of the Company.

10. Her Majesty's Government to grant a Royal Charter to the Company, giving power of administration over Cape Juby and the said ceded territory, and also confirm the arrangement herein mentioned between the Company and the Sultan of Morocco.

In the event of an arrangement being effected with the Sultan of Morocco upon the basis above mentioned, the Company would be disposed to assent to the reduction of the indemnity agreed to be paid to the extent of from 5,000*l.* to 10,000*l.*, upon condition that the whole balance remaining unpaid be discharged within three months from this date, and, further, that no portion of the sum originally agreed to be paid by the Sultan should be remitted except the Company receives in return some substantial advantage.

In conclusion, the Directors would again remind your Lordship of the great difficulties which confront them at Cape Juby unless it comes under British protection, and they can be assured of security of tenure by a Royal Charter or some other equivalent arrangement.

Notwithstanding the importance of Cape Juby as an outlet for British commerce, the Directors would, failing to obtain security as above, find themselves unable to continue their enterprise, under the existing condition of things, for a much longer period, and they may find it necessary, at an early date, to consider their position, which has become very burdensome by reason of the continued hostility of the Sultan of Morocco, in whose good faith, judging from past experience, they have little or no confidence. We have hitherto continued our operations at Cape Juby pending a stable arrangement by Her Majesty's Government, believing that it is the wish of Her Majesty's Government that this important position should be retained in British hands.

The Directors have endeavoured to set forth their views herein upon the matters in question, but they desire to add that, having so expressed themselves, they are satisfied that their interests will be safeguarded by your Lordship, and they would leave the whole matter in the hands of your Lordship.

I am, &c.

The North-West African Company (Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

Inclosure in No. 161.

Mr. Mackenzie to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Private and Confidential.)

Villa de France Hôtel, Tangier, March 9, 1892.

My dear Sir Charles,

WITH reference to our conversation yesterday regarding Cape Juby I beg to lay before you the following observations upon the subject.

The Sultan of Morocco having in 1875 repudiated all claim to the territories south of Wad Draa, the Cape Juby Settlement was established in 1879 under a Concession from Sheikh Mohammed-ben-Bairook, the Ruler of that country. Over 300 miles of coast line was examined by me in 1876 and 1878 before I fixed on Cape Juby as the site of the British Settlement, it being the only port that could be used in any way for shipping, and which could at a small cost be improved so as to make it perfectly safe for vessels in all weathers. Its situation I found particularly favourable for communication with Europe and the interior of Africa. Cape Juby is within 70 miles of the Canaries and about 800 miles from the Upper Niger, a point from which the populous and important regions of thé Western Soudan could be supplied with European merchandize with considerable facility.

We also considered the port well suited for the interior merchants on account of its proximity to the caravan routes. Before starting the Cape Juby Settlement I made inquiries through the British Foreign Office regarding the trade carried on between the Soudan and Morocco, which we hoped in time to attract to our port and develop it to a considerable extent, on account of the great facility of transit which our place afforded. The British Consul at Mogador made a special Report, in which he stated that the imports of European merchandize into the Soudan from Morocco amounted to 130,000*l.* a-year; this being exchanged for native products, the whole trade might be put down at 300,000*l.* a-year. We have every reason to believe that we might divert the present gum trade of the South-western Sahara, amounting to 200,000*l.* a-year. This article has an outlet at present in the unhealthy port of Senegal.

We have a great advantage at Cape Juby over all the ports of Western Africa, that the climate of our place is equal, if not surpassing, that of the Canary Islands, and an abundant supply of good water can be had on the spot. I opened the first well there, and it continually supplies the neighbouring tribes and their cattle with water. Indeed, the whole country near Cape Juby could easily be brought under cultivation by irrigation so successfully carried out in Algeria, as water can be found near the surface all over the country. If the Arabs were assisted in cultivating their land, the export of grain from our port would be considerable.

The mineral wealth is of great importance. The copper ore yields 31 per cent. of pure copper. Gold, silver, and other valuable ores are also found in those districts.

Immediately after the establishment of the Cape Juby Settlement, the Moorish Sultan's hostility was aroused, and His Majesty has continued more or less so ever since. This, no doubt, arises principally from two causes. His Majesty feared that a large portion of the trade of the southern part of his Empire and the Soudan might find its way to our port, which would not only deprive His Majesty of a considerable portion of his revenue, but would interfere and perhaps abolish the extensive trade in slaves, which is carried on between his Empire and the Soudan. He was also opposed to it on religious grounds, it being contrary to his wish to see a Christian port so near to his country, and possibly some foreign Powers may have encouraged His Majesty's opposition.

In 1882, upwards of 20,000*l.* of trade was taken away from us by Dahman and some of the Sultan's Kaïds, who were then on a visit to Cape Ju y. The tribes in the neighbourhood of our port and the interior are friendly to the Company and opposed to the Sultan's Government. In 1889 all the territorial Chiefs assembled at Cape Juby and appointed the son of our old Chief as their Representative at the port. This Arab conceded all his rights to the Company, so that it might administer all the district from Wad Draa to Cape Bojador. All the natives wished to be under the Company's rule. Naturally, we cannot do much in this direction without administrative power from our own Government in the form of a Royal Charter.

The mode by which the Sultan interferes with our business is by arousing the fanaticism of the people against Christians through religious Chiefs, who are paid for their services, and by threatening others with imprisonment on their arrival in Morocco, should they trade with Cape Juby. This system of intrigue keeps the people in an unsettled condition and in a continual state of fear, as many of them are obliged to go to Wadnoon or Morocco, where they may be put in prison or fined. Everything has been done to break the Company's friendship with the native Chiefs, and the perpetrators of the last outrage were handsomely rewarded by the Sultan's Kaïd at Wadnoon.

Lately, there was another Agent of the Sultan at Cape Juby, with the object of doing all possible mischief by working on the ignorance and fanaticism of the people, and rewarding them for their assistance. In fact, the Company has always been harassed by these missions from Morocco, and the losses which they have sustained in this respect are very great.

On account of these difficulties, the Company were obliged to put both the Castle and Shorehouse in a defensive condition, so as to resist any future attacks.

We sent an experienced Moorish merchant lately into the interior from Cape Juby. He states in his Report that the general opinion he found among the natives with whom he came in contact on his journey was favourable to our port, but there were many against it, as Dahman was always telling the people not to trade at our place on any account; but the most sensible portion of the inhabitants looked upon the place with favour, as it is a better market for them than Wadnoon. In his own opinion our port was admirably situated for the interior trade north and south, and if improved and

made more known would prove a great boon to the merchants of the interior, who must, under favourable conditions, resort to it as being the nearest point of contact with Europe.

In order to make Cape Juby a commercial success, it is, in my opinion, necessary that a walled town should be built, after the manner of a Moorish city, for the protection of merchants and other inhabitants. To aid the natives in the neighbourhood in cultivating their land by irrigation, and thus bring a settled population near the place, the natives themselves often suggested these improvements.

It would also be necessary to improve the port for shipping, and thus it might, in time, become an important coaling station, as well as a splendid inlet for British manufactures.

Before these improvements are carried out, it would, in my opinion, be necessary that the British Government should grant to the Company administrative power under a Royal Charter over Cape Juby and all the territories from Wad Draa to Cape Bojador, in accordance with rights which it acquired in 1879 and 1889. This would enable the Company to combat successfully with any interference on the part of the Sultan, and would bring under its influence all the important Chiefs of the country. It is utterly useless to trust to any kind of native rule, as all the Chiefs distrust each other, and have no notion of Christian laws and customs, except that which they have learned from ourselves.

If it would be found impossible to grant to the Company this right of administration over the territories from Wad Draa to Cape Bojador, the following arrangement might satisfy all parties, namely:—

The Sultan to grant to the Company the right of administration over the territories from Wad Draa to Cape Bojador, not including Cape Juby, for a term, say, of ninety years, on the payment of a certain yearly sum to be agreed upon between the two parties. That the Company would have the sole right of working mines within these territories. That the Sultan should aid the Company in administrating the country, and command the Arabs to trade at Cape Juby. The Sultan to appoint an official to represent His Majesty at our port, and to publish a Decree setting forth the arrangement with the Company. That no trade should be carried on at any part of that coast except at Cape Juby. Cape Juby itself and the land ceded in 1879 to remain British, that is to say, the absolute property of the Company; and that the British Government should grant a Royal Charter to the Company, giving power of administration over Cape Juby, and at the same time confirming the suggested agreement between the Company and the Sultan. The Company to recognize the Sultan's sovereignty over the country from Wad Draa to Cape Bojador, with the exception of Cape Juby. That the country from Wad Draa to Cape Bojador should be subject to existing Treaties, with the exception of Cape Juby.

That the export and import duties should be collected by the Company's officials outside Cape Juby, and applied to defray the expenses of administration. All the officials of Administration to be British subjects or Europeans, except such officials as would have to deal with native laws. These Moorish officials might be paid by the Company. It might be found possible for the Sultan to hold a certain interest in the Company in the form of shares.

I may here remark that the Sultan, without the aid of the Company, could never rule those tribes inhabiting the territories under consideration, and the arrangement I have suggested would have the advantage of keeping all other nations away from that coast, who might, if established there, encroach on His Majesty's Empire.

Either of the arrangements which I have suggested would, in my opinion, be of the greatest advantage to the Company and to the inhabitants of the country. It would open out a large field for commercial enterprise, and bring those regions under the influence of European civilization.

To hand Cape Juby over to the Sultan would be a great calamity, as we are the only civilizing influence on a coast-line of about 1,000 miles in extent. To put it under Moorish rule would be a disgrace to British enterprise and modern civilization.

The foregoing observations are my own personal views, and do not bind the Company in any way.

Apologizing for this long letter, I remain, &c.,

(Signed) DONALD MACKENZIE.

No. 162.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 5.)

(No. 40.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, April 5, 1892, 3·40 P.M.*

WITH reference to the question regarding Tuat, there is little doubt that the Sultan will speak to me regarding the results that are likely to ensue from his appeal to England, Spain, and Italy against the French designs on the oasis, and that he will inquire as to how far he may expect to be supported in maintaining his territorial rights therein. Under these circumstances I should be glad to be favoured with your Lordship's instructions as to the general tenour of the conversation I should hold with the Sultan in reference to this question.

No. 163.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 5.)

(No. 41.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, April 5, 1892, 5 P.M.*

I HAVE this morning forwarded to your Lordship, by bag, the draft of a scheme for endowing Morocco with Mixed Tribunals.

No. 164.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 5.)

(No. 42.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, April 5, 1892, 1 P.M.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 11, Confidential, the Italian Minister yesterday informed me that instructions from his Government had reached him, directing him to extend to me his cordial co-operation in my negotiations with the Moorish Government on commercial matters.

Signor Cantagalli stated that he himself regarded it as important that I should secure the support of the German Minister; he added, however, that, in his opinion, it would be difficult to induce the Spanish Minister to give me any very active assistance in pressing any innovation upon the Sultan's acceptance, though it would be advisable, if possible, to enlist his good-will and sympathy.

I informed M. Cantagalli that the Treaty drafted by Sir John Drummond Hay, and laid by him before the Sultan for acceptance in 1886, would form the basis of my negotiations. He quite concurred that such a Treaty, the terms of which had been thoroughly discussed and were consequently perfectly understood, and the benefit of which would extend to all nations, might now be laid before the Sultan for acceptance in its entirety.

No. 165.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 6.)

(No. 43.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, April 6, 1892, 4 P.M.*

THE Spanish Minister has called and informed me that his Government have instructed him in a general manner to give me his support and co-operation in making proposals to the Sultan for commercial reform, with the proviso, however, that the Spanish Government should first be made acquainted with the nature and extent of the proposed reforms, and presumably that they should be approved of by them.

Señor Figuera has left me under the impression that his support will probably at present be limited to expressions of good-will and sympathy, except as regards the proposal to reform the rules under which foreigners are at present allowed to hold or rent house or real property in Morocco, in which he declares drastic reform to be urgently needed. Apart from this he seems to entertain great apprehension that the slightest attempt to exert pressure on the Sultan would immediately lead His Majesty to throw himself into the arms of the French. Still he agreed that the conclusion of a new Commercial Convention was greatly to be desired, and would tend in a marked

manner to consolidate the *status quo* in Morocco, and would be of general benefit to all nations.

I am unable to concur with Señor Figuera in his forecast as to the Sultan's probable action, as His Majesty is at this moment in great fear, and altogether distrustful of the French. My belief is that harmony of views and action between Italy, Spain, Great Britain, and Germany in supporting the Treaty would have far greater weight with him than any other hostile combination.

Though three days ago I was assured by a member of the Spanish Legation that the Minister intended to send one of his staff to Fez, Señor Figuera now disclaims having any such intention.

Will your Lordship now give me permission to show to Señor Figuera the draft Treaty, and offer him explanations thereon?

No. 166.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 21.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, April* 6, 1892.

HAVE received your telegram No. 40 (of 5th instant).

Her Majesty's Government are disposed to think that the Tuat question is not being pressed by the French Government. They adhere to the advice already tendered. If the Sultan is being troubled by the French upon the subject he should inquire the grounds upon which they dispute his title to Tuat.

No. 167.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 14. Commercial.) *Foreign Office, April* 6, 1892.

Sir,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 13, Commercial, of the 30th ultimo, I inclose, for your information, translation of a note from the Italian Government to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rome,* stating that the Italian Minister in Morocco will be instructed to act in accord with you in your commercial negotiations with the Moorish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 168.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 40. Very Confidential.) *Foreign Office, April* 6, 1892.

Sir,

WITH reference to your despatch No. 48 of the 14th ultimo, I transmit to you herewith, for your confidential information, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin,† recording a conversation with Baron von Marschall respecting the danger of employing Cid Boobekir as an Agent of the British Legation at Tangier.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 169.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

(A.) *Foreign Office, April* 6, 1892.

Sir,

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of the 11th ultimo, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit herewith, to be laid before your Directors,

* Inclosure in No. 155.

† No. 156.

copy of a further despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier,* commenting on the letter from the North-West African Company of the 9th ultimo, and explaining in detail the proposals which he is anxious to be authorized to make to the Sultan of Morocco with a view to establish a more satisfactory state of affairs in the vicinity of the Company's station at Cape Juby.

These proposals seem to his Lordship reasonable, and calculated to meet conflicting interests as far as it is possible to do so.

I am to request an early expression of your Directors' views, as it is desirable to furnish Sir C. Euan-Smith with instructions before he starts for the interior.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 170.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

(B.) *Foreign Office, April* 6, 1892.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, which was received at this Office on the 5th instant, relative to the situation at Cape Juby, and the arrangements which the Directors of the North-West African Company consider necessary for the due protection of their interests.

In reply, I am to state that Her Majesty's Government cannot go beyond the proposals contained in Sir C. Euan-Smith's despatch No. 60, Confidential, of the 28th March, copy of which has been communicated to the Company in my other letter of to-day's date.

It will be for the Directors to decide whether they will accept those terms, and facilitate the negotiations by consenting to a reduction in their indemnity, or whether they would prefer to continue to receive all the further instalments, leaving the position of the Company, unless Sir C. Euan-Smith succeeds in his negotiations, in its present condition.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 171.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, April* 7, 1892.

IN reply to your telegram No. 43, you are authorized to show your Spanish colleague the draft of the proposed Treaty, and to explain it to him.

No. 172.

North Africa Mission to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 8.)

21, *Linton Road, Barking, April* 7, 1892.

My Lord,

I AM directed by the Council of the North Africa Mission to acknowledge your Lordship's letter of the 25th March, 1892, forwarding copies of correspondence with the Moorish Government on the subject of missionary work in that country.

The Council, in thanking your Lordship very cordially for your courtesy and kindness in making them acquainted with the views of the Sultan upon this question, desire me to explain that Fez is the only one of the three towns mentioned in the correspondence in which this Mission carries on its operations, though these embrace two or three other towns in Northern Morocco, and Casablanca on the western coast.

The Council would assure your Lordship that they have, from the very commencement of the Mission about eight years ago, been deeply sensible of the need of extreme caution in conducting its operations among the subjects of a despotic

* No. 160.

Mahommedan Ruler, and that the importance of the point has been strongly impressed upon all the missionaries, who have, the Council believe, not failed to give due effect to the instructions they have received. It is, of course, in the very nature of the work that it should give offence, and, if successful, arouse opposition; but the Council have reason to know that all that care, caution, and an avoidance of needless controversy can do to minimize these difficulties has been done, and that the operations of the missionaries have been conducted in the most conciliatory manner, and with all due regard to the laws of the country.

The fact that four English ladies have now for several years lived and laboured in the great Mahommedan city of Fez, entirely alone and unprotected, and without the advantage of the company even of a male missionary (there having been but one Englishman, an official in the army of the Sultan, in the whole city), and during that period they have been entirely unmolested by either authorities or people, seems to show that their intercourse with both has been conducted in a wise and prudent manner.

The same might be said of the work in other places, notably Tangier, where the benefits of an active Medical Mission appear to have won no small measure of popular favour and appreciation.

The Council, however, feel that it is due to your Lordship that the need of caution which your letter emphasizes should be again impressed upon the missionaries, and they have accordingly been addressed upon the subject.

In connection with the question the Council would respectfully suggest to your Lordship that advantage might be taken of the present discussion with the Moroccan Government to endeavour to obtain from His Shereefian Majesty some such small measure of toleration as is accorded even by the Turkish Government, who have, it is believed, formally abolished the death penalty for apostacy from Islam.

The perfect freedom for the profession and propagation of any form of religious opinion accorded to all classes throughout the vast Empire of Her Majesty the Queen, where a Moslem population ten times more numerous than that of Morocco are at full liberty to win, and are, as a matter of fact, constantly endeavouring to win, by every fair means, adherents from other religions, entitles Her Majesty's Government to speak with peculiar authority on this question.

If, at the same time, some mitigation could be obtained of the cruel and barbarous punishments inflicted upon ordinary criminals in Morocco, and the abolition of torture and other forms of oppression by the native officials, instances of which of the most revolting kind are occasionally brought to the notice of our missionaries, an additional boon of no small magnitude would be conferred upon the population.

The Council would not, however, press this point, but leave the suggestion with your Lordship to deal with as you may think fit.

I beg to remain, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD H. GLENNY,
Hon. Secretary.

No. 173.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 9.)

(No. 2. Commercial.) *Tangier, April* 9, 1892, 10·45 A.M.
(Telegraphic.) P.

I HAVE the honour to report, with reference to your Lordship's telegram, Commercial, of the 4th instant, that I learn from my German colleague that no instructions have yet been sent to him with reference to my mission, though he assures me that it is his anxious desire to render me assistance.

As the time for my departure is now so close, it would be very advantageous if the German Government could be induced to issue explicit instructions to the German Minister to cordially support me in the proposed Treaty, in the drafting of which his predecessor was instrumental, and the forthcoming negotiation regarding which will have been rendered more easy by his own commercial negotiations with the Sultan two years ago, which led to the conclusion of the German Commercial Convention with Morocco.

No. 174.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 9.)

(No. 44.) *Tangier, April* 9, 1892, 11·30 A.M.
(Telegraphic.) P.

WITH reference to the new Commercial Treaty which it is proposed to conclude with Morocco, I would submit, for your Lordship's consideration, that it might be advisable to endeavour to enlist French support in this matter. Your Lordship is aware that the former French and German Representatives were parties with Sir John Drummond Hay in drafting the Treaty in the form in which it is now about to be laid before the Sultan. In view of this fact, and notwithstanding the opinion which I expressed to your Lordship in my despatch No. 51 of the 15th March regarding the French Chargé d'Affaires, I feel that, should the Sultan inquire of me as to the reason why the French, who formerly took so lively an interest in the success of the negotiations connected with this Treaty, are now standing aloof from them, I could hardly find a satisfactory answer, if I were not able to state that such support had been applied for but withheld.

No. 175.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 9.)

(No. 45.) *Tangier, April* 9, 1892, 12·20 P.M.
(Telegraphic.) P.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 43, referring to the support I might expect to obtain from my Spanish colleague in connection with the proposed new Commercial Treaty, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the written instructions received by Señor Figuera from his Government, have been shown by him to the Italian Minister, who yesterday communicated their purport to me. They are not in accordance with the statement made to me by Señor Figuera, for I find that he is only instructed to make himself acquainted with my proposals in order to communicate them to his Government, and then to await their further instructions.

Under these circumstances I entertain but little hope of my being very actively supported by my Spanish colleague, as he openly told me that his Government leave him no latitude of action.

I therefore think that it would be very desirable that, if possible, he should be explicitly instructed to prove the reality of the political alliance between Spain, England, and Italy as regards the affairs of Morocco, by actively supporting me in my negotiations on these commercial matters, by which the aims and objects of Spain can in no way be injuriously affected.

No. 176.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 9.)

(No. 46.) *Tangier, April* 9, 1892, 12·20 P.M.
(Telegraphic.) P.

WITH reference to the proposed new Commercial Treaty and to my telegram No. 42 regarding the instructions received by the Italian Minister to cooperate with me, I have the honour to inform your Lordship of a suggestion which has been made to me privately by Signor Cantagalli, who, while tendering me his cordial assistance in any manner I might desire, has expressed his willingness to send the Dragoman of his Legation, Signor Gentile, to the Court, with strict instructions to support my negotiations. He considers that this step might probably have a favourable influence on the Sultan. After mature consideration, and whilst appreciating the undeniable drawbacks to such a step, and with full information regarding Signor Gentile's former action in regard to my predecessor, I am of opinion that these disadvantages would be more than compensated by the advantages to be gained from Signor Gentile's presence at Fez.

Signor Cantagalli says that in the event of his sending Signor Gentile to Fez, he will provide him with a letter to me, placing him virtually under my orders for the purpose of the negotiation of a Commercial Treaty.

If your Lordship approves of the proposed measure, I shall esteem it a favour if my desire could be made known to the Italian Government, so that instructions in the desired sense could be addressed to Signor Cantagalli, who particularly wishes that the proposal to his Government should not seem to emanate from him.

Of course, Signor Gentile would not accompany me on the march, and the object of his mission would remain confidential.

No. 177.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 41.) *Foreign Office, April* 9, 1892.

Sir,

WITH reference to your despatch No. 43 of the 7th ultimo, I transmit herewith, for your information, copy of a letter from the North Africa Mission, relative to the position and work of that Society in Morocco.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 178.

Foreign Office to North Africa Mission.

Foreign Office, April 9, 1892.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant relative to the position and work of the North Africa Mission in Morocco.

A copy of it will be communicated to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 179.

North-West African Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 11.)

132, *Cheapside, London, April* 9, 1892.

My Lord,

I AM instructed by the Directors of the North-West African Company (Limited) to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letters of the 6th instant and the inclosed copy of a despatch from Sir C. Euan-Smith, No. 60 of the 28th March, 1892.

The Directors have very carefully considered the observations contained in the said despatch, and would call your Lordship's attention to several points raised therein.

In the first place, the Directors cannot assent to the position assumed in the despatch that the Sultan of Morocco possesses any territorial rights of any kind whatever over the country lying between the Wady Draa and Cape Bojador. Upon this point they would respectfully refer your Lordship to the despatch of Sir John D. Hay of the 27th August, 1875, in which the Wady Draa is given as the southern limit of the Sultan's dominions. This boundary is the only one hitherto acknowledged by Her Majesty's Government. Under these circumstances the Directors cannot agree to the statement that the Company has "established itself at a spot upon the coast-line of the dominions" of the Sultan of Morocco.

Secondly, the proposal of Sir C. Euan-Smith is that Her Majesty's Government should recognize the sovereignty of the Sultan over the territory from Wady Draa to Cape Bojador, not including Cape Juby and a tract of country behind it, and thus add a large portion of important territory to the Empire of His Shereefian Majesty. This proposal, if carried out, would be of the greatest value to the Sultan of Morocco, as it would not only enable him to collect a revenue from a country hitherto exempt from taxation, but would be also the means of shutting out foreign Powers from establishing themselves on the present southern frontier of his dominions, which might prove a great peril to the independence of the southern provinces of Morocco. The Directors have, on several occasions, pointed out that the tribes inhabiting the district proposed to be placed under the Sultan have always been independent, and would not willingly or readily submit to the rule of His Majesty, as they are well

aware of the oppression suffered by those at present under the Sultan's government. The inhabitants of Morocco, under Moorish Governors, suffer so much that the Directors could not, in the interests of the tribes and of the Company, advise that the territory in question should be handed over to the absolute rule of the Sultan. They would therefore urge upon your Lordship the paramount importance of the administration of the said territory being exercised by the Company, under the nominal sovereignty of the Sultan, in accordance with Sir C. Euan-Smith's despatch No. 51 of the 15th March, 1892. The influence acquired by the Company over the tribes during the past twelve years is very great, and would be very powerful in the administration of the said territory. Except as herein stated, the Directors are in accord generally with the later despatch of Sir C. Euan-Smith, No. 60 of the 28th March, 1892. They still maintain that the Sultan "is quite powerless to administer any government to the south of the Wady Draa," but if his sovereignty is to be recognized and exercised otherwise than through the Company, it would give to His Majesty rights, which he does not now possess, to harass the operations of the Company in those regions.

The Directors would remind your Lordship that the Company acquired in April 1889 from the territorial Chiefs the right of administrating the country lying between Wady Draa and Cape Bojador. To hand over the absolute control of this territory to the Sultan of Morocco would be considered a breach of faith on the part of the Company, and it appears to the Directors to be a powerful reason for giving the administration into the hands of the Company under the nominal sovereignty of the Sultan, and not otherwise.

The Directors cannot more fully express themselves than by their letter to your Lordship of the 31st ultimo, and only desire to repeat that the only point in which they appear to be in conflict with the terms laid down in despatch No. 60 of Sir C. Euan-Smith is that which deals with the administration of the territory in question. The earlier despatch No. 51 of the 15th March, 1892, would appear to have recognized the necessity for the government, although nominally the Sultan's, being actually that of the Company. The later despatch No. 60 of the 28th March, 1892, is not so clear as the Directors think necessary.

The Directors desire to state that, in the event of the negotiations being successfully carried through, they trust that your Lordship may be able to secure as much as possible of the coast-line north and south of Cape Juby as well as the "hinterland" suggested by Sir C. Euan-Smith as a British possession, and, further, that the payment of the whole balance of the indemnity, less any sum remitted as stated in the Company's letter of the 31st ultimo, should be paid within three months from the latter date.

Your Lordship, in the letter of the 6th instant, expresses an opinion that the proposals of Sir C. Euan-Smith "seem reasonable and calculated to meet conflicting interests as far as it is possible to do so," and the Directors of the Company having, at the invitation of your Lordship, expressed themselves fully upon the matter, would leave it in the hands of your Lordship with the fullest confidence.

I am, &c.
(The North-West African Company, Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 180.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 11.)

(No. 48.) *Tangier, April* 11, 1892, 4 P.M.

(Telegraphic.) P.

THE German Minister called on me this morning. He told me, amid many expressions of good-will, that although no instructions had as yet reached him from the German Government, he desired to know the nature of the proposals I am about to make to the Sultan. I told Count Tattenbach that the proposals I am about to lay before the Sultan for acceptance would be framed almost exactly on the model of Sir John's draft Convention of Commerce of 1886. The German Minister expressed to me his cordial concurrence in the course I was proposing to adopt, and his desire to join me personally in pressing it upon the Sultan's acceptance, for which purpose he would be willing to proceed to Fez. He intimated that a hint from your Lordship to the German Government might probably cause him to be instructed in this sense. He

was most earnest in his expressions as to how very desirable it would be to put an end altogether to the entire system of the foreign protection of natives, which he considered might be effected as a *quid pro quo* for the Convention of Commerce and for the abolition of all restrictions on the purchase of real property by foreigners in this country. He said he could answer for his own Government going hand-in-hand with that of Her Britannic Majesty in regard to a measure of this description, and added that if the lead in this matter were taken by Germany and Great Britain, other nations would have no choice but to follow.

Undoubtedly, by the removal of the system of protection, European Governments would be furnished with a strong ground for demanding internal reform in the administration of his Empire from the Sultan, and, on the other hand, it would be to him so great a boon and alleviation that it is not to be anticipated that he would abuse the power thus regained by committing acts of oppression against Moors in foreign employ.

No. 181.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 11.)

(No. 49.) *Tangier, April* 11, 1892, 4·45 P.M.
(Telegraphic.) P.

WITH reference to my telegram to your Lordship No. 39, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that intelligence reaches me to-day from Fez that the Sultan is again in very unsatisfactory health.

No. 182.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 12.)

(No. 62. Confidential.) *Tangier, April* 4, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward, for your Lordship's consideration, an original Petition which I have received from the Shereefa of Wazan, praying that Her Majesty's Government may be pleased to take herself and her two sons under British protection.

Your Lordship is doubtless aware that this lady is an English woman who came to Morocco some nineteen years ago as a governess in an American family which is still resident here, and that she then attracted the attention of the Shereef of Wazan, whom she ultimately married.

For some years her husband lived with her alone and took no other wife, but on his subsequently availing himself of his rights under the Mahommedan religion by taking other wives to himself, and after she had borne him two sons, the Shereefa separated from him, and though she has never been divorced from him, has since lived in her own house in Tangier with her sons, apart from him.

She is stated still to possess considerable influence over him, though he, on the other hand, is gradually losing much of his religious influence over the tribes hitherto subservient to his authority.

It is indeed remarkable that this man, notwithstanding the fact that he has married a Christian and an English woman, and that he has become an almost habitual drunkard, should still retain any influence of a religious character.

The fealty of the tribes in such matters is, however, very strong, and there can be but little doubt that when the present Shereef dies, his successor, should he be an individual of tact and energy, will find little difficulty in restoring the religious prestige of his family to its ancient vigour.

It will be observed that the Shereefa of Wazan, in asking that the privilege of British protection be extended to herself and to her sons, declares that, as a matter of fact, the protection which the French Government accorded to the Shereef and his family has, so far as she and her sons are concerned, never passed beyond the limits of verbal promise or recognition.

I myself do not know how far this assertion may be true, but it is certain that whatever form this protection may have taken, it has been regarded by the Sultan of Morocco as sufficient to shield the Shereef and his family from any of the conse-

quences of His Majesty's natural indignation at the results of the intrigues which have been carried on either by the Shereef himself, or on his behalf, in a direction hostile to the Sultan's interests.

It is doubtless true, as is stated by the Shereefa in the Petition under notice, that the position of herself and of her sons is now one of considerable embarrassment, if not of substantial danger, to their future common interests.

The Shereef's journey to Gourara, which is believed to have been undertaken with the object of pushing French interests in a sense antagonistic to those of His Shereefian Majesty, has greatly enraged the Sultan, who can now be actuated by no friendly feelings towards any of the Shereef's family, and it is also probably very true that the Shereefa, as an English woman who, with her two sons, is known to be very favourable to the spread of English influence, is not likely to obtain any very cordial support or assistance from the French Legation here.

At the same time, these are difficulties which could hardly have been avoided, and which should certainly have been foreseen by her when she contracted a marriage of so unusual a character.

The only grounds on which it would seem to be possible to recommend the granting of the Shereefa's present Petition for British protection for herself and for her two sons are those of political expediency.

Circumstances might of course so arrange themselves in the future as to give much political value to the fact that these two sons of the Shereefa of Wazan enjoyed British protection, and the Shereefa's own expression of hopeful belief that the elder of her two sons may possibly succeed upon his father's death to the power and prestige of the Shereefate in place of his elder brothers, may also be realized.

I am not, however, in a position to say that, in my opinion, either of these contingencies seem at present very likely to be realized; I fear that any attempt to extend British protection to the two sons of the Shereefa would not only give great umbrage to the French Legation and to the French authorities, but might also seriously offend the Sultan of Morocco. If, therefore, such a measure should be decided upon, I think it very necessary that it should be carried out with all possible secresy.

It is, however, requisite to call your Lordship's attention to the fact that, owing to the personal habits of the present Shereef of Wazan, to the extent to which he has now surrendered himself to the influence of opium and intoxicating liquors of all kinds, and to the fatigues which he is known to have undergone on his present journey to Gourara, it is not likely that he will live very long.

His death will probably be the signal for a renewal of intrigues on the part of the French authorities to give to his successor, should he be a protégé of the French Government, a far larger measure of power and of interference in the affairs of Morocco than is now enjoyed by the present holder of the title.

It would, therefore, seem desirable that a decision as to the action that should be taken in view of the prospect of the early death of the Shereef should be arrived at with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 182.

The Cheriffa of Wazan to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

Tangier, March 28, 1892.

Your Excellency,

I BEG that the following Petition may be submitted to Her Majesty's Government, since I am most anxious, as an English woman, to secure British protection for myself and my two sons, whose interests as co-heirs to the estates of their father, the Grand Cherif of Wazan, have been seriously jeopardized by the Cherif's acceptance of French protection in 1884. The protection then afforded was, however, so far as my knowledge goes, merely verbal; no papers were issued, nor does the Cherif appear to be registered at the French Legation, although he himself fancies that he was in possession of the rights of French citizenship.

The Cherif's acceptance of this protection provoked the lively displeasure of the Sultan of Morocco, who would, I am assured, now view with satisfaction the extension of British protection to the Cherif's sons, as an offset likely to neutralize the effects of the Cherif's own desire to adopt French nationality. I should mention

that I was married to the Grand Cherif Hadj Abdeslam-el-Wazani in 1873, at the British Legation in Tangier. My eldest son, Muley Ali, was born in 1874, and youngest son, Muley Hamed, in 1876.

The Cherif, their father, is the Sheik, or Head, of the religious fraternity known as the Muley Tiab, a sect whose origin dates back to the fourteenth century, and whose votaries are found in every Province of the Empire of Morocco, and also in Algeria and Sahara. At this moment the French have induced my husband to lend his support to their attempt to secure possession of Tuat, where the Muley Tiab sect predominates. In fact Tuat supplies an annual corvée for the cultivation of the Cherif's estates in different parts of Morocco. The Cherif has two sons by a former wife, who reside at Wazan, and, at my husband's death, his property goes in equal portions to his surviving sons. The Cherifate, or Chieftainship, is not, however, the prerogative of seniority, but this religious succession will be decided by the support accorded by the members of the fraternity of the Muley Tiab.

Your Excellency will doubtless realize the possible advantage to British influence at the Court of Morocco should Hadj Abdeslam's successor be of semi-English birth, and devoted to English interests. My eldest son, Muley Ali, has lately returned from his first "Ziara," or Cherifian expedition, among the sectaries in the Provinces of Sherada, Beni Hassen, and Zimmour, where he was received with acclamation as his father's representative. Whether Muley Ali is ever able to assert his claim to the Cherifate of Mulai Tiab, will largely depend not merely upon those personal qualities which have attracted the devotion of the wild inhabitants of the Atlas districts, but upon the support accorded by your Excellency in securing that official protection, or the still more efficient guarantee, of British nationality so urgently required at the present critical juncture, when my son's future is menaced by so many serious difficulties in consequence of his father's ill-advised advocacy of the French claims to Tuat, a course which has provoked the enmity, not only of my husband's powerful relative the Sultan of Morocco, who regards himself as the Sovereign of Tuat also, but which has produced the most unfortunate impression upon all classes in this country.

The Cherif, as your Excellency knows, has been induced to leave Tangier, and to accompany the French Mission to Ain-Sefra, in Algeria, and is now on the road to Tuat.

The fact that I am an English woman indisposes the French authorities in Tangier to accord the official intervention requisite to protect our property and interests, whilst the native authority is naturally exasperated by my husband's attempt to secure French citizenship.

I beg, therefore, to repeat that it is of the most urgent importance that some measure be speedily taken to prevent the utter ruin of our interests, and to assure my sons' rights to the succession in case of their father's death.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EMILIE HASS-ANI,
Cheriffa de Wazan.

No. 183.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 12.)

(No. 63. Secret.)
Tangier, April 4, 1892.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 15, Secret, of the 29th ultimo, and to my telegram No. 37, Secret, of the 2nd instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith, for your Lordship's information, an article on the Shereefa of Wazan, signed by the Rev. R. H. Haweis,* which appeared in the "Illustrated London News" of the 26th March, 1892, and which appears to me to be characterized by a somewhat conspicuous and reckless indiscretion.

It has attracted considerable attention here, several of my colleagues having called upon me to question me regarding its contents, and, as will be seen from the inclosed copy of a note which I have received from Sir John Drummond Hay, it has given to that gentleman great, and, I think, not unnatural offence.

* Not printed.

I very much regret that this article should have appeared at a moment when I am about to proceed on my special mission to Fez.

There can be no reasonable doubt that it has already been sent up to Fez for the purpose of being translated to the Sultan, whose mind had, as I have been informed, been already greatly exercised upon the question of the Shereef of Wazan by the article which appeared in the "Temps," a copy of which I had the honour to forward to your Lordship in my despatch No. 55 of the 17th ultimo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 183.

Sir J. Drummond Hay to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Private.)
(Extract.)
April 2, 1892.

HAVE you seen the "Illustrated News" of the 26th March, in which there are portraits of Shereef's wife, and her son Mulai Aly?

Rev. H. R. Haweis writes a long article giving a history of Shereef and family, as also aspirations of Mulai Aly to succeed his father backed by you and the British Government.

I told Mme. de Wazan that I considered the article as being most injurious to her son's interests and chance of succession on his father's death, as it will stir up French and others to take steps against such a contingency, whilst the "Illustrated News," and a translation of the article, has already, I expect, been forwarded to Sultan.

The reverend parson breaks the Ninth Commandment by "bearing false witness" against me, and, as he intimates in the article that he obtained his information from Mme. de Wazan, I wrote to that lady to inquire whether she had held the language Mr. Haweis attributes to me in expressing my opinion of the Shereef. She replied that she had not, adding "that it is not likely after all the kindness I have received at your hands that I should make disparaging remarks concerning you," and she expressed a wish to call on me at the "Wilderness" to explain; so I went to see her yester eve, and sent her the "Illustrated News," of which she had not a copy. She gave some interesting information about Tuat and Gourara Chiefs.

I had thought of writing to editor of "Illustrated News," but I do not think, upon reflection, that it is worth while, for, after all, those who know anything of me will not believe Mr. Haweis' misstatements. It is not the first time he has chosen to write to public journals to abuse me, so if ever I meet the fellow I will give him a bit of my mind for having had the impudence to express himself as he does regarding me, whom he never met, neither can he have seen any writings of mine, unless it be my address to the Chamber of Commerce.

No. 184.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 12.)

(No. 64.)
Tangier, April 4, 1892.

My Lord,

IN your Lordship's despatch to my address dated the 16th May, 1891, my attention was called to the possibility of establishing Mixed Native Tribunals in Morocco as a means by which the protection of all natives, except those in the employment of Legations and Consular establishments, might be abandoned.

Since my arrival here I have given this subject my constant and earnest attention, and I have now the honour to submit, for your Lordship's consideration, a draft* scheme for the establishment of such a Tribunal to deal only with cases in which British subjects are concerned, which has been drawn up by the Honourable Sir Henry Burford-Hancock, the Chief Justice of Gibraltar, in consultation with Mr. Herbert White, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul here, and myself.

This scheme, as it will be observed, indicates merely the administrative machinery that, in our opinion, will have to be provided in order to afford the necessary

* Not printed.

protection to British interests if the present system of protection in Morocco be voluntarily abandoned by Her Majesty's Government.

It has been based, as far as possible and with considerable modifications, upon the Regulations which govern the operations of the Mixed Tribunals in Egypt, which have been carefully studied by Sir Henry Hancock and myself.

It would, of course, have to be supplemented by the preparation of Codes and more detailed Rules.

The extra expenditure which would be necessary to give due effect to its proposals would, I believe, be almost entirely met by the fees accruing from the introduction of the new Judicial system. But in now forwarding it for the favourable consideration of your Lordship, I would point out that there is one difficulty in connection with its possible future presentation for the acceptance of His Shereefian Majesty that I did not foresee when I had the honour to address your Lordship regarding this question of the whole system of protection in my despatch No. 29 of the 13th February, 1892.

In that despatch I stated my opinion that it seemed impossible that the system of protection could either be abolished or radically changed, save by the unanimous consent and action of all the European Powers now represented in Morocco, or who were Signatories to the Madrid Convention of 1880.

At the time of my venturing to express that opinion I was not in possession of the whole mass of information regarding the resultless negotiations that took place between the years 1885 and 1889 preliminary to the proposed assembling of a Conference in Madrid to deal with this question, and which are summed up in Mr. Robertson's Memorandum of the 18th February, 1892.

The perusal of this Memorandum has led me to believe that there is but very little hope of sufficient unanimity being found on the part of the foreign Representatives here to press this important matter to a successful and practical conclusion, and I firmly believe that if the system of protection is ever to be abandoned in Morocco it will be because Her Majesty's Government takes the lead in such an important matter, and thus compels the other Governments to follow in its wake.

Should, therefore, the general principles of the scheme, which I now have the honour to submit to your Lordship, recommend themselves to your Lordship's favourable judgment, I would request authority to press them upon the acceptance of His Shereefian Majesty as a corollary or an outcome of those commercial negotiations which I have been authorized to open with His Majesty.

I do not think that there would be any hope of inducing His Majesty even to take into his consideration a question of so important a character, unless it were pressed upon his attention by personal argument and representation, and it is for this reason that I am desirous, if it be deemed politic or possible, to receive the necessary authority to address the Sultan in connection therewith while I am at Fez.

I think it might be made clear to him that the advantages that would accrue to himself and to his Government, whether of a moral or material character, would be very considerable.

The principal abuses, injuries, or disadvantages to which, as the Moorish authorities now declare, His Shereefian Majesty is subjected by the operation of the present system, are as follows:—

Protected Moorish subjects are free from the obligation of all military service, and for providing substitutes for all military service. They are free from taxes of every description. They are entirely exempt from the jurisdiction of the Moorish Government. Fines that may have been imposed upon them do not accrue to the Sultan. The Sultan and the Moorish authorities are made to bear directly the consequences of a vast amount of forged and mendacious claims put forward by protected subjects and supported by their European patrons.

The Sultan loses immense prestige through the loss of the fealty and loyalty of his protected subjects.

The unequal footing under which protected and non-protected subjects of the Sultan live causes constant and general discontent.

The trade abuses resulting from this system of protection, the impossibility of having these properly inquired into, and the unwillingness of the Sultan's own officers to aid such inquiry where protected subjects are concerned leads to constant demands upon the Sultan for the settlement of claims for which he is certainly not responsible.

All these abuses and disadvantages would disappear if it were once agreed upon that there should be a fixed Court for the trial of all questions of whatever character in which Moorish and British subjects are directly concerned.

While as to the question of military service, or the substitution of military service, I would recommend that each employé of a British subject, on being registered as such, should be compelled to pay a sum of 10 dollars annually to the Sultan (or of 50 dollars for five years) as a set-off for the military service, which he would otherwise be required to render.

This measure would greatly reconcile the Sultan to the proposed innovation.

With regard to British interests, the advantages of such a scheme as that which I have ventured to submit are again very considerable. The true return for the abandonment of our right to protection would, as it is intended, take the shape either of a new Commercial Treaty or of substantial commercial concessions to be made by His Shereefian Majesty.

Collateral advantages would be our obtaining partial jurisdiction over agents and other persons who are at present entirely exempt from our authority; the abolition of a constant source of friction with Government, the cessation of the necessity for pressing endless and often ill-founded claims upon the Sultan, the removal of a fruitful source of abuse, and, at the same time, the establishment of a machinery whereby British merchants can recover payment of *bonâ fide* claims and a consequent stimulus that would be given to trade in every direction.

In addition to these, the Sultan would have for ever to abandon the pretext which he has so often put forward that he can concede nothing to the demands of civilization while the system of protection remains in force, while we ourselves should gain the undoubted prestige of originating the abolition of a system which has, up to the present, literally strangled the best interests and the best energies of Morocco.

I am unaware, my Lord, as to whether the views which I venture to put forward in the foregoing despatch will meet with your Lordship's approval. Should they, however, be so far fortunate I would request instructions as to the manner in which I could best submit them for the acceptance and recognition of His Shereefian Majesty.

The details of such a scheme as that which I have ventured to propose must necessarily require some further time to be worked out in their entirety, and to be translated into Arabic in such a manner as to render them clearly intelligible to His Shereefian Majesty; but I think that a preliminary agreement might be negotiated with the Sultan while I am at Fez which would bind His Shereefian Majesty to the recognition of the principles now recommended, and which would form the basis of a more detailed Treaty to be negotiated at as early a date as possible.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

P.S.—In conclusion, I would suggest, if it be considered advisable, that the working out of the details of the new judicial scheme now submitted for provisional approval should be at once proceeded with, that instructions to that effect should be sent to Sir Henry Burford Hancock, Chief Justice of Gibraltar, who, as he assures me, could at once proceed to elaborate and fill in the details of the scheme.

By the time that I have returned from Fez the entire details would probably then be ready for consideration and decision.

C. B. E.-S.

Inclosure in No. 184.

Draft of Preliminary Articles respecting Mixed Courts and the Abolition of Protection in Morocco.

THE Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of His Shereefian Majesty the Sultan of Morocco mutually agree as follows:—

1. In consideration of the abandonment by the British Government of certain rights of protection hitherto extended by the said Government, under the provisions of a Treaty dated the 3rd July, 1880, over certain subjects of His Shereefian Majesty in Morocco, except in so far as such rights of protection apply to the official employés or servants of Her Britannic Majesty's Minister and his staff and of the salaried Consular officers, the Government of His Shereefian Majesty agrees to acknowledge and accept the jurisdiction of Judicial Courts hereinafter described as "the Mixed Courts," which Courts shall be constituted and their jurisdiction defined in accordance with the schedule, *i.e.*, scheme for Mixed Courts in Morocco attached to these

Articles; and that the subjects of His Shereefian Majesty who are thereby brought under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Courts shall not be amenable to the jurisdiction of any other Court or judicial authority within the Empire of Morocco, nor shall undergo any inquiry or suffer any molestation by any authority whatever in Morocco, except only by means of the Mixed Courts, and in the manner prescribed by the Codes and Rules of Procedure thereof.

2. And the Government of His Shereefian Majesty further agrees that the Decrees of the Mixed Courts in matters within their jurisdiction shall be respected throughout Morocco, and shall and may be carried into effect independently of any interference by or on behalf of the Moorish Government or of any other person; and the Government of His Shereefian Majesty also pledges itself, on being duly called upon to do so, to afford all such assistance as may at any time be necessary to enforce respect to the said Courts, and to insure the carrying into effect of such Decrees; and that no Judge or officer of the Court shall at any time be called to account or molested for anything done by him, or by his order, in the exercise and proper discharge of his duty.

3. And Her Britannic Majesty's Government, in consideration of the premises, agrees to renounce and abandon all claim to exercise any right of protection over any subject of His Shereefian Majesty in Morocco, excepting only official employés or servants of Her Britannic Majesty's Minister and his staff and of the salaried Consular officers, and that such renunciation and abandonment shall take effect from and after the date of the coming into operation of the Mixed Courts in the manner provided in the schedule hereto; and Her Britannic Majesty's Government further agrees to facilitate in every way the establishment of the Mixed Courts, and, on its own part, to assist the carrying into effect of its Decrees with every regard to equity and justice, and to the well-being of His Shereefian Majesty's Government and subjects.

4. And the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of His Shereefian Majesty mutually further agree that the establishment of the state of things provided by these Articles shall be for a period of four years, during which time no change shall take place, except by mutual consent of the Contracting Powers, in the system adopted. And that, after the expiration of the said period of four years, such changes may be introduced as experience may have shown to be expedient. And that, after the expiration of the said period of four years, at the option of either Power, the Mixed Courts may be abolished, whereupon all matters and things shall at once return to the *status quo ante*.

No. 185.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 12.)

(No. 9. Treaty.)

Tangier, April 6, 1892.

My Lord,

AS your Lordship is aware, under the terms of the French Agreement with Morocco of 1863, confirmed by Article X of the Madrid Convention of 1880, all foreign merchants residing in this country and doing a "serious wholesale import and export trade" are entitled to have two "semsars," or brokers, for each port at which they have a house; these semsars being under the protection of the national flag, and exempt from military service as well as from taxation. By Article IX of the same Convention foreign merchants are also entitled to have an unlimited number of commercial or agricultural agents or employés, who, whilst nominally not enjoying any personal protection, cannot be interfered with by the Moorish authorities unless previous notice has been given to their employers through their respective Consulates.

It is a notorious fact that the above-mentioned rights have been widely and grossly abused, often, I regret to say, by unscrupulous foreign officials, who have derived a considerable income by granting irregular protection. On the other hand, it must be admitted that with the best intentions, and notwithstanding the greatest circumspection, it is frequently exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to avoid being deceived by unscrupulous applicants who, availing themselves of the venality of Moorish officials and notaries public, are enabled to present apparently genuine documents in support of the *bona fides* of their application. It is one of the most disagreeable duties that the British Minister is called upon to perform in this country, to decide as to *bona fides* and merits of the various applications for certificates for semsars and employés.

The most common form of the abuse is that a well-to-do Moor, anxious to escape from the vengeance or rapacity of his Governor (or possibly a criminal in fear of punishment), seeks out some foreigner willing to obtain for him ptotection as his semsar. The two having arranged the terms of their bargain go before a notary public and have a document drawn up to the effect that the Moor has sold to the foreigner some share (generally the half) of his cattle, crops, or even lands; by this document the foreigner does actually obtain a valid title to the property in question, for which he has probably paid absolutely nothing; the price, however, is not considered by the Moor too large for the most coveted protection, and indeed a considerable sum of money is frequently given in addition to the property. The foreigner, armed with the notarial document, now goes to his Consul, and stating that he has valuable property in the hands of the Moor, applies for an agent's certificate for the latter. If the two are examined by the Consul as to the *bona fides* of the transaction they, of course, declare positively that such and such a sum was paid for the property, and the notary may even be called to prove that they went through the form of paying the money over in his presence.

So far does corruption and abuse go in this country, that it is, as I am further assured, also no infrequent occurrence for a foreigner who may have thus a large sum of money from a Moor to name him as his semsar, to accept another bribe from the Moorish Governor to withdraw his protection as soon as possible, so that the latter can extort from the unfortunate man all his property.

In view of the prevalence of these abuses, as above set forth, I have deemed it my duty to exercise a very close scrutiny over the lists of semsars and agents received from the Consular officers, and I have in some instances declined to renew certificates previously granted, and in many instances refused to entertain applications for fresh certificates, of the *bona fides* of which I was not wholly satisfied.

There are two points, however, in which, though not in strict accordance with the terms of the Treaty, I have thought it advisable to follow the custom of my predecessors and colleagues:—

1. In granting semsars to English merchants and manufacturers doing a large wholesale import business with Morocco, even though they have no house in this country, but carry on their business through agents.

2. By granting semsars to merchants doing a large wholesale business in either imports *or* exports, instead of limiting the right to those who both import *and* export, as stipulated in the Treaty.

In both these points I am merely conforming with the practice of my foreign colleagues, and I am of opinion that a serious injury would result to *bonâ fide* British trade were I to adopt a different course.

I have declined, however, to grant semsars to the native employés of British Consular officers, who are themselves only protected persons, and I have strictly adhered to the stipulation limiting each merchant or firm to two semsars for each port where there is a house.

The total number of certificates I have issued up to the present time are 343, of which number 72 are for semsars and 271 for employés. These certificates are only valid for the year in which they are issued and must be renewed each year.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 186.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 38. Commercial.)

Foreign Office, April 12, 1892.

Sir,

WITH reference to your Excellency's telegram of the 2nd instant, I have to inform you that Sir C. Euan-Smith reported by telegraph on the 9th instant that the German Minister at Tangier had not as yet received instructions respecting the British Commercial negotiations with the Moorish Government, though personally willing to help in the matter.

Sir C. Euan-Smith inquires whether explicit instructions could not be obtained for the German Minister to give his cordial assistance in supporting the proposed Treaty, which was partly framed by his predecessor; and he points out that the course of the forthcoming negotiations has been facilitated by the Commercial Agreement concluded by

the German Minister with the Sultan two years ago. Sir C. Euan-Smith says there is little time left for instructions in this question.

In making known to your Excellency what Sir C. Euan-Smith has reported on the subject, I leave to your discretion the further action, if any, which can be taken with the German Government with regard to the negotiations which Sir C. Euan-Smith proposes to carry on when he visits the Moorish Court.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 187.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 13.)

(No. 6. Most Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Madrid, April 13, 1892.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 5 of the 4th April. My Italian colleague tells me that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs informed him that he had received from my note the first intelligence of the proposal to send some one from the Spanish Legation at Tangier to Fez. On inquiring of the Spanish Representative, he stated that he had no knowledge of the proposal. The Italian Ambassador informed his Excellency that he was strongly in favour of the proposal, as it showed a good *entente* between the Governments of England, Spain, and Morocco.

The Spanish Minister answered that he would not object to sending some one to Fez, but that before he could do so, he must know what was the object of Sir C. Euan-Smith's mission. If its object was to negotiate a Commercial Treaty, he was sure that it would not succeed, and Spain did not wish to be associated with a failure. His Government, he said, did not wish to raise a question of reform in Morocco, as this would only result in diminishing the Sultan's prestige.

The Italian Ambassador says that their Minister at Tangier had proposed to the Italian Government that the Representatives of Italy, Germany, and Spain, should go to Fez with Sir C. Euan-Smith, to show the *entente cordiale* which existed between those States, but that his Government did not approve of the proposal, as they considered that such a public demonstration was not desirable, and would not lead to any useful result.

No. 188.

Sir E. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 16.)

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Berlin, April 16, 1892.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 38 of the 12th instant, respecting commercial negotiations with Morocco, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs telegraphed yesterday to the German Minister at Tangier in the sense desired by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 189.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 18.)

(No. 51.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, April 18, 1892, 10·45 A.M.

REFERRING to the telegram received by me from your Lordship, No. 16 of the 30th March, I have the honour to state that it appears a matter of some importance that I should, prior to my departure for Fez, be made acquainted with the views of the North-West African Company so that I may be enabled to discuss the proposed measures with my Italian colleague should I receive your Lordship's authority to do so.

No. 190.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 19.)

(No. 66.)
My Lord,

Tangier, April 8, 1892.

I HAVE ascertained that the Sultan is regularly supplied (it is believed through French intermediary) with Arabic newspapers published in Egypt of a pronounced anti-English character. I have therefore requested Sir Evelyn Baring to be kind enough to send me occasionally any Arabic papers characterized by a friendly tone towards English policy and action, in order that I may have them brought to the notice of His Shereefian Majesty and his more influential Ministers, with a view of counteracting to some extent the effect that has hitherto been produced upon His Majesty's mind by a constant series of criticisms antagonistic to Englishmen and English measures.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 191.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 19.)

(No. 67.)
My Lord,

Tangier, April 8, 1892.

WITH reference to Sir William Kirby Green's despatches No. 57 of the 2nd May, 1888, and No. 56 of the 6th July, 1890, I have the honour to report that the fort which was in course of construction at Rabat under the direction of the German engineer, Herr Rottenburg, is now stated to have been completed, and I learn from Kaïd Maclean that the four Krupp guns to be mounted in it are expected to arrive at Rabat at the end of the present month.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 192.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 19.)

(No. 68.)
My Lord,

Tangier, April 8, 1892.

CERTAIN exaggerated accounts have lately appeared in the newspapers reporting the details of an alleged collision between the Moors and Spaniards at Melilla.

I have now the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that I have been informed by Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres that no importance is to be attached to this matter, which has already been satisfactorily settled between himself and the Spanish Minister.

The bare facts of the case appear to be that a country Moor was killed by a Spaniard in a dispute, and a friend of the Moor thereupon killed the Spaniard.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 193.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 19.)

(No. 69. Confidential.)
My Lord,

Tangier, April 9, 1892.

WITH reference to Mr. White's despatch No. 29 of the 23rd April, 1891, regarding the somewhat peculiar case of Hadj Boazza-el-Auni, I have the honour to bring to your Lordship's knowledge the following circumstances. Shortly after my arrival here, Hadj Boazza and his son presented themselves at this Legation and begged that the provisional protection accorded to them by Mr. White might be made definite and permanent. Lady Kirby Green also repeatedly spoke to me on the subject, stating that she was warmly interested in the man, as her late husband, after an infinity of trouble, had succeeded in obtaining him redress just before his death.

Not desiring to decide the question without having had time to consider it thoroughly, and to make myself acquainted with all the details of the protection system, I granted Hadj Boazza an extension of his protection for the term of one month, informing him that he might renew his application for further protection on the expiration of that period.

It was subsequently, however, brought prominently to my knowledge that Hadj Boazza had publicly and recently stated to persons at Tangier that he had paid away to the family of my predecessor a large portion of the 2,000 dollars he had received from the Moorish Government as compensation for the outrages he had suffered.

Feeling that if he had really made such statements protection could not properly be extended to a man guilty of giving currency to so cruel a slander on the family of his late benefactor, I directed Her Majesty's Consul to inquire into the matter, and to ascertain whether Hadj Boazza had, in fact, expressed himself in the manner charged against him. The result of the inquiry was to satisfy Mr. White that the charge against Hadj Boazza was true, and I therefore resolved not to further extend his protection. Lady Kirby Green, however, notwithstanding the man's base ingratitude, continued to interest herself in his behalf, making allowance for him as being a Moor.

She was apprehensive that if protection were withdrawn from him he would probably be robbed and possibly killed by the Governor he had offended, and she urged me therefore, at any rate, to grant a further extension of protection for another month to enable Hadj Boazza to realize his property and emigrate to Algeria, where he had previously resided. Out of consideration for Lady Kirby Green's wishes I acceded to this request, but Hadj Boazza has declined this offer, having succeeded, as I am informed, in obtaining protection from the Consul-General of the United States.

I have deemed it right to place your Lordship in possession of the foregoing particulars, as the case of Hadj Boazza has already been brought specially to your Lordship's notice, and your Lordship might desire to know why I have not extended the provisional protection that had been granted to him by Mr. White. It is hardly necessary for me to say, in conclusion, that I am convinced that Hadj Boazza's statement that Lady Kirby Green herself received any remuneration from him is absolutely false.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 194.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 19.)

(No. 70. Confidential.)
Tangier, April 12, 1892.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my telegrams Nos. 36 and 39 of the 31st March and 2nd April, I regret to have to inform your Lordship that the latest news from the Court regarding the Sultan's health is not reassuring, as will be seen from the accompanying extract of a private letter received by Kaïd Maclean from his brother at Fez,* who is of opinion that the Sultan's death may be expected within the course of the next twelve months.

The death of the Sultan would certainly have most serious consequences, the ultimate result of which it would be rash to attempt to foretell, but for which it is desirable to be fully prepared.

I am sending, at an early date to your Lordship, a Confidential Memorandum regarding the probable aspirants to the Throne, in the event of the Sultan's decease, with such particulars as can be ascertained regarding their personal characteristics and their probable adherents and supporters.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

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* Not printed.

137

No. 195.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 14.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, April* 19, 1892.

[Paraphrase of Sir C. Euan-Smith's telegram No. 48, April 11, 1892.]

Inquire whether German Government are prepared to support the above proposal. If they are willing to do so, Her Majesty's Government would be inclined to adopt it, informing the Spanish and Italian Governments that such is their intention.

No. 196.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 45.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 19, 1892.

I COMMUNICATED to the North-West African Company your Nos. 51 and 60 of the 15th and 28th ultimo respectively, explaining the proposals which you recommend for submission to the Sultan of Morocco, in order to improve the relations hitherto existing between His Highness and the Company.

I now transmit, for your information, copy of two letters which I have received from the North-West African Company in reply,* and in which the Directors express a general concurrence in your suggestions, whilst laying stress on the importance of their being allowed to administer the district from Wady Draa to Cape Bogador which it is proposed to place under the sovereignty of the Sultan.

I have to request that you will bear in mind the views of the Company in the course of your negotiations with the Sultan, and that you will endeavour to obtain the best terms for them that you may find practicable.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 197.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 20.)

(No. 53.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, April* 20, 1892, 2·15 P.M.

WITH reference to the proposed new Commercial Treaty, I have been requested by the Ministers of Germany and Italy to inform them as to what action on their part I consider would be the most efficacious towards rendering me the cordial support which their Governments have directed them to afford me in my commercial negotiations with the Sultan.

I expressed my opinion that, supposing neither Legation could send a Representative to Fez to be present there during my negotiations, it would greatly assist me if each of the two Ministers were to address independently a strong and clearly-worded communication to the Sultan, in which it should be stated that the nature and details of the proposals I was about to submit to the Sultan under the instructions of Her Majesty's Government were fully known to their respective Governments, and that both of them strongly supported the said proposals and, actuated by a solicitude for the best interests of the Sultan and his Empire, recommended their immediate acceptance by His Majesty.

Will your Lordship kindly inform me whether this view is shared by you?

No. 198.

Aborigines Protection Society to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 2[illegible].)

My Lord, *Broadway Chambers, Westminster, April* 20, 1892.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Committee of the Aborigines Protection Society, to respectfully invite your Lordship's attention to my letter of the 23rd

* Nos. 161 and 179.

January, and to your Lordship's reply of the 30th January, 1891, with reference to the evils incident to the present system of Consular protection in Morocco.

Information which continues to reach our Committee from time to time strengthens its conviction that the maintenance of this system has most disastrous results in encouraging extortion on the part of favoured residents in Morocco in their dealings with other inhabitants, in perpetrating and aggravating the horrors of slavery and the corrupt machinery of local Government, and in seriously retarding the development of legitimate commerce and the spread of civilization. This opinion, it has reason to believe, is shared by the great majority of Europeans in the country, including the Representatives of Her Majesty's Government and of other Powers. It is also assured that the existing system is obnoxious to the Sultan and is urged by him and his advisers as a ground for withholding reforms of native institutions which they might otherwise be willing to adopt.

As Sir Charles Euan-Smith is about to proceed on a mission to the Sultan, our Committee ventures to suggest to your Lordship that the present time is opportune for further consideration of the question, and for such inquiries and negotiations by the British Minister at Tangier as Her Majesty's Government may see fit to direct.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. R. FOX BOURNE, *Secretary.*

No. 199.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, April* 21, 1892.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 45, Sir H. D. Wolff has been directed to bring the matter to the notice of the Spanish Government.

No. 200.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 74. Commercial.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 21, 1892.

SIR C. Euan-Smith, in a telegram dated the 9th instant, reported that the Italian Representative at Tangier had informed him that his Spanish colleague had shown him the written instructions which he had received from his Government as to co-operating with Sir C. Euan-Smith in his commercial negotiations with the Moorish Government.

These instructions differed from what the Spanish Minister had told Sir C. Euan-Smith in that he was merely desired to make himself acquainted with the propriety of our proposals and to report them to the Spanish Government, and to await further instructions.

Sir C. Euan-Smith feared that the cordial co-operation of his Spanish colleague was doubtful, as he had stated that he was left without any latitude of action, and thought it very desirable that he should, if possible, be clearly instructed, to make it evident to the Sultan that a political alliance respecting Moorish affairs existed between the Governments of this country and Spain, by his active support of our commercial negotiations, which could not in any way prove injurious to the aims and objects of Spain.

I have to request your Excellency, if a favourable opportunity occurs, to mention the matter to the Spanish Minister, and to represent the advantages to Spain, as well as to the United Kingdom, of a successful issue to the Treaty negotiations.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 201.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, April 21, 1892.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letters of the 9th instant and 31st ultimo, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state to you, for the information of your

Directors, that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has been instructed to bear the views of the Company in mind during his approaching visit to Fez, and to endeavour to procure from the Sultan of Morocco the best terms that may be practicable.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 202.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 22.)

(No. 7. Secret and Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, April* 22, 1892.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 5 of the 4th instant, respecting Morocco:

The Duke of Tetuan read to me yesterday, in strict confidence, a private letter which he had received from the Spanish Minister at Tangier, containing a correspondence with Sir C. Euan-Smith on the subject of detaching a member of the Spanish Legation during the proposed mission to Fez.

The Duke proposes to send a note to me containing an expression of his willingness to allow some one to be sent for the purpose of supporting the mission, provided only that he receives clear information as to the objects to be attained thereby.

No. 203.

Foreign Office to Aborigines Protection Society.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 22, 1892.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant suggesting that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier should be instructed to enter into negotiations with the Moorish Government on the occasion of his approaching mission to the Sultan of Morocco, with a view to the abolition of the system of Consular protection in that country.

In reply, I am to inform you that the matter is already receiving the attentive consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 204.

Mr. Trench to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 25.)

(No. 111.)
My Lord, *Berlin, April* 23, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's telegram No. 14 of the 19th instant, on the subject of the proposed commercial negotiations with Morocco, and to inclose copy of a note which I have addressed to the German Government in compliance with the instructions contained therein.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. LE POER TRENCH.

Inclosure in No. 204.

Mr. Trench to Baron Marschall.

M. le Baron, *Berlin, April* 20, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received a telegram from Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco stating that the Imperial Representative had called on him on the 11th instant and that he had explained to him the nature of the proposals he intended to submit to the Sultan. Count Tattenbach expressed his cordial concurrence and intimated that he would like to go to Fez himself, to press their acceptance upon the Sultan in conjunction with Sir C. Euan-Smith, if his Government would allow him.

He dwelt with much earnestness on the extreme desirability of abolishing the protection system altogether in return for the Commercial Treaty and for the removal of all restrictions on the purchase of land and all house property by foreigners in Morocco. He said he was sure that the Imperial Government would join cordially with Her

Majesty's Government in the adoption of such measures, and he thought, if Great Britain and Germany led the way, other nations would be compelled to follow. There is no doubt, in Sir C. Euan-Smith's opinion, that the abolition of the protection system would give European Governments a strong ground for demanding from the Sultan measures of reform in the internal administration of his Empire, while it would be so welcome to him and relieve him of so great a burden that he would be unlikely to abuse the power thus intrusted to him by any undue interference with Moorish subjects in the service of foreigners.

I am instructed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inquire whether the Imperial Government are willing to support this proposal, and to add that, if so, Her Majesty's Government would be disposed to the adoption of it and would inform the Italian and Spanish Governments of their intention.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) P. LE POER TRENCH.

No. 205.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 1. Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, April 25, 1892.*

IN reply to your telegram No. 2, Commercial, the German Minister at Tangier was instructed by telegraph on the 15th instant.

No. 206.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 2. Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, April 25, 1892.*

I CONCUR in the view expressed in your telegram No. 53.

No. 207.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 26.)

(No. 72. Confidential.)
Tangier, April 16, 1892.

My Lord,

IN continuation of my despatch No. 70 of the 12th April, I have the honour herewith to forward, for your Lordship's information, a Confidential Memorandum regarding the characteristics of the probable aspirants to the Throne of Morocco in the event of the early death of the present Sultan.

It will be seen that, should the death of the present Emperor unhappily take place before very long, His Majesty's uncle, Mulaï Ismael, may be regarded as his most probable successor; while, if the life of His Majesty be prolonged for some years, his favourite son Mulaï Abdelaziz would, if he retains his present influence with his father and the people, seem to have the best chance of ascending the throne.

In either case, the Sultan's eldest son, Mulaï Mohamed, would certainly prove a formidable opponent, and one with whom the candidate for the vacant throne would have to deal.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 207.

Memorandum regarding the Characteristics of the probable Aspirants to the Throne of Morocco in the event of the present Sultan's death.

(Confidential.)

1. *Mulaï Mohamed.*—Mulaï Mohamed, the Sultan's eldest recognized son, is a lad of about 18 years of age, of dark complexion, with a sugar-loaf head, a stupid expression, and a squint in one eye. According to the standard of Moorish education he is not badly educated, nor is he believed to be very fanatical; but, like his father, he is very avaricious, and is credited with being very cruel. He is married, and is reported to be much addicted to the pleasures of the harem. He is of a mechanical turn of mind, and is fond of mechanical models and toys.

Were Mulaï Mohamed to succeed to the throne, he would probably show himself to be a severe and cruel Sovereign. He is not generally popular, but the Sultan

himself likes him; and last year His Majesty appointed him as "Khalifa" or Viceroy at Morocco city, having removed his own uncle, Mulaï Othman, the then Viceroy, specially for that purpose.

2. *Mulaï Abdelaziz.*—Mulaï Abdelaziz is the favourite son of the Sultan. His mother was a Circassian slave, brought to this country and presented to the Sultan by the former Governor of Daralbaida. His Shereefian Majesty has promoted this Circassian slave to be his first wife, and she has very great influence over him. She is very clever, and a good musician, and obtains whatever she wishes from the Sultan, who can refuse her nothing.

Mulaï Abdelaziz, who is about 14 years old, is a nice-looking boy, very intelligent, and of pleasant manners, a good horseman, and, in addition to being his father's favourite, he is also generally liked by the people. He is very wealthy, owning much property in all the principal towns, which he has received from persons seeking to ingratiate themselves with the Sultan.

It is anticipated that, when the Sultan removes the Court from Fez, he will leave Mulaï Abdelaziz there as his Viceroy, in the place of Mulaï Ismael, His Majesty's uncle, who was deprived of that post last autumn; and it is generally supposed that the Sultan wishes this son to be his successor to the throne.

The realization of this wish must, however, greatly depend upon the length of His Majesty's own life. Were the Sultan to die before Mulaï Abdelaziz should have reached man's estate, his chances of succeeding to the throne would not be very great.

3. *Mulaï Ismael.*—Mulaï Ismael, the Sultan's uncle, alluded to above, is a man of about 50 years of age, of fine appearance, and very popular both amongst the Court officials and the people generally. He is also reputed to be really well disposed towards Christians, though at present he thinks it prudent to pretend to be fanatical. He shares the family failing of being mean and grasping in money matters. He is married, having several wives and a number of children.

Until last autumn Mulaï Ismael was Viceroy of Fez, but was then removed, partly, as it is supposed, to make room for Mulaï Abdelaziz, and partly on account of the Sultan's jealousy of his great popularity. It was noticed that, on the occasion of his visiting saint-houses or going to the Mosque, he was received with immense enthusiasm, and by a much larger number of people than assembled to receive the Sultan himself on similar occasions. This roused the jealousy of His Shereefian Majesty, who sent him into retirement, where he has since lived very quietly. He is now rarely seen in public, but he is by no means forgotten, and the reality of his personal popularity is undoubted.

4. *Mulaï Othman.*—Mulaï Othman is another uncle of the Sultan, who held the post of Viceroy at Morocco city until last year, when he was succeeded by Mulaï Mohamed, the Sultan's eldest son. He now lives quietly in retirement at Fez and possesses no influence. He cannot be regarded as a probable candidate to the throne.

5. *Mulaï Ali.*—Another uncle of the Sultan, named Mulaï Ali, died some ten years ago under suspicion of having been poisoned by order of His Shereefian Majesty. He left several sons, all of whom have lately been sent to Tafilelt, which is tantamount to exile, and may be regarded as the Siberia of Morocco. The sons were suspected of conspiracy against the Sultan, and they have in reality little or no influence with the people, and cannot be regarded as in succession to the throne.

6. *Mulaï Hassan.*—The Sultan has also a brother named Hassan, who was the favourite son of the late Emperor, and was very wealthy, occupying much the same position with regard to his father as Mulaï Abdelaziz does now to the present Sultan. When the present Emperor came to the throne, however, he deprived this brother of all his property and power, and he now lives quietly and in retirement at Fez. He has but little chance of succeeding to the throne.

7. *Cid Mohammed Omrain.*—The Sultan's favourite sister is married to a man named Shereef Cid Mohammed Omrain, who has great influence with His Shereefian Majesty; he is also tutor of Mulaï Abdelaziz. He is a man of about 45 years of age, good looking, and intelligent, and has a good position at the Court. He has also great influence, as a Shereef, with the Berber tribes in the mountain districts south of Fez and Mequinez, and also in the Soos. This influence would certainly be exerted on behalf of Mulaï Abdelaziz should this Prince have attained his majority at the time the present Sultan may die. He is well disposed towards Christians.

The Succession.—To sum up, were the Sultan to die within the next few months, Mulaï Ismael, his uncle, would have the best chance of succeeding to the throne, as most of the Court officials would probably pronounce themselves in his favour, and his popularity with the people would aid him in establishing his authority. As

far as can be judged, he would seem to be the most suitable man to succeed the present Emperor, more especially as he is credited with being disposed to follow a more enlightened policy than has hitherto ever been observed in Morocco.

Should the Sultan live for some years, however, His Majesty will probably take steps to advance his favourite son Mulaï Abdelaziz to a position of importance, and thus enable him to secure his own succession. At present he is too young to have much chance of doing this. As far as it is possible to judge from his character as a boy, he would, if not too much spoilt, make a fairly good Ruler.

The chances of Mulaï Mohamed for the throne are not so good as either of the two preceding, but he would nevertheless always be an important factor in the question of the succession, and he may improve his present position if he can succeed in gaining popularity and influence amongst the population of Morocco, over whom he is now placed to rule as Viceroy.

(Signed) . C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 208.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 26.)

(No. 73.)
Tangier, April 18, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship, inclosed, a letter which I have addressed to the London Joint Stock Bank, Princes Street, inclosing cheques and bills to the amount of 10,000*l.*, on account of the second instalment of the indemnity due by the Moorish Government to the North West African Company.*

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 209.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 26.)

(No. 74.)
Tangier, April 18, 1892.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 13 of the 29th ultimo, I have the honour to forward inclosed, for your Lordship's information, the French draft of the collective note which the Diplomatic Corps is addressing to the Sultan in the matter of the existing want of the necessary measures to provide for the security of life and property at Tangier.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 209.

French Draft of Collective Note of Foreign Representatives to Sultan.

(Après les compliments d'usage.)

NOUS croyons devoir appeler l'attention toute particulière de votre Majesté sur l'état d'insécurité que présente actuellement la ville de Tanger, où, depuis quelque temps, de nombreux vols se commettent sans qu'il soit possible de découvrir les coupables, par suite de l'insuffisance des moyens de surveillance dont elle dispose.

Déjà à plusieurs reprises cette question de la police de Tanger a fait l'objet de plaintes portées devant le Makhzen sans que ce dernier y ait sérieusement remédié. Nous venons donc prier votre Majesté de vouloir bien mettre à la disposition du Bacha de Tanger les ressources nécessaires pour que des mesures réellement efficaces soient prises par lui, à l'effet de faire cesser une situation qui ne peut se prolonger plus longtemps sans compromettre gravement les intérêts de nos ressortissants.

Si cette demande devait rester sans effet, chacun de nous se réserve de porter à la connaissance de son Gouvernement un état de choses si préjudiciable à tous, afin qu'ils avisent aux moyens d'empêcher que les propriétés et la vie de leurs administrés ne soient exposées à un danger permanent.

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* Letter to Manager Joint Stock Bank, Princes Street.

No. 210.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 26.)

(No. 75.)
Tangier, April 18, 1892.

My Lord,

IN continuation of my telegram No. 20 of the 4th March, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that intelligence has reached Tangier, which has been confirmed by the French local newspapers in Algeria, to the effect that the mission of the Shereef of Wazan to Gourara and Tuat has turned out a complete failure as far as French interests are concerned.

It is stated that on the arrival of the Shereef in the neighbourhood of the Tuat Oasis, accompanied by a considerable escort of native soldiers in French employ, the tribes of the Tuat Oasis informed him that although he himself as a saintly character was welcome to come and take up his residence in their midst, they would at once adopt hostile measures to make his French escort withdraw, should they not at once quit the country.

It is stated that the tribes in question turned a deaf ear to everything that the Shereef of Wazan tried to advance in favour of French influence and of French methods of government, and that eventually the Shereef and his escort retired *re infectâ* in the direction of El Golea.

Should this news, which is generally credited, prove to be true, the action of the tribes in this matter may be regarded as having given a serious if temporary check to French designs in the south-east of Morocco.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 211.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 26.)

(No. 76.)
Tangier, April 18, 1892.

My Lord,

AS an illustration of the evils which the system of protection in Morocco brings in its train, I have the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that I find on my approaching visit to the Court at Fez, I shall, in accordance with the custom that has hitherto always been observed, be expected to press for settlement upon the Moorish Government claims for over 120,000 dollars in cash (exclusive of claims on a great variety of other subjects), the majority of which have been presented by individuals enjoying the protection of this Legation.

Some of these claims date as far back as the year 1858, and almost the whole of them have been already pressed upon the attention of the Moorish Government by Sir John Drummond Hay or the late Sir William Kirby Green. It would therefore be difficult, as well as impolitic, for me now to desist from continuing the action that has already been taken in these matters, but I feel very strongly that I do not possess, and indeed cannot obtain, any reliable information whatever whereby I could satisfy myself as to the accuracy and justice of the demands which my official position compels me to submit for settlement to the Moorish Government.

It is true that, in instructing the various Consuls upon the coast to submit to me the lists of unsettled claims registered in their respective Consulates, I especially called their notice to the necessity of their taking every means in their power to ascertain the actual facts regarding all claims that they might put forward.

I believe that in the majority of cases this has been done, but in many instances the trading Consuls themselves are claimants for very considerable amounts. In other instances the native employés of the various Consuls who enjoy British protection have presented large claims for settlement, and it is certain that a considerable percentage of the aggregate claims put forward is based upon notarial and other Moorish documents specially prepared to give them a semblance of legal foundation.

The practice under which the foreign Representatives at Tangier are made the channel for pressing large claims upon the Moorish Government is one that is universally recognized by the Corps Diplomatique here, and in repeated instances some of the foreign Legations here have succeeded in obtaining cash payments for the amount of the demands they have put forward without any real inquiry being made as to their justice or accuracy, simply because they have not hesitated to threaten the Sultan of Morocco with the employment of force should their requisitions be not satisfied.

This was notably the case some years ago, when the Italian Government sent two men-of-war to Tangier, who remained here for some months until the necessary payments were made, and the then Italian Minister declared himself to be satisfied with the action of the Moorish Government.

The British Legation has, as your Lordship is aware, never had recourse to such measures for the enforcement of the claims that it has been compelled to put forward, and it is for this reason, principally, that so little progress has been made in the settlement of the claims which are registered in the books of the various Consulates.

In the present instance I propose asking the Sultan to appoint a Special Commissioner, armed with full powers to inquire into each set of claims registered for the various ports on the coast in conjunction with one or other of the British paid Consuls or with one of the British trading Consuls, specially selected by me for that purpose, on whose integrity I can rely, and who himself would in no way be personally interested in the matter.

Should the Sultan consent to this measure, I propose to accept the report of these two Umpires as final, and strike off from the list of registered claims all such claims as should be reported by them to be unjust or to be unfounded.

I trust that your Lordship will kindly instruct me, with as little delay as possible, whether my proposed action meets with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 212.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 26.)

(No. 15. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Tangier, April* 18, 1892.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 12, Commercial, dated the 24th March, 1892, I have the honour herewith to forward, for your Lordship's consideration and approval, the draft proposed Commercial Treaty with the Sultan of Morocco, of which the Articles have now been arranged in accordance with the Articles of the Commercial Treaty with Greece dated the 10th November, 1886, a copy of which was forwarded for my guidance with your Lordship's despatch under reply.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Representatives of Spain, Italy, and Germany, with whom I have been in constant communication regarding the improvement of commercial relations with Morocco, have one and all expressed to me their opinion that it would not be advisable in the first instance to press for anything less than the conclusion of an entirely new Treaty, inasmuch as one of the main objects of such a Treaty would be to set the commercial question at rest for many years to come, and anything less than this would still leave the question open for constant discussion.

In now submitting the draft proposed Treaty to your Lordship, I would call your Lordship's special attention to the alterations which I propose to make therein, and which I have drawn up in the spirit of the modifications for which sanction has already been conferred upon me by your Lordship, but which (in order specially to meet the views of the Spanish Minister) I have amplified to some considerable extent.

The draft Treaty, as now submitted, consists of twenty Articles in all. The alterations or modifications are to be found in the Articles enumerated below.

Article IV.—In Article IV I propose to make but a very slight verbal amendment with a view to obviate unnecessary discussion. In this Article the word "fine" is omitted before "cloths," in order to avoid possible discussions as to what species of cloths should have to pay 5 per cent., and what other cloths would have to pay the full import duty.

Article IX.—The provisions of the latter portion of Article IX I have considerably altered and enlarged in the desire to make it quite clear that the system of "cabotage," or the right of conveying grain and other articles which are the produce of Morocco from one part to another within the lines of the Empire without paying duty, and with full provision for the enforcement of the necessary restrictions to guard against unfair dealing, should be fully recognized.

The present system, which was endorsed by the Commercial Arrangement recently entered with by the German Minister with the Moorish Government, presses very hardly, not only on the trade, but upon the people of Morocco. All grain exported at present from one port of Morocco to another has to pay duty. The consequence is that while grain is almost at famine prices at Tangier, it is sold at Casablanca at one-fifth

or one-sixth of its market value here. But the present export duties are so high that, even under these circumstances, it would not pay grain merchants to ship it from the latter port to Tangier.

Under these conditions, one part of the Empire might be suffering from famine, while another might have a glut of the necessaries of life; but it would be impossible, save at a heavy and unjustifiable loss, for the former to supply the latter. It is to obviate this state of things that the new provisions have been framed.

Article X.—In Article X the stringent conditions proposed by Sir John Hay, under which all trading vessels going to a Moorish port should be bound to give the preference for the disembarkation of their cargo to Moorish Government boats are proposed to be omitted.

In practice, these conditions, which have hitherto been observed, have been found to work extremely badly, to cause the greatest discontent to merchants, and to cause constant delay and litigation.

It may not be possible to induce the Moorish Government to agree to their complete abolition, but concessions on this point on our part may induce them to grant concessions on other subjects.

Article XII.—It is proposed to omit the latter part of the Article which is erased in the draft submitted. It seemed unnecessary to insist upon the punishment of the Sultan's officers for interfering in bargains between British and Moorish subjects, as under the provisions of the first part of the Article such conduct would involve a breach of Treaty engagements, for which the Moorish Government would necessarily be held responsible.

The last paragraph of the Article in question merely reiterates a right which Her Britannic Majesty's Government already possess under the Convention of Madrid, and which it was therefore thought not necessary to reiterate particularly, as it is hoped that the Regulations regarding the system of protection may shortly be entirely remodelled.

Article XIII has been entirely re-drafted by me with a view of putting an end to one of the most serious and wide-spread abuses which has crept into existence owing to the violation by the Moorish authorities of the spirit of Article XI of the Madrid Convention of 1880, and which gives rise to constant and never-ceasing disputes between European subjects and the Moorish authorities.

The question as to the abolition of restrictions which are at present imposed by the Moorish Government upon the acquisition of house and landed property by foreign subjects is also one upon which the Spanish Minister has expressed himself very strongly, and it is in the desire to give full effect to his views that the Article has been drafted in its present form.

The German Minister also agrees with the Italian Minister and myself in thinking that if the Sultan could be induced to concede the conditions which are proposed in Article XIII as now drafted, the total abolition of the system of protection, save only as regards the Moorish servants of the Legations and of the Consulates, could be safely conceded to His Majesty, provided always that precautions were taken against the bogus sale or conveyance of estates and landed property to foreign residents for the purpose of bringing such estates under foreign protection.

The provisions regarding the necessity of registering the purchase and sale of any house or landed property at the office of the nearest British authority, and of such British officer guaranteeing the *bona fides* of each transaction, have been drafted specially with the view of preventing, as far as possible, unfair dealings in this matter.

Article XX.—The sentence beginning with "notwithstanding" down to the word "Morocco" is proposed to be interpolated in order to prevent disputes on the part of the Moorish Government as to the bearing of the provisions of previous Treaties upon the one which it is now proposed to conclude with His Shereefian Majesty.

I trust your Lordship will kindly cause instructions to be sent to me with as little delay as possible as to whether I am now permitted to propose this Treaty for the acceptance of His Shereefian Majesty, with the textual modifications which I have embodied therein.

I should also be glad to be informed if, on the occasion of my first reception by His Shereefian Majesty, I am authorized in addressing him, and (should it seem advisable to do so) to state in public that one of the main objects of my mission is to bring about a thorough and beneficial reform in the commercial relations at present existing between Great Britain and Morocco.

As, owing to the state of the weather, I am now prevented from leaving Tangier

for Fez before the 25th instant, and as my march to the capital will take at least fifteen days, I should have ample time to receive any instructions upon the various questions submitted in this despatch, should they be sent to reach Tangier before the 2nd or 3rd May. In that case they would reach me at Fez by special courier in four days.

I have, &c
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 212.

Draft of Convention of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the Sultan of Morocco.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco and Fez, being desirous to extend and improve the relations of commerce and navigation which exist between their respective dominions and subjects, have resolved to conclude a special Convention for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Colonel Sir Charles Bean Euan-Smith, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco and Fez;

And His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco and Fez;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the British dominions and the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may reside and trade in all the ports or other parts of the territories of the Sultan of Morocco where his authority is established, in the same way as any other foreign subjects are or shall be permitted.

They shall enjoy full protection for their persons and properties, as specified in Article IV of the General Treaty; they shall be allowed to buy from, and to sell to, whom they like, all articles whatsoever, either by wholesale or retail, at all places in the Moorish dominions, without being restrained or prejudiced by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of purchase or sale whatever, except the articles enumerated in Article II of the present Convention; and they shall, moreover, enjoy all other rights and privileges which hereafter may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

The subjects of the Sultan of Morocco shall, in return, enjoy in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty the same protection and privileges which are or may be enjoyed by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE II.

The Sultan of Morocco engages that there shall be in his dominions no monopolies or prohibitions of imported or exported goods, except tobacco, and all like kinds of herbs used for smoking, opium, powder, lead, ammunition of war and arms of all kinds (other than sword-blades, daggers, and pistols); and further, that there shall be no monopolies of agricultural produce, or of any other article whatsoever, in the dominions of the Sultan.

ARTICLE III.

Merchandize or goods, except the articles enumerated in Article II, imported by British subjects, shall not be prohibited in the territories of the Sultan of Morocco, nor be subject to higher duties than are paid on the same kind of goods by Moorish subjects, or by the subjects of the most favoured nation.

The place of origin of such merchandize and produce, as also the nationality of the ships conveying them, shall not, under any circumstances, be the cause of any difference of treatment.

ARTICLE IV.

In consideration of the favourable terms upon which the produce of Morocco is admitted into the territories of Her Britannic Majesty, and with a view to the extension of commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Morocco, for their mutual advantage, His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco hereby agrees that the duties to

be levied on all articles imported into the territories of His Majesty by British subjects shall not exceed 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

These goods shall be estimated according to their wholesale cash value at the port of their disembarkation.

The duty on cloths shall not exceed 5 per cent. on their value. Silks, brocades, velvets, gold thread, amber, coral, and beads shall pay a duty of only 2½ per cent.*

ARTICLE V.

All articles and produce exported from Morocco and shipped by British subjects to any country whatsoever, by any vessel whatsoever, shall be subject to no less favourable terms, when exported, than those imposed on Moorish subjects and on the subjects of the most favoured nation, except the articles enumerated in Article II.

ARTICLE VI.

The duties to be levied on all articles and produce exported from the territories of His Majesty by British subjects shall not exceed in amount the duties marked in the following Tariff:

TARIFF OF EXPORTS.

Goods comprised in British Tariff of 1856.

(The cantar to be 112 lbs. English.)

Articles of Exportation.		Proposed Duties.
		Reals vellon.
Wheat	Strike fanega	4
Maize and durra	Full fanega	4
Barley	Strike fanega	4
All other grain	Cantar	4
Flour	"	6
Bird-seed	"	5
Dates	"	15
Almonds	"	15
Bitter almonds	"	10
Oranges, lemons, and limes	1,000	4
Wild marjoram	Cantar	4
Cummin seed	"	4
Oil	"	20
Gums	"	10
Henna	"	6
Wax	"	40
Rice	"	5
Wool, washed	"	20
" in grease	"	10
Hides, sheep and goat-skins	"	16
Tanned skins, called "felaly," "zawany," and "cochinea"	"	50
Horns	1,000	6
Tallow	Cantar	20
Mules	Head	400
Donkeys	"	60
Oxen	"	100
Sheep	"	10
Goats	"	8
Fowls	Dozen	10
Eggs	1,000	20
Slippers		5 per cent. *ad val.*†
Porcupine quills	1,000	2
Ghasool (fuller's earth)	Cantar	5
Ostrich feathers	Lb.	20
Baskets	100	10
Carraway seed	Cantar	5
Combs of wood	100	2
Hair	Cantar	15
Raisins	"	10
Woollen sashes, called "karazy"		5 per cent. *ad val.*
Tackawt (a dye)	Cantar	10
Tanned fleeces	"	15
Hemp and flax	"	12

* Discretion has been left to Sir C. Euan-Smith as to the third paragraph of Article IV.

† 5 per cent. duty upon all articles manufactured in Morocco is proposed, with the view of encouraging Morocco manufacturers

Goods tariffed subsequent to British Treaty.

Articles of Exportation.		Proposed Duties.
		Reals vellon.
Amber	Cantar ..	..
Aniseed	„ ..	10
Biscuits	„ ..	8
Blankets	..	5 per cent. *ad val.*
Carpets—		
Fine	..	5 „ „ „
Ordinary	..	5 „ „ „
Cheese	Cantar ..	20
Cord of palmetto	100 bundles ..	8
Cushions	..	5 per cent. *ad val.*
Elhorf (cress seed)	Cantar ..	5
Fasof (gum)	„ ..	10
Goat-hair ropes	„ ..	10
Haicks	..	5 per cent. *ad val.*
Hares	..	1
Holba (Fenugreek)	Cantar ..	5
Jellabs	..	5 per cent. *ad val.*
Kermes (dye)	Cantar ..	10
Leather bags	..	5 per cent. *ad val.*
Lentils	Cantar ..	5
Linseed	„ ..	5
Lupins	„ ..	2
Orchilla	„ ..	10
Ostrich eggs	Each ..	½
Parings of hides, for making glue	Cantar ..	4
Partridges	Each ..	1
Pears	Cantar ..	8
Rabbits	Each ..	1
Rags	Cantar ..	5
Rose leaves	„ ..	8
Sanush	„ ..	5
Sesame	„ ..	8
Sieves	..	5 per cent. *ad val.*
Sparto grass	Cantar ..	3
Stirrups	..	5 per cent. *ad val.*
Tents, hair, and palmetto	..	5 „ „ „
Tortoises	Cwt. ..	2½
Trays, brass—		
Chased	..	5 per cent. *ad val.*
Plain	..	5 „ „ „
Tripes	Cantar ..	5
Walnuts	„ ..	8
Woollen thread	..	5 per cent. *ad val.*
„ socks	..	5 „ „ „
Zerguina (dye)	Cantar ..	5
Rugs of palmetto	..	5 per cent. *ad val.*

Goods which are not in the Tariff, but are occasionally exported.

Articles of Exportation.		Proposed Duty.
		Reals vellon.
All seeds not specially named in Tariff ..	Cantar ..	5
Bones	„ ..	3
Butter	„ ..	20
Canes	100 ..	5
Honey	Cantar ..	10
Fibre of aloes, brooms (palmetto and leaf) ..	Cwt. ..	1¼
Crin or wool of palmetto	„ ..	2¼
Osier	..	..
Onions	Cwt. ..	4
Salt fish	..	10
Soap	Cwt. ..	10
Straw	„ ..	1
Sumach "mergatta"	..	2
Wood, laris, and arrar	100 pieces ..	200
Khol	Cwt. ..	5
All mats not specially mentioned	..	5 per cent *ad val.*

Goods which it is proposed should be exported.

Articles of Exportation.		Proposed Duty.
		Reals vellon.
Lead ore	Cwt. ..	5
Copper ore	„ ..	5
Iron ore	„ ..	2
Other minerals	„ ..	5
Bark	„ ..	2
Cork	„ ..	4
Salts, mineral and sea, including "oru de nitre" ..	„ ..	½
Beef, salted	„ ..	..
„ fresh	„ ..	..

ARTICLE VII.

No tax, toll, duty, or charge whatsoever, beside the export duty hereinbefore mentioned, shall be imposed or demanded by any person whatsoever, in any part of the dominions of Morocco, upon or in respect of any goods or produce whatsoever which may have been purchased for exportation by any British subject; but the said goods or produce shall be conveyed from any place in Morocco to, and embarked from, any port therein, hitherto opened, or which may hereafter be opened, for foreign trade and commerce, free from all other taxes or duties. No officer or subject of the Sultan shall offer any impediment to, or lay any restriction on, the conveyance or embarkation of such goods or produce, or on any pretext receive any money or gift in respect or on account of such goods; and should any such officer or subject act contrary to this stipulation, the Sultan shall immediately punish with severity the Governor, officer, or other subject who shall have been guilty of such misconduct, and compensate British subjects for all injuries or losses which they may duly prove themselves to have suffered thereby.

ARTICLE VIII.

No anchorage, tonnage, pilotage, or other duty or charge shall be levied on British vessels, or on goods imported or exported in them at Moorish ports, beyond what is, or may be, levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in them at Moorish ports; they shall not, however, exceed in amount the rates of the following scale, viz.:—

1. Tariff of Anchorage Dues.

	Reals vellon.
Upon vessels not measuring more than 50 tons	20
Upon vessels measuring from 50 to 100 tons	40
„ „ 100 to 150 tons	60
„ „ 150 tons upwards	80

2. Tariff of Pilotage Dues.

The rate of pilotage at the ports of Rabat and Larraiche—

British vessels shall pay 80 cents of real per ton on entry, and 80 cents of real per ton on departure.

The rate of pilotage at all other ports—

British vessels shall pay 40 cents of real vellon per ton on entry, and 40 cents of real vellon per ton on departure; that is, if a pilot is employed on entry or departure.

3. Tariff of Port Dues.

British vessels shall pay equal duties at all Moorish ports. They shall pay not more than 8 reals vellon for every vessel, great or small.

No charge for anchorage or port dues shall be levied on account of British men-of-war or British vessels which may enter the ports of Morocco for the purpose of seeking shelter from the weather, and which do not embark or discharge cargo or passengers, nor shall any charge for anchorage or port dues be levied upon fishing-vessels.

And, in like manner, no anchorage, tonnage, pilotage, or other duty or charge shall be levied in the British dominions on Moorish vessels, or on goods imported or exported in Moorish vessels, beyond what is or may be levied on national vessels.

ARTICLE IX.

Should a British subject, or his agent, have imported goods into any Moorish port and have paid the customs duty upon them, and afterwards desire to convey them by sea to another Moorish port, he is at liberty to do so, and no further duty shall be levied on such goods, but the goods must be accompanied by a certificate from the Administrators of Customs at the port from which they are shipped, stating that they have paid the duty.

All articles of every description, including grain and cereals of all kinds, which are the produce of Morocco, and the exportation of which is permitted by the present Treaty, may be conveyed by sea from one port to another by British subjects, and shall pay the duties fixed in the present Tariff, a receipt for which shall be given by the Customs officers at the port of shipment; and on the disembarkation of the said articles or grain at any port in Morocco, a note of their disembarkation and of their amount shall be made on the original receipt by the Customs officers at the port of disembarkation, and on the presentation of the said noted receipt at the port where the grain or other articles were shipped the duties originally paid by the shipper shall be returned to him without deduction: Provided always that should the quantity of grain or other articles disembarked at the second port after the usual deductions are made for wear and tear on the voyage not tally with that which was originally shipped, no return of duty shall be made for the amount of grain or other articles thus found wanting.

A sum equal to their full value shall be deposited on the shipment of all animals or all articles of which the exportation from the Empire of Morocco is prohibited, but which it is merely intended to convey by sea from one port to another in Morocco. On the disembarkation of such animals or articles, and the production of the necessary receipt as specified in the foregoing paragraph, all sums originally paid by the shipper as security shall be returned to him without deduction.

No grain or any other articles shall under any circumstances pay any export or import duty more than once.

ARTICLE X.

Should the Sultan, in accordance with the promise of His Majesty, give orders for constructing quays or breakwaters at any of the Moorish ports, or lighthouses and other improvements for the benefit of navigation, and should His Majesty think fit to impose any due on this account, it shall be done by the mutual agreement of the Moorish Government and the foreign Representatives. This due shall not exceed what may be necessary to defray the cost of such improvement, and shall not be applied to any other purpose.

ARTICLE XI.

All vessels which according to British law are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which according to the law of Morocco are to be deemed Maroquine vessels, shall for the purposes of this Treaty be respectively deemed British or Maroquine vessels.

ARTICLE XII.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be free to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit those affairs to the management of any persons whom they may appoint as their broker, factor, or agent; nor shall such British subjects be restrained in their choice of persons to act in such capacities; nor shall they be called upon to pay any salary or remuneration to any person whom they shall not choose to employ, as brokers or agents for buying and selling. Absolute freedom shall be given to them in their commercial transactions, and no interference on the part of the Sultan's officers shall be permitted.

ARTICLE XIII.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall have the unrestricted right to purchase and hire land, houses, stores, or other immovable property. The title-deeds and like documents shall be drawn up and concluded in accordance with local laws and universally recognized customs, as applied by the Shraa. But in every case of the purchase and sale of real or house property under this Article, the transaction shall be registered at the office of the nearest British authority, who shall satisfy

himself as to the *bona fides* and absolutely genuine character of each transaction, and, having so satisfied himself, shall give a certificate to that effect.

Unless this condition be fulfilled, no transfer of house or real property, in which a British subject is one of the parties, shall be recognized as valid by British Consular or other British authority.

Should a question at any time arise regarding immovable property between a British subject and a Moorish subject, it shall be decided by the law and custom above noted, and the plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be, shall have the right to appeal, as laid down in Article IX of the General Treaty of the 9th December, 1856, between Great Britain and Morocco.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall have the unrestricted right to rebuild, repair, enlarge, or otherwise to change their houses or stores within the limits to which they are legally entitled; they shall likewise have the unrestricted right to build houses, stores, or other buildings on land belonging to them or otherwise rented for that purpose; no hindrance or obstruction of any kind shall be placed by the Moorish authorities in the way of their so doing. Nothing, however, in the foregoing Article, shall be read as conferring on any British subject any right whatever so to act as to interfere with vested and recognized public religious rights.

ARTICLE XIV.

If a British subject be detected in smuggling, the goods shall be confiscated to the Sultan by order of the British Minister or British Consul at the place, and the person guilty of the offence shall be fined in an amount not exceeding treble the amount of duties leviable on the goods seized, or, in case of goods not admitted to importation, treble the value of the goods at the current price of the day in the place where the seizure was effected; and failing payment of such fines such British subject shall be imprisoned, according to his offence, for a time not exceeding one year.

ARTICLE XV.

British subjects shall have the right of fishing for and taking fish on the coast of Morocco.

British subjects shall also have the right of fishing for coral along the shores of Morocco, but they shall not communicate with the shore except at the sea-ports.

The masters of vessels who desire to fish coral shall apply through the British Representative at Tangier to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, who shall issue a written authority, to be delivered to the applicant on the payment of 150 dollars annually for each vessel.

British subjects fishing coral without such authority shall be fined according to the nature of the offence.

ARTICLE XVI.

All differences, disputes, or other causes of litigation arising between Moorish and British subjects regarding mercantile accounts or debts, where the evidence does not consist of notarial documents drawn up according to the Mahommedan law, shall be adjusted in the following manner: the Naïb of the Sultan or Governor of the town and the British Consular officer shall select each an equal number of persons, who, after taking cognizance of the written and oral evidence produced by both parties, shall adjudicate thereupon.

Should the persons thus selected differ, then the Naïb of the Sultan or Governor of the town and Consular officer shall select an Umpire, a subject of another foreign Power, whose award shall be final.

The persons selected as Arbitrators by the Governor and Consular officer shall not be relatives of the litigants, or have any interest in the question at issue.

ARTICLE XVII.

The whole of the present Convention shall be applicable to all the ports in the Empire of Morocco now open to foreign trade, or which may hereafter be opened to foreign trade, and to foreign vessels; and should His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco open other ports within the limits of His Majesty's dominions, such as Mehedea, Agadesr, and Wadnoon, no difference shall be made in the levying of import and

export duties, or anchorage charges, between the said ports and those ports in the Sultan's dominions which are now open to foreign trade.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable as far as the laws permit to all the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, excepting to those hereinafter named, that is to say, except to—

India.
The Dominion of Canada.
Newfoundland.
The Cape.
Natal.
New South Wales.
Victoria.
Queensland.
Tasmania.
South Australia.
Western Australia.
New Zealand.

Provided always that the stipulations of the present Treaty shall be made applicable to any of the above-named Colonies or foreign possessions on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative at the Court of Morocco to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XIX.

In order that the two High Contracting Parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to benefit their respective subjects and kingdoms, and to facilitate their commercial transactions, it is agreed that at any time after the expiration of five years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention of Commerce and Navigation, either of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to call upon the other to enter upon a revision of the same; but until such revision shall have been accomplished by common consent, and a new Convention shall have been concluded and ratified, the present Convention shall continue and remain in full force and effect.

ARTICLE XX.

The present Convention shall be ratified by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and by His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Tangier in the same manner as the General Treaty which is at present in force between the two Contracting Powers.

After the exchange of the ratifications all the provisions of the present Convention of Commerce and Navigation shall come into operation without delay, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in previous Treaties or Conventions between Her Majesty the Queen and His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco.

In witness whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto our seals.

Done at Tangier.

[It has been suggested, for Sir Charles Euan-Smith's consideration, that a Trade-Marks Protection Article might be useful.]

No. 213.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 25.)

(No. 16. Commercial. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, April* 18, 1892.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 15, Commercial, of this day's date, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, immediately after I had sent off the despatch in question, I received a visit from the Spanish Minister, Señor Figuera, who said that he had come to express to me his own personal entire concurrence with the modifications which I propose to make in the draft Treaty of 1886, and especially regarding the sale of house and real property and the question of "cabotage."

He told me, however, that he was most anxious that, in writing to your Lordship, I should take care to make it fully clear that his concurrence in and approval of the proposals which I put forward merely represented his own personal and private views, and that he had been by no means authorized to convey the approval of his Government to the contemplated modifications.

He told me that he had no latitude whatever allowed him in such matters, and that he would find himself in a very disagreeable position if his Government were led to believe that he had in any way pledged them to afford a definite support to the commercial negotiations that I am directed to undertake.

Señor Figuera had previously asked if he might be allowed to take a copy of the modifications which I propose to introduce into the draft Treaty of 1886.

I told him that, as the modifications were drafted by me for submission to Her Majesty's Government, whose sanction to their final submission to the Sultan has still to be obtained, I could see no objection whatever to his making a copy of my proposals.

This he has now done with a view of sending them for the consideration of his own Government, with his remarks thereon.

Before leaving, the Spanish Minister again impressed upon me that he himself personally was of opinion that the modifications which I propose to introduce into the Treaty would be of the greatest value both to the Sultan and to foreign subjects, and were also urgently called for by the existing situation of affairs.

He made, however, a somewhat curious remark in connection with the present restrictions regarding "cabotage." He said that he was afraid that if grain and other products of Morocco were allowed to be sent from port to port within the Empire without paying duty, some ten or twenty Spanish agriculturists resident in the neighbourhood of Tangier, who had hitherto reaped high prices for the grain and other cereals grown upon their estates in consequence of the impossibility of importing into Tangier the grain that was produced in other parts of Morocco save under a heavy duty, would suffer considerable loss, and he seemed to intimate that their interests would have to be taken into consideration by the Spanish Government, though he acknowledged that such interests could hardly be considered as having any great weight in face of the hundreds and thousands of people who are injuriously affected by the present system.

Señor Figuera's conversation and manner upon the occasion of this visit confirmed me in the impression which I had already formed, that he is terribly afraid of undertaking any responsibility in connection with the support of my forthcoming negotiations with the Sultan unless he receives the most direct and explicit orders from his own Government as to his course of action.

I may note in conclusion that I find that all the foreign Legations here are in possession either of English printed drafts or of printed translations of Sir John Drummond Hay's proposed Commercial Treaty of 1886.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 214.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 26.)

(No. 55.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, April* 26, 1892.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 44 of the 9th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, owing to the rupture of the telegraphic cable, I cannot now

receive any instructions from your Lordship so as to enable me before my departure, which takes place to-morrow, to communicate with M. Souhart regarding the proposed new Commercial Convention. Should, therefore, your Lordship have considered it expedient to seek the co-operation and support of the French Government, I would suggest that it would be desirable to insure if possible that any instructions issued by the French Government to the Chargé d'Affaires here should be so definite and explicit as to enable the Chargé d'Affaires to take immediate action in accordance therewith, without the necessity of his again referring to his Government.

A full draft of the proposed Treaty (with the exception of the alterations I have proposed relating to the coasting trade and to the tenure of house and real property) is already in the hands of the French Government.

No. 215.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 26.)

(No. 56.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, April 26, 1892.

IT is believed that the newly-appointed French Minister will reach Tangier in a large iron-clad sent from Toulon on Saturday next.

No. 216.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 3. Commercial.)
(Telegraphic..) P.

Foreign Office, April 26, 1892.

SIR H. WOLFF telegraphs that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed him that he is prepared to address a note to him expressing his willingness to send some one to Fez to support your mission, provided that he receives full information of the objects in view. I am not aware of any objection. The only doubtful point is Cape Juby? What is your opinion?

No. 217.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 48.)

Foreign Office, April 26, 1892.

Sir,

I APPROVE your proposal to bring to the notice of the Sultan of Morocco any Arabic newspapers that may be published in Egypt of a character friendly to this country, as reported in your despatch No. 66 of the 8th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 218.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 49.)

Foreign Office, April 26, 1892.

Sir,

I APPROVE the action reported in your despatch No. 69, Confidential, of the 9th instant, in regard to the withdrawal of British Consular protection from Hadj Boazza-el-Auni.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 219.

Sir C. EuanSm-ith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 28.)

(No. 3. Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

First Camp, near Tangier, April 28, 1892.

I WAS on the point of starting on my special mission to Fez, when I was visited by the Austrian Minister, who informed me that it would give great satisfaction if Her Majesty's Government would communicate with his Government, with a view to obtaining the issue of instructions to him to support cordially my negotiations with the Sultan. This was his special wish, as he had been informed that Her Majesty's Government had directly solicited the co-operation of Germany and Italy.

No. 220.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 28.)

(No. 58.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

First Camp, near Tangier, April 28, 1892.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 45, and its inclosures, on the subject of Cape Juby, I fear that a favourable settlement of the affairs of the North-West African Company is almost impossible, in view of their pretensions, as therein set forth.

I should, however, be glad if your Lordship would kindly inform me what would be the probable result, as far as foreign Powers are concerned, were the Sultan of Morocco's sovereignty south of the Draa River to be recognized by England under the conditions proposed by me.

No. 221.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 28.)

(No. 59.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

First Camp, near Tangier, April 28, 1892.

IN continuation of my telegram No. 58 of this day's date, I would propose, with your Lordship's sanction, to defer the Cape Juby question until I become aware of the attitude which His Shereefian Majesty is likely to adopt in the matter of the new Convention of Commerce.

No. 222.

Mr. Robinson to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 29.)

My Lord,

54, *New Oxford Street, April* 28, 1892.

IT is my intention to visit Morocco to see if it is a desirable place for settlement. I shall be very grateful if you will give me information on the following points:—

1. Would the Foreign Office look with favour on the increase of the English Colony there?
2. Is it true that only about one-tenth of the available land is under cultivation?
3. What system or systems of land tenure exist?
4. Are all British subjects protégés of our Minister without payment, and, if so, for how many generations?
5. Are protégés subject to arbitrary and unlimited taxation like natives?
6. If an European Power takes possession should we still be protected and maintained in the ownership of any lands we had legally acquired?

Would you kindly give me any other information which you think would be useful to me?

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDK. ROBINSON, M.B., M.R.C.S.

No. 223.

Mr. Trench to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 29.)

(No. 14.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Berlin, April* 28, 1892.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 13 respecting commercial negotiations with Morocco, Baron von Marschall informs me that the German Minister at Tangier has already been instructed to support the action of Her Majesty's Minister so far as regards the extension of Commercial Treaties, but that the interests of Germany in the questions of protection and real property are so different that she cannot take the lead in the matter.

The Imperial Government are however prepared to co-operate with Her Majesty's Government if, by giving way on these questions, greater facilities for trade and intercourse can be secured.

No. 224.

Consul Perceval to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 29.)

(Confidential.)
Marseilles, April 27, 1892.

My Lord,

THE French frigate "Cécile" sails to-day from Toulon to convey French Minister to Tangier, where she will probably remain for about ten days.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES G. G. PERCEVAL.

No. 225.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 29.)

(No. 4. Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Second Camp, near Tangier, April* 29, 1892, 8 A.M.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 3, I think that it would be a good thing on the whole that an official should be sent by the Spanish Government to Fez, if only he can be furnished with the clearest and most positive instructions to give me his cordial support. Those instructions should be of such a nature as to render constant references to Tangier or Madrid unnecessary. The Spanish Minister has taken a copy of the draft Convention and has repeatedly discussed its provisions with me; he therefore possesses the fullest information possible on the matter.

I think it would be very advisable that, if the proposal to send a Representative from the Spanish Legation to Fez is carried out, a similar step should be taken by the German and Italian Legations, and, if possible, action should be taken by each of these three Powers without delay, so that their Delegates might reach Fez soon after my arrival, and before the French Minister has time to proceed there.

With regard to Cape Juby, I fear the Spaniards are not very likely to agree to any proposals I might make, unless *pourparlers* have previously taken place at Madrid.

I think the German and Italian Ministers might be persuaded to abstain from opposing the proposals contained in my despatch No. 60 to your Lordship, but under any circumstances I would leave this question at rest until that of the new Commercial Treaty had been disposed of.

No. 226.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 29.)

(No. 5. Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Second Camp, near Tangier, April* 29, 1892, 8 A.M.

I HAVE just received in camp by special courier a letter from the Italian Minister containing a passage to the following effect:—

"The Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs telegraphs to me that he sees no necessity for sending Signor Gentile on a mission to Fez, as suggested. On receiving a direct

request from Lord Salisbury, he will, however, be most willing to send a letter to be handed to the Moorish Government, in which he will recommend them to accept your proposals in the matter of the new Commercial Convention. It is now for you to act."

I still think it very desirable that Signor Gentile should go to Fez.

No. 227.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received April* 30.)

(No. 8.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, April* 30, 1892.

MOROCCO.

With reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 20 of the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to report that the Duke of Tetuan informed me yesterday that, communications having been exchanged between the Spanish Minister at Tangier and Sir C. Euan-Smith, his Excellency is willing, out of respect to Her Majesty's Government, and if your Lordship desires it, to detach a member of the Spanish Legation to Fez during the Mission, for the purpose of supporting the proposals.

His Excellency will, however, take this course with some misgivings, since the proposals are identical with those made in 1886 by England, Germany, and France, and rejected at that time.

The present proposals are, in his Excellency's opinion, still less acceptable by the Sultan.

No. 228.

Foreign Office to Mr. Robinson.

Foreign Office, April 30, 1892.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, and to suggest that you should place yourself in communication with Sir C. Euan-Smith, Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, with a view to obtain such information as he may be prepared to furnish in regard to the suitability of Morocco as a place of settlement for British subjects.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 229.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 2.)

(No. 77.)
Tangier, April 23, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that Dr. Linares, medical officer attached to the French Military Mission at the Moorish Court, and M. Kerdec, editor of the local newspaper "Le Réveil du Maroc," have left for Fez, with the object, as is generally believed, of being present at the Court during my approaching mission, and obtaining information regarding my proceedings.

Dr. Linares, who is credited with being a confidential Agent of the French Government, had only just left Morocco on leave, and his sudden return to the Court at this moment has caused much comment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 230.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 2.)

(No. 79.)
Tangier, April 25, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, the following circumstances.

The water supply at Tangier, which had always been very deficient, has now for a considerable number of years almost ceased owing to neglect to repair the old aqueducts, which are now quite dilapidated.

The Sultan's attention has on many occasions been directed to the urgent need of providing a proper water supply for this town, of which the population is steadily increasing, and various places have been submitted to His Majesty for the purpose, but up to the present time nothing has been done.

When His Shereefian Majesty visited Tangier in the summer of 1889, a favourable opportunity was afforded for impressing upon him the reality of the necessity, of which the foreign Representatives at once availed themselves. The Sultan admitted that the need was pressing, and gave instructions to certain Moorish engineers to study the matter and report thereon. A report was in due course submitted, but there the matter rested, and Tangier is still without a water supply.

Under these circumstances, my foreign colleagues have begged me to remind the Sultan, when at Fez, of his promise, and to urge His Majesty to give effect thereto by issuing orders for the carrying out of the necessary works.

I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of the letter on this subject that has been addressed to me unanimously by the foreign Representatives, as also of my reply, in which I have informed them that I shall be happy to bring the matter to the Sultan's notice, and to endeavour to obtain the issue of the desired Shereefian orders.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure 1 in No. 230.

Foreign Representatives at Tangier to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

Tanger, le 19 *Avril*, 1892.

M. le Ministre et cher Collègue,

VOUS n'ignorez pas les conditions malheureuses dans lesquelles se trouve la ville de Tanger par suite du manque d'eau potable, en quantité suffisante pour sa population. Au cœur de l'été, même dans les années pluvieuses, les conduits d'eau existants n'amènent dans la ville qu'une faible quantité de ce liquide indispensable, et les minces filets d'eau de rares fontaines ne fournissent qu'un débit qui est absolument au-dessous des besoins des habitants, à tel point que l'année dernière, par exemple, le prix de l'eau était monté à 2 réaux le baril.

Les puits creusés dans la ville, outre qu'ils sont presque toujours à sec dans la saison chaude, offrent en beaucoup de cas de l'eau malsaine par suite des infiltrations qu'ils reçoivent des terrains environnants.

En ces circonstances le Corps Diplomatique a fait connaître à Sa Majesté Chérifienne, lors de son voyage à Tanger en 1889, un état de choses si préjudiciable et Sa Majesté promit de le prendre en considération. Elle envoya des ingénieurs pour étudier la manière d'amener dans la ville des eaux saines et plus abondantes. Cependant la question en resta là.

Vos collègues soussignés estiment, M. le Ministre, que votre prochaine mission à la Cour Chérifienne offrirait une occasion des plus propices pour rappeler à Sa Majesté Chérifienne leurs démarches antérieures et le besoin d'accéder à leurs désirs. Ils vous prient d'exposer à Sa Majesté les faits et les considérations qui précèdent.

Nous ne doutons pas que Sa Majesté Chérifienne ne réserve un accueil favorable à la demande que vous voudrez bien lui présenter en notre nom.

Dans la confiance que vos efforts, M. le Ministre, seront couronnés de succès, vos collègues soussignés vous prient d'agréer l'assurance de leur haute considération.

(Signé) F. R. FIGUERA.
R. CANTAGALLI.
F. A. MATHEWS.
BOLESLAWSKI.
F. SONHART.
E. ANSPACH.
COLAÇO.
TATTENBACH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 230.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to Foreign Representatives at Tangier.

Tanger, le 25 *Avril*, 1892.

MM. et chers Collègues,

J'AI l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre lettre du 19 Avril et je m'empresse de vous exprimer le plaisir avec lequel je me rends à l'invitation que vous voulez bien m'adresser de demander au Sultan en votre nom l'exécution de la promesse qu'il avait faite au Corps Diplomatique en 1889, d'entreprendre l'approvisionnement de Tanger d'eau potable. Je n'ai pas besoin de vous dire, Messieurs et chers collègues, que j'apprécie entièrement le caractère urgent de l'amélioration que vous demandez, et je vous prie de croire que je n'épargnerai pas mes efforts pour arriver au résultat désiré.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 231.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 2.)

(No. 80.)

Tangier, April 25, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to bring to your Lordship's notice the following circumstances:—

There being at Tangier no Municipality or other public or official body to care for the repairs and cleansing of the town and streets, a meeting of the residents was called some three years since to consider what steps could be taken to introduce the much-needed reform in this direction. After some discussion it was decided to form a fund by voluntary subscriptions, and to elect a Committee to have control of it, and to effect such measures of sanitation as might be possible. A Committee styled the "Commission Internationale d'Hygiène" was accordingly formed by election, and a new Committee has been elected by the subscribers at the commencement of each subsequent year.

Under the direction of this Commission much excellent work has been done, principally in the way of the repairs and cleansing of streets; subscriptions have become more numerous, and grants of money have been accorded by the International Board of Health, and by the Governor and foreign Representatives in their aid, as it was found that they were expending the money at their disposal in a judicious manner, and to the approbation of the population in general.

The work was carried on quietly, and met with good-will on all sides until last week, when the Basha suddenly ordered that certain road repairs, then in process of execution, should be stopped, and stated that he could not allow such works to be continued.

The Basha's opposition has, I understand, since been overcome; but the Commission, feeling that their action may be hampered, if not altogether stopped, at any moment, unless their existence as a public body is in some manner recognized, have begged me to mention the matter to the Sultan when I am at Fez, and to endeavour to obtain His Majesty's formal consent to their existence and operation.

I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a letter that has been addressed to me by the Vice-President of the Commission, and of my reply.

As the Commission is of an international character, and as there is but little likelihood of the Moorish authorities carrying out the works now undertaken by it, should it cease to exist, I propose, subject to your Lordship's approval, to make a friendly and unofficial representation to the Sultan in the sense indicated in M. Perdicaris' letter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure 1 in No. 231.

M. Perdicaris to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

Commission Internationale d'Hygiène de Tanger,
April 21, 1892.

Your Excellency,

I HAVE been delegated by the Hygienic Commission of Tangier to solicit your Excellency's intervention during your presence in Fez, in order to remove some of the obstacles which menace the effectiveness of this Corporation. It is evident that the

relations of the Commission both with the local authority and with the Diplomatic Body, upon whose good-will and support its existence in the first instance depends, should be defined; but, before this can be effected, it is also most desirable that the Sultan should if possible be induced to recognize, more or less directly, the existence of a Commission which has been engaged, for the past three years, in cleaning and paving the streets of one of the most important town in His Majesty's dominions, a town which is the diplomatic capital of the Empire, and where the Ministers accredited to the Sultan's Court reside with their families.

We recognize the fact that to ask for a formal recognition may be to court disaster; but several suggestions have been made, both by your Excellency and some of your colleagues, which might advantageously modify the situation.

It might, for instance, be represented to His Majesty that, since the Commission exists and has already executed some much required improvements, it would be well if this body could be placed more under His Majesty's direct control by the appointment of one or more Moorish Delegates who could attend its Sessions and act as an avenue of communication with the local authority; and it might also be well to mention that a similar Commission was formerly presided over by one of His Majesty's subjects, Sid Mohammed-el-Hanmal, who represented the Amel or Basha.

An annual grant to the Commission, in order to assist in repairing streets, would also constitute a tacit recognition on the part of His Shereefian Majesty; but we are at less pains to suggest other similar measures, knowing that your Excellency has the amelioration of the present disgraceful condition of Tangier at heart, and that your Excellency's judgment and official resources cannot fail to devise some adequate expedient. We have observed that we live in a country where accomplished facts are rarely disputed, but where no direct demand is ever willingly conceded. We shall, therefore, esteem ourselves especially fortunate if we can enlist the active support of an Envoy who has already dealt so successfully with far more difficult problems.

I have the honour to present on behalf of the Commission of Hygiene our best wishes for a pleasant journey, together with a speedy return and to subscribe myself yours, &c.

(Signed) ION PERDICARIS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 231.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to M. Perdicaris.

Tangier, April 25, 1892.

Sir,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and, whilst thanking you and the other members of the Commission for the good wishes you are kind enough to express on the occasion of my approaching journey to the Shereefian Court, I desire to assure you that it will give me great pleasure to do all in my power to improve the position of your Commission, and to further the praiseworthy object you have in view.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 232.

Mr. Trench to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 2.)

(No. 114.)

Berlin, April 28, 1892.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 111 of the 23rd instant, and to my telegram No. 14 of this day's date, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith translation of a note which I have received from the Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs respecting the commercial negotiations with Morocco.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. LE POER TRENCH.

Inclosure in No. 232.

Baron Marschall to Mr. Trench.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Berlin, April 26, 1892.

THE Undersigned has the honour to inform Mr. Trench, in answer to his note of the 20th instant, that the Imperial Minister in Tangier has already received instructions to support the action of the English Representative there, which has for its object the extension of the Commercial Treaties.

The Imperial Government are quite prepared to give their support to all endeavours in Morocco tending to the attainment of economic advantages.

The interests of Germany as regards the questions of the protection system and the acquisition of real property are so different, that it seems impossible for her to take a leading part in the treatment of these questions. Even on these points, however, the Imperial Government would be ready to co-operate with Her Majesty's Government if it is a question of giving way in the matter of the protection system in order to obtain greater facilities in intercourse and trade.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) MARSCHALL.

No. 233.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 51. Confidential.)

Foreign Office, May 2, 1892.

Sir,

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch No. 62 of the 4th ultimo, inclosing a Petition from the "Shereefa of Wazan," praying for British protection for herself and her two sons.

In reply, I have to state that, before coming to a decision in the matter, I must request you to ascertain and report to me whether, as stated in the earlier part of Sir J. D. Hay's despatch No. 7, Secret, of the 21st January, 1884, the Shereef of Wazan ever obtained letters of naturalization as a French citizen, or whether he merely, as affirmed in the latter part of the same despatch (which however appears somewhat inconsistent with the previous statement), obtained recognition by the French Government as a French protected person, retaining, as a matter of course, his original Moorish nationality.

It is not clear from your despatch and from the Petition inclosed therein whether the protection granted to the Shereef amounted to more than a merely verbal promise on the part of the French authorities, unaccompanied by any of the ordinary formalities of registration, or otherwise, by which protection is usually evidenced.

In view of the present precarious condition of health of the Shereef of Wazan, it is moreover important to ascertain whether the widow of a French protected person loses, upon the death of her husband, that protection which she had enjoyed during his lifetime in virtue of her marriage with him.

I should be glad, therefore, if you will furnish me with definite information on this point also.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 234.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 3.)

(No. 83.)

Tangier, April 27, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that it was announced yesterday that the new French Minister to Morocco, M. le Comte d'Aubigny, had already sailed from

Toulon for Tangier in a first-class cruizer, and might be expected to arrive here on the 30th instant.

Though the arrival of the French Minister has been long anticipated, I gather that his sudden departure from France was not expected by the French Chargé d'Affaires here, whom it seems to have taken very much by surprise.

I understand that arrangements are being now rapidly made in order to enable Count d'Aubigny to start for Fez, to present his letters to the Sultan as soon as possible after his arrival in Tangier, and that he will probably arrive at Fez about the third week in May.

It is needless to point out that the prospects of the French Minister's arrival at Fez may greatly influence the Moorish Government in dealing with my proposals for the new Commercial Treaty, either favourably or unfavourably, or, as is the more probable, in the direction of procrastination, until the views of the French Minister can be ascertained.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 235.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 3.)

(No 84.)
My Lord, *Camp, near Tangier, April* 27, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report that the Special Mission to the Court of His Shereefian Majesty, with the conduct of which I have had the honour to be intrusted, left Tangier for Fez this morning.

With the single exception of the French Chargé d'Affaires, the entire body of the foreign Representatives resident in Tangier, accompanied by the members of their respective Missions, and the principal authorities in Tangier, escorted the Mission for some considerable distance beyond the walls of the town as a mark of friendship and good-will.

I regret, however, to have to bring to your Lordship's notice that I cannot conceal from myself that the absence of the French Chargé d'Affaires and of any representative of the French Legation on the occasion of my departure from the British Legation, at a time when all the other foreign Representatives were present in person, accompanied by their respective suites, was not accidental, but intentional. I had, in accordance with the custom hitherto observed, informed each of my colleagues of the hour and date of my departure, and I was and am on terms of personal friendship with the French Chargé d'Affaires and with all the members of the French Legation; there is therefore no reason whatever, as far as I am aware, why they should have omitted to render this ordinary mark of courtesy to Her Majesty's Representative. The effect of this omission has, however, unfortunately been very marked. Several of my colleagues have already spoken to me on the subject, and it has of course at this time attracted the attention of the Moorish authorities in a special manner, and has been reported to Fez. I fear the Sultan may regard it as indicating an unwillingness on the part of the French authorities to act in accord with Her Majesty's Government in matters of greater importance. On all accounts the incident is greatly to be regretted, and I do not think I should have done my duty to your Lordship had I failed to bring it prominently to your notice.

I have, &c.
(For Sir C. Euan-Smith),
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 235.

Special Mission to the Court of Morocco: April 1892.

Head of Mission.

Colonel Sir Charles B. Euan-Smith, K.C.B., C.S.I., Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Legation Staff.

G. de Vismes de Ponthieu, Esq.
G. H. Fernan, Esq., } Interpreters.
E. Carlton, Esq., }

Military Staff.

Colonel Hallam Parr, C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., Chief of Staff.
Major Mends, the King's Royal Rifles.
Surgeon-Captain Macpherson.
Lieutenant Kirkpatrick, R.E.
Lieutenant G. Wilson, 71st Highlanders, A.D.C.
D. Beaufort, Esq.

Officer specially deputed by the Sultan in charge of the Mission.

Kaïd Harry Maclean.

Minister's Family.

Lady Euan-Smith.
Miss Hilda Euan-Smith.
Miss Kerrison.
Miss Bainbridge.

No. 236.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 3, 8 A.M.)

(No. 60.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Camp, Alcazar, May* 2, 1892.

I HAVE just received your Lordship's telegram No. 25 of the 28th ultimo. Just as I was leaving Tangier the German Minister gave me a summary of his own intentions and those of his Government in regard to my forthcoming negotiations with the Sultan. He added that the latter were not altogether aware of, or alive to, the great importance which attaches to the question relating to real property in Morocco, as he had in his Reports not pressed the subject sufficiently on their attention. He would now take steps to do this. He assured me in the most positive manner that I might reckon on his cordial co-operation in urging the acceptance of my proposals coming under this head on the Sultan, but only as far as they might be made to affect the ports on the coast which are, or may hereafter be, opened to trade. He thought it, however, neither possible nor desirable that the whole of the Moorish Empire should at present be included in the scope of the proposed conditions. He also informed me that the German Government had as yet taken no decision as to the form on which they would intimate to the Sultan their support of the proposed new Convention of Commerce.

No. 237.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 26.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May* 3, 1892, 5 P.M.

I APPROVE of the proposals contained in your despatch No. 76 of the 18th ultimo for the settlement of British claims.

164

No. 238.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 3.)

(No. 10.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, May 3, 1892, 6·30 P.M.*

MOROCCO.

With reference to my despatch No. 26 of the 2nd instant, I am informed by the Duke of Tetuan that his Excellency is prepared to give orders for the departure of the First Interpreter for Fez as soon as he may learn that such is the desire of Her Majesty's Government.

No. 239.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. Paget.

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May 4, 1892.*

I HAVE to request your Excellency to ask the Austro-Hungarian Government to instruct their Minister in Morocco to support cordially Sir C. Euan-Smith's commercial negotiations with the Moorish Government.

No. 240.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Lord Vivian.

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May 4, 1892.*

I HAVE to request your Excellency to ask the Italian Government to send a note to His Highness the Sultan, intimating that they support the proposals which Sir C. Euan-Smith is instructed to make for a Commercial Treaty.

No. 241.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 10. Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May 4, 1892.*

IN answer to your telegram No. 10, Morocco, Her Majesty's Government will be much obliged.

The following telegram received from Sir C. Euan-Smith:—

[Repeat paragraphs 1 and 2 of Sir C. Euan-Smith's telegram No. 4, Commercial: *ante*, No. 225.]

No. 242.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 27.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May 4, 1892.*

I AM in some doubt as to the exact scope of your telegram No. 58 of the 30th April respecting Cape Juby.

The recognition by this country of the Sultan's sovereignty over the territory south of Wady Draa, under the conditions suggested, would not necessarily carry with it a similar recognition by other Powers. But if the latter were accorded, the stipulations of existing Treaties would be applicable to the district, as it would become an integral part of the Sultan's dominions. The administration of it by the Company would make no difference in this respect.

165

No. 243.

Sir A. Paget to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 5.)

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Vienna, May 5, 1892.*

IN reply to your Lordship's telegram of yesterday, I am informed by the Austro-Hungarian Government that they have sent instructions by telegraph to their Representative at Tangier to give his cordial support to Sir C. Euan-Smith, as requested by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 244.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 4. Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May 5, 1892.*

THE draft of the proposed Commercial Treaty inclosed in your despatch No. 15, Commercial, is approved generally, but the following alterations appear to be desirable:—

Article 4. Insert the words "*ad valorem*" at the end of the first paragraph. In the 3rd paragraph, an uniform duty on all textiles of pure or mixed materials of, say, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, would be better; but we could accept a higher rate if necessary.

Article 10. Add at the end of this Article the words, "and shall not be applied to any other purpose."

An additional Article for the protection of British trade-marks from infringement by subjects of the Sultan might perhaps be of use.

No. 245.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 5.)

(No. 16. Commercial. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, May 5, 1892, 1 P.M.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 10, Commercial, I will endeavour to obtain from the Duke of Tetuan the desired instructions, but I should point out that I have received no instructions to make to the Spanish Government any official communication concerning the object of Sir C. Euan-Smith's Mission in the sense suggested by my telegram to your Lordship No. 7, Secret and Confidential, of the 22nd ultimo.

No. 246.

Lord Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 5.)

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Rome, May 5, 1892.*

I HAVE the honour to report, with reference to your Lordship's telegram of yesterday, that the Marquis di Rudini informs me that he will immediately telegraph instructions to the Italian Minister at Morocco to address a note to the Shereefian Government, expressing the complete agreement which exists between the Italian Government and that of Her Majesty on the subject of the commercial negotiations with Morocco.

No. 247.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Lord Vivian.**

(No. 14.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May 5, 1892.*

HER Majesty's Minister at Tangier is authorized to negotiate with the Sultan of Morocco for a Commercial Treaty and for the removal of all restrictions upon the

* Also to Sir H. Drummond Wolff (No. 9).

purchase of real property by foreigners in Morocco. In return for these concessions, he will propose the abolition of the protection system.

The German Government have consented to co-operate, but will not take any leading part in the negotiation.

You should inform the Italian Government accordingly.

No. 248.

Question asked in the House of Commons, May 6, 1892.

Mr. Harrison,—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if the British Embassies are furnished with provisions at the cost of the villagers of the villages through which they pass on their way to Fez from Tangier, by order of the Sultan, or if they pay for their food and forage.

Answer.

His Majesty the Sultan provides the baggage animals and their forage on the occasion of a Mission to his Court, but the provisions for the members of the Mission are paid for by Her Majesty's Minister.

No. 249.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May 6.*)

(No. 19. Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, May 6, 1892.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 9 of yesterday, the Duke of Tetuan is quite prepared to send the fullest instructions upon receipt of an official communication from me respecting the object to be attained by the Mission.

We are unable to find the telegrams referred to in your above-mentioned telegram, and I should be glad to receive formal instructions by telegraph respecting the terms of an invitation to be addressed to the Spanish Government.

I have informed the Duke of Tetuan of the promised co-operation of Germany, and, upon the authority of the Italian Ambassador here, likewise of that of Italy.

The Duke of Tetuan asserts that he desires to give every assistance, but he fears the negotiations will not be attended with success; he trusts, however, that nothing may be done which might give umbrage to the Sultan.

His Excellency desires further to learn what part France will play, as he sees no reason why she should not lend her co-operation.

No. 250.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 56.)
Foreign Office, May 7, 1892.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 79 of the 25th ultimo, and I approve your intention to remind the Sultan of Morocco, on your vist to Fez, of his promise that the deficient water supply at Tangier should be ameliorated.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 251.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 57.)
Foreign Office, May 7, 1892.

Sir,

I APPROVE your proposal to make a friendly and unofficial representation to the Sultan of Morocco in support of the "Commission Internationale d'Hygiène" at Tangier, as reported in your despatch No. 80 of the 25th ultimo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 252.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May 9.*)

(No. 85. Confidential.)
Camp near Tangier, April 28, 1892.

My Lord,

IN continuation of my despatch No. 84 of the 27th instant, I regret to have to report, for your Lordship's information, that I have ascertained that the absence of any Representative of the French Legation (on the occasion of my departure yesterday from Tangier, when the chiefs of all the other Legations were present without exception) was due to direct and positive orders to that effect issued by the French Chargé d'Affaires, M. Souhart. This has been publicly stated by one of the members of the French Legation, who expressed his regret that he was thereby precluded from joining the rest of the Corps Diplomatique in the observance of a custom that has never hitherto been neglected.

I beg to assure your Lordship that this incident is of no moment to me personally, but the action of the French Chargé d'Affaires is undoubtedly most regrettable from a public point of view, and has already given rise to a great deal of very undesirable comment.

It is the more specially to be regretted that it should have happened at the time when I am about to meet His Shereefian Majesty, whose mind will be certainly influenced by what has taken place, and also because it has occurred just before the arrival of the new French Minister.

M. Souhart has, as I understand, stated that his reason for issuing these orders was, that I had not personally called upon him previous to my departure. I have, however, been confined to the house with a severe attack of gout during the last five weeks, and I especially sent a Circular letter round to my foreign colleagues, informing them of my great regret that, owing to my indisposition, I was unable to pay my respects to them personally before leaving on my special mission.

With the one exception of the French Chargé d'Affaires, my colleagues testified to their appreciation of the facts as stated by me, by coming in a body to bid me farewell.

I trust your Lordship will not think that I have made too much of this regrettable incident, but, in a country like Morocco, and especially in the midst of a community such as that which is resident at Tangier, incidents such as these attain an importance and often have unfortunate results, altogether out of proportion to their real value.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 253.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May 9.*)

(No. 86. Confidential.)
Camp near Tangier, April 28, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 45 of the 18th April, 1892, regarding the affairs of the North-West African Company.

I will carefully bear in mind the instructions which your Lordship has sent me to endeavour to obtain the best terms for the Company from His Majesty the Sultan that I may find practicable. I confess, however, that the pretensions and claims of the

Company put forward in their letters of the 31st March and of the 9th April, 1892, seem to me of a somewhat impossible character.

I do not think that it would be possible for the Sultan to assent to the great majority of the proposals which have been made by the Company without his running grave risk of rendering himself liable to claims of a similar nature from other Powers, and I do not clearly understand on what grounds the Directors positively lay down that the Sultan of Morocco possesses no territorial rights of any kind over the country lying between the Wady Draa and Cape Bogador. The facts may or may not be as they state, but the decision regarding this important question seems hardly to lie within the province of the Company's powers to settle.

I would solicit an expression of your Lordship's opinion as to what (in the case of the Sultan showing himself favourably inclined towards the acceptance of some at least of the Company's proposals) would be the probable effect of the recognition by Her Majesty's Government of his sovereignty between the two points above named, as affecting the attitude of the other European Powers.

His Majesty would certainly want to be assured as to whether such an official recognition would or would not guarantee him against all possibility of a foreign occupation of the same territory.

In connection with this subject I would respectfully inquire as to whether, in the Confidential Print, Section 1, dated 6th April, the letter which is therein printed from the Foreign Office to the North-West African Company as No. 3B of the 6th April, 1892, has not been so dated by mistake. In that despatch the Company are informed that Her Majesty's Government could not go beyond the proposals contained in my despatch No. 60, Confidential, of the 28th March.

This reply seems to some extent to be qualified by your Lordship's instructions to me in your despatch No. 45 of the 19th April, and it is possible that the copy of the printed despatch may have therefore been erroneously misdated.

I would again respectfully express my opinion to your Lordship that if the Directors decide on accepting nothing less than the proposals which they have so strongly urged in their letters to your Lordship of the 31st March and of the 9th April, 1892, they are by no means likely to realize any improvement whatsoever in their present position and that their prospects of future success will soon disappear altogether.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 254.

Consul White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 9.)

(No. 10.)
Tangier, April 30, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that the French cruizer "Cécile" arrived here this morning at 9 o'clock, having on board Count d'Aubigny, the newly-appointed French Minister for Morocco, and exchanged salutes with the town.

At 3 o'clock, Count d'Aubigny landed with the usual ceremony, and was received by the staff of his Legation and by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, the Governor of the town, and other Moorish officials.

In accordance with instructions received from Her Majesty's Minister before his departure for the Shereefian Court, I met Count d'Aubigny on his landing at the pier, and conveyed to him Sir Charles Euan-Smith's compliments and good wishes on his arrival. Representatives of the Austrian, German, and Italian Legations were also present.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 255.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 9.)

(No. 26.)
Madrid, May 2, 1892.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 5 of the 4th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose herein copy of the note which I addressed to the Spanish Govern-

ment, and a translation of the note which I have now received in reply, in which his Excellency the Spanish Minister of State states that he would be willing to give orders to the Spanish Minister at Tangier to send a member of his Legation to Fez, to be there during the proposed visit of Sir Euan-Smith to the Sultan, provided that he should be informed of the instructions which Her Majesty's Government have given him with regard to their policy in Morocco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure 1 in No. 255.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Duke of Tetuan.

Madrid, April 5, 1892.

M. le Ministre,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 30th ultimo, in which you inform me that orders have been sent to the Spanish Minister at Tangier to act in concert with his English colleague in his negotiation for obtaining commercial facilities from the Sultan, and I seize this opportunity of thanking your Excellency for the prompt and friendly instructions which have been sent to the Spanish Representative in Morocco, which will, I am sure, give much satisfaction to Her Majesty's Government.

I beg likewise to inform your Excellency that I have just received a telegram from the Marquis of Salisbury, in which he informs me that Sir Euan-Smith reports that the Spanish Minister at Tangier proposes to send a member of his Legation to Fez, to be there during the visit of the British Minister. I am instructed to express to the Spanish Government the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at this demonstration of the good understanding which exists between the two Governments, and to hope that the Spanish officer who may thus be sent may have instructions to communicate freely with Sir Euan-Smith, and to avoid taking any action which may lead to delays on the part of the Sultan.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure 2 in No. 255.

The Duke of Tetuan to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(Translation.)
Madrid, April 30, 1892.

Sir,

I HAVE received your Excellency's note of the 5th instant, informing me, by order of your Government, of the satisfaction which they feel on learning of the proposal of the Minister of His Most Catholic Majesty at Tangier to send a member of the Spanish Legation to Fez, so that he may be there during the time that the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty remains in that city on a visit to the Sultan.

Not possessing any previous information as to this proposal, which the British Minister in his communication to Lord Salisbury wrongly attributes to the Spanish Minister, I have had to ask for explanations from the latter gentleman.

From the friendly and confidential explanations which have taken place between Sir Euan-Smith and Señor Figueroa, it appears that the idea in question originated in an involuntary misunderstanding on the part of Sir Euan-Smith as to the intention of the Spanish Minister at Tangier with regard to this matter; nevertheless, if it should please Her Britannic Majesty's Government that a Spanish official should go to Fez during the stay in that city of the Representative of Her Britannic Majesty, and Lord Salisbury should so desire it, the Government of the King, my august Sovereign, are willing to send instructions to their Minister at Tangier in this sense as soon as they have been informed of the purposes of the British Government with regard to modification of the Commercial Convention to which your Excellency refers in your note of the 28th March last; and if confidences should have been made, as they are led to believe by the confidential information which has so far come to hand, which would lead to a conformity of interests for both countries, the Spanish Government would instruct their Representative in Morocco to put himself in conjunction with Sir Euan-Smith to bring about a satisfactory conclusion of the instructions which the British Government have given him.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) DUKE OF TETUAN.

No. 256.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 13. Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May* 9, 1892.

IN answer to your telegram No. 19:

Sir C. Euan-Smith has informed his Spanish colleague fully as to the objects of his Mission to Fez. He will offer to the Sultan to renounce the protection of Moorish subjects in return for the conclusion of a Commercial Treaty, and for the abolition of all restrictions on the purchase and tenure of land and houses by foreigners in Morocco.

You reported in your telegram No. 10, Morocco, that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs had offered to send the First Interpreter of the Legation at Tangier to Fez. In my telegram No. 10, Commercial, I accepted this offer. The German, Austrian, and Italian Governments will co-operate with us.

It would be desirable to obtain the co-operation of France if possible, but this seems doubtful.

No. 257.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 9.)

(No. 24. Commercial. Secret and Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, May* 9, 1892.

MY telegram No. 19, Commercial, Morocco.

Before sending orders to Tangier, the Duke of Tetuan says he awaits my note.

It apparently is not the case that the idea of sending an official to Fez came from the Spanish Minister, as your Lordship's telegram No. 5 of the 4th ultimo seemed to imply. Since so much importance is attached to our invitation by the Duke of Tetuan, who doubts as to the Mission's success, I begin to feel dubious as to the advantage of pressing the point, as Her Majesty's Government would be held responsible for any failure, and I considerably doubt that the Spanish Government would really issue such instructions as Sir C. Euan-Smith requests, as contained in your Lordship's telegram No. 10, Commercial.

If your Lordship would grant me some discretion in the matter, I should be much obliged. At all events, until I receive an answer to my telegram No. 19 I can do nothing.

No. 258.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 14. Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May* 10, 1892, 1·40 P.M.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 24, I concur in the views expressed therein, and leave action in the matter to your discretion. I am inclined to doubt the *bona fides* of the Spanish Government in the matter.

No. 259.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 10.)

(No. 27. Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, May* 10, 1892, 12·5 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 13, Commercial. In my telegram No. 10, Morocco, I referred to my despatch No. 26, in which I asked that the Duke of Tetuan should be informed of the instructions sent to Sir C. Euan-Smith before the Spanish official was ordered to proceed to Fez.

His Excellency stated that the confidential conversation held between the two Ministers at Tangier could not be accepted by his Excellency as an official communication.

I will address an official note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs unless I hear to the contrary from your Lordship in the course of the day.

No. 260.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 10.)

(No. 11.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, May* 10, 1892.

IN an interview reported in the Madrid newspapers to-day the new French Minister at Tangier draws comparisons between the conduct of England and France in Morocco. The former is aiming at the liquidation of Morocco, and wishes to seize such parts as she requires, whilst the only wish of France is to preserve the *status quo*.

No. 261.

Lord Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 11.)

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Rome, May* 11, 1892.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram of the 5th instant relative to the proposals which Sir C. Euan-Smith has been authorized to make to the Sultan of Morocco, the Marquis di Rudini, while confirming his promise of the support of the Italian Government to these proposals, desires to know if it is intended that the interested Powers shall entirely renounce the right of protecting Moorish subjects, or only exercise it under limitations. In the latter case, his Excellency would be glad to be informed as to the conditions of such limitations.

No. 262.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Lord Vivian.

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May* 12, 1892.

IN reply to your telegram of yesterday, the proposal of Her Majesty's Government is to renounce the right of protection of Moorish subjects, except in the case of such as are in the employment of Legations and Consulates.

No. 263.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 13.)

(No. 104. Commercial.) *Madrid, May* 7, 1892.

My Lord,

IN a conversation yesterday with the Duke of Tetuan his Excellency informed me that everything was ready for the dispatch to Fez of the First Interpreter from the Spanish Legation, and that he was only waiting for the official application from myself.

His Excellency said that an understanding with the Sultan of Morocco was even more necessary for Spain than for England, as Spanish officials could not find lodgings or any of the conveniences of life without great difficulty at Tangier, with which city there were naturally very important relations.

His Excellency asked what would be the attitude taken up by France. There was no reason why she should not countenance the negotiations, as in 1886 she associated herself with Great Britain and Germany in a demand almost similar.

While very glad to testify to the identity of Spanish policy with that of Her Majesty's Government, his Excellency was not very hopeful as to the result of the negotiations, and he trusted that every care would be taken not to offend the susceptibilities of the Sultan, who is very suspicious, and easily alarmed. I have delayed sending in the note required by the Duke of Tetuan until I obtain further instructions from your Lordship, the two telegrams mentioned in your Lordship's telegram No. 9, as far as we can discover, not having been received.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 264.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 13.)

(No. 12. Secret and Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, May* 12, 1892, 5 P.M.

I AM informed by the German Ambassador that the Duke of Tetuan has mentioned to him in terms of alarm the article in the April number of the "Fortnightly Review," by the Rev. H. R. Haweis.

The Duke appears to regard this article as an exposition of English policy, remarking that the writer had been the guest of Sir C. Euan-Smith at Tangier, and was expected to accompany the Minister to Fez.

I replied that I was unaware of Mr. Haweis' stay with Sir C. Euan-Smith, but that in no case could the Minister be held responsible for the political opinions entertained by those to whom he showed hospitality. I was not, moreover, aware of Mr. Haweis' intention to accompany the mission.

The article in question, I continued, was the work of a writer who was entirely independent of the Government, and representing merely his own opinions, political or otherwise.

No. 265.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 10.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May* 13, 1892.

I APPROVE your language concerning Mr. Haweis' newspaper articles, as reported in your telegram No. 12, Secret, of the 12th instant.

He is not going to Fez with Sir C. Euan-Smith.

No. 266.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 13.)

(No. 61.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, May* 13, 1892.

Camp, 25 miles from Fez, May 11.—With reference to my telegram No. 55, I have received to-day a confidential letter from Sir J. Drummond Hay giving the substance of a long conversation he had on the 5th instant with the newly-arrived French Minister relative to my mission.

The Minister broached the subject by observing that the French Government much regretted that we had not asked for the co-operation of France in my negotiations, while we had asked for that of Germany, Italy, Austria, and Spain, and he believed also of Belgium. He had been informed that the chief object of my mission was to obtain commercial reforms and the revision of the Regulations respecting the tenure by foreigners of real property in Morocco. He said that the French Government sympathized with both these proposals, and would gladly support them, but that he could not himself take any action in the matter without instructions from his Government. He requested Sir J. Drummond Hay to communicate his observations to me. I think it probable that he received his information from the Italian Minister.

No. 267.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(No. 102. Commercial.)
Foreign Office, May 13, 1892.

My Lord,

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency herewith two copies of the draft of new Commercial Treaty which Sir C. Euan-Smith is about to propose to the Sultan of Morocco. I leave it to your discretion whether or not to communicate one of these copies to the French Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

172*

No. 267*.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Trench.**

(No. 47. Commercial.)
Foreign Office, May 13, 1892.

Sir,

I TRANSMIT to you herewith two copies of the draft of new Commercial Treaty which Sir C. Euan-Smith is about to propose to the Sultan of Morocco.

One of these copies is intended for communication to the German Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* Also to Sir A. Paget (No. 21, Commercial), Lord Vivian (No. 48, Commercial), and Sir H. Drummond Wolff (No. 97, Commercial).

No. 268.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 17. Commercial.) *Foreign Office, May 13, 1892.*

Sir,

I INCLOSE, for your information, paraphrase of a telegram from Lord Vivian,* reporting that M. di Rudini had inquired as to the nature of the proposals of Her Majesty's Government with reference to the renunciation of the protection of Moorish subjects, together with a paraphrase of my reply.†

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 269.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(Commercial.) *Foreign Office, May 14, 1892.*

(Telegraphic.) P.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 102, Commercial, of the 13th instant, Sir. C. Euan-Smith telegraphs as follows:—

[Repeat Sir C. Euan-Smith's No. 61: *ante*, No. 266.]

I have to request your Excellency to communicate the draft of the proposed Commercial Treaty with Morocco to the French Government, and ask for their support. You will explain that it has only been printed just now and circulated to the Governments of other countries interested.

No. 270.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 58. Confidential.) *Foreign Office, May 14, 1892.*

Sir,

I HAVE received and considered your despatch No. 86, Confidential, of the 28th ultimo, respecting the Cape Juby question.

As regards the suggested recognition by this country of the Sultan's sovereignty over the country lying between the Wady Draa and Cape Bojador, I have already pointed out by my telegram No. 27 cf the 4th instant, that it would not necessarily be followed by a similar recognition on the part of other Powers; and I do not think that you would be warranted by the circumstances in offering to His Majesty any positive assurances on this head.

But it is clear that the administration of the district by a British Company, deriving its authority from the Sultan, would go far to strengthen His Majesty's claims over the territory in dispute, since it would enable him to support them by the plea of actual occupation, in the event of counter-claims being raised by any foreign Power.

If, therefore, the Sultan should appear disposed to come to an understanding with the North-West African Company upon the main questions at issue, I am of opinion that you should not lose sight of the above consideration in the course of your discussions.

I have only to add that the letter to the Company to which you refer was correctly dated in the print as of the 6th April last, and that it may be taken as embodying the views of Her Majesty's Government at the present time.

If, however, you can on any points obtain terms more palatable to the North-West African Company you are at liberty to do so, but you must bear in mind that it is essential to avoid giving umbrage to the Powers now co-operating with Her Majesty's Government on commercial and other questions.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* No. 261. † No. 262.

No. 271.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

(Confidential.) *Foreign Office, May* 14, 1892.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 21st ultimo, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you herewith, for the confidential information of the Directors of the North-West African Company, extracts from a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier respecting the prospects of the negotiations on the Cape Juby question.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 272.

Lord Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 16.)

(No. 84. Commercial. Confidential.) *Rome, May* 6, 1892.

My Lord,

I LOST no time in communicating to the Marquis di Rudini the summary of the proposals which Sir Charles Euan-Smith has been authorized to make to the Sultan of Morocco, as given in his telegram No. 48 of the 11th ultimo, and in your Lordship's telegram of yesterday, and to which your Lordship has asked the support of the Italian Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) VIVIAN.

No. 273.

Lord Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 16.)

(No. 91. Commercial.) *Rome, May* 12, 1892.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegrams of the 5th and the 12th instant, I have the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, copies of my correspondence with the Marquis di Rudini respecting the proposal of Her Majesty's Government that the system of the protection of native Moorish subjects by foreign Powers should be renounced.

I have, &c.
(Signed) VIVIAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 273.

The Marquis di Rudini to Lord Vivian.

Ministero degli Affari Esteri, le 10 *Mai*, 1892.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

PAR la lettre du 5 de ce mois, dont je m'empresse de vous remercier, votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'informer que Lord Salisbury a chargé le Ministre de la Reine au Maroc de proposer au Sultan l'abolition du système de protection des protégés Marocains, en retour d'un Traité de Commerce et de l'élimination de toute restriction à l'acquisition de biens fonds et d'immeubles par les étrangers au Maroc.

Je vous ai déjà prié d'assurer Lord Salisbury que le Gouvernement du Roi donne bien volontiers son appui aux propositions que le Ministre Britannique dans sa prochaine visite à la Cour de Fez soumettra au Sultan dans le but d'établir dans l'Empire une situation commerciale s'accordant mieux avec les conditions générales du commerce dans les pays de l'Europe.

Je désirerais, toutefois, d'avoir, si possible, quelques indications plus précises sur l'abolition projetée du système des protections au Maroc.

* No. 253.

S'agit-il, de la part des Puissances intéressées, de renoncer complètement au droit d'assumer la protection de sujets Marocains, ou bien d'en limiter ultérieurement la portée et dans quels termes?

En priant votre Excellence de bien vouloir me procurer ces renseignements, je saisis, &c.

(Signé) RUDINI.

Inclosure 2 in No. 273.

Lord Vivian to the Marquis di Rudini.

Ambassade d'Angleterre, le 12 *Mai*, 1892.

M. le Marquis,

EN réponse à la lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser avant-hier exprimant le désir d'avoir quelques indications plus précises sur l'abolition projetée du système des protections au Maroc, je suis chargé par le Marquis de Salisbury de vous informer que le Gouvernement de la Reine propose de renoncer à la protection de tout indigène à l'exception de ceux qui se trouvent dans l'emploi des Légations et Consulats au Maroc.

Je profite, &c.
(Signé) VIVIAN.

No. 274.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 16.)

(No. 27.) *Madrid, May* 10, 1892.

My Lord,

THE "Pais" of to-day contains the report of an interview with the new French Minister at Tangier, on which occasion Count d'Aubigny draws a contrast between the policy of France in Morocco and that of England.

The desire of France is for the *status quo*, while that of England is for the liquidation of Morocco, taking for herself the part which interests her. I have the honour to inclose a translation of the communication.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure in No. 274.

Extract from the "Pais" of May 10, 1892.

Tangier, May 6, 1892.

(Translation.)

FRANCE IN MOROCCO.—INTERVIEW WITH COUNT D'AUBIGNY.—In my desire to know the thoughts of Count d'Aubigny, the new Minister of the French Republic in Tangier, with respect to affairs in Morocco, I yesterday had an interview with the diplomatist.

He received me with exquisite courtesy, and these are his principal declarations:

"I can without hesitation assure you that here France holds no other policy than peace and friendship. We are more than ever pledged to the maintenance of the *status quo* which is that in the first instance most suitable to our interests, and to that I must contribute with all my energies.

"Precisely on account of our vicinity by the Algerian frontier it cannot suit us that the Empire of Morocco should suffer any alteration; on the contrary, all our aspirations reduce themselves to the maintenance of the actual state of things, always preserving our friendship with the Sultan.

"On this our policy is founded.

"In presence of the circumstances with which Spain meets us with respect to Morocco and no other attitude meeting us but the maintenance of the *status quo*, it is clear that there can be here no greater friend than France with whom there must always be a strict alliance.

"As to England it is different.

"Her objects and intentions are enough known; the most distinguished men of that country and its most important and authorized organ of the press have spoken with sufficient clearness on the Moroccan question, insisting without the slightest divergence of opinion on the peremptory urgency of a liquidation of this country, taking for itself the part which most interests it."

"It is certain," I said, interrupting the Minister, "that to the intervention of M. Souhart, Chargé d'Affaires of France, it is owing that on the occasion of the rising of the Kabyles near Tangier, the English iron-clad 'Thunderer' did not land her sailors."

"I have explained to you our pledge for the maintenance of the *status quo*," answered the Count, "and the conduct of the then Representative of France again corroborates it. In fact, he contributed much to prevent the realization of the intention of which you speak. I cannot ignore that such a project existed on the part of the English. Its press has caused it to be heard of on repeated occasions. Further, what signifies this constant anxiety to come to Tangier of the soldiers of Gibraltar walking through these streets in uniform unless the desire to master the topography of this place?"

The communication ends with compliments to Count d'Aubigny.

No. 275.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 16.)

(No. 144. Commercial.)

Paris, May 15, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship copy of a note which, in obedience to instructions contained in your Lordship's telegram, Commercial, of the 14th instant, I have this day addressed to M. Ribot, communicating to him the draft of the new Commercial Treaty which Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has been instructed to propose to the Sultan of Morocco.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

Inclosure in No. 275.

The Marquis of Dufferin to M. Ribot.

Paris, May 15, 1892.

M. le Ministre,

I HAVE the honour to communicate to your Excellency the copy of a draft of a new Commercial Treaty which Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has been instructed to propose to the Sultan of Morocco. The draft was received last night at this Embassy. It has only just been printed and circulated to other Governments, and Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has instructed me to communicate it to your Excellency with the expression of a hope that our efforts to establish more satisfactory commercial relations with Morocco, which cannot fail to prove of general benefit, will meet with your Excellency's sympathy, and with the support of the French Government.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

No. 276.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 16.)

(No. 62.)

Fez, May 12, 1892.

(Telegraphic.) P.

ON arrival at Fez to-day (all well), Mission was accorded a striking and most cordial reception.

On Saturday the Mission will be publicly received by the Sultan.

No. 276*.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 16.)

Tangier, May 16, 1892.

(Telegraphic.) P.

SHEREEF of Wazan returned to-day from Algeria.

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No. 277.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 17.)

(No. 63.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Fez, May 12, 1892.

A LETTER reached me to-day from the Italian Minister, addressed by him to the Sultan by order of his Government, and which he requests me to deliver to His Majesty. This letter, in satisfactory, but general, terms, recommends the acceptance of the commercial proposals about to be submitted to the Sultan by me, and expresses the opinion that they will be found to conduce to the best interests of Morocco, and to the maintenance of the territorial integrity of the Sultan's dominions.

No. 278.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 17.)

(No. 64.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Fez, May 13, 1892.

CAPE JUBY.

Your Lordship's telegram No. 27 of the 4th instant.

It is probable that, even if there is no opposition from the other Powers, Spain and France will view with disfavour any arrangement respecting Cape Juby of the nature desired by the North-West African Company, if it is found possible to come to one.

Do you think that such an arrangement, concluded in the Company's interests, would be likely to be seriously or practically invalidated by the probable refusal of Spain and France to join Great Britain in recognizing the Sultan's sovereignty south of Wady Draa ?

No. 279.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 17.)

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, May 16, 1892.

I HAVE just received a visit from the newly-appointed French Minister. He asked me to inform Sir C. Euan-Smith that he had learnt with great regret that he had not communicated to the French Legation the draft of our proposed Commercial Convention with Morocco at the same time and in the same manner as he had communicated it to the other foreign Legations at Tangier. He said that France had considerably the greatest share of the Moorish trade after England, and was, consequently, the country most interested in our negotiations. He several times expressed his great surprise that the French Legation had been entirely ignored in the matter. He said he regretted this all the more, because it appeared to show that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier did not wish to keep up the cordial relations with the French Legation in regard to official matters which he desired to maintain.

No. 280.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(A.)
(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, May 17, 1892.

WITH reference to your telegram of yesterday. Tell the French Minister that the draft of the proposed Commercial Treaty only received the approval of Her Majesty's Government and was communicated to the French Government a few days since.

No. 281.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(B.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May* 17, 1892.

WITH reference to my other telegram of to-day. The Spanish newspaper "Pais" gives an account of an interview with Count d'Aubigny, in which he is alleged to have said that it was impossible for France to co-operate with us in Morocco, because we are endeavouring to bring about a liquidation of that country, and taking the action which best suits our interests. Statements of this nature not only altogether misrepresent the policy of this country, but render it difficult for Her Majesty's Government to propose joint action in carrying on the negotiations for a Commercial Treaty.

No. 282.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(No. 109. Commercial.)
My Lord, *Foreign Office, May* 17, 1892.

WITH reference to my Commercial telegram of the 14th instant, I inclose, for your Excellency's information, paraphrases of a telegram received yesterday from Mr. White, and of my reply.* I also inclose paraphrase of a telegram which I sent to him to-day relative to an article in the Spanish newspaper "Pais" respecting the objects of the British commercial negotiations with Morocco.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 283.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 18.)

(No. 65.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, May* 14, 1892.

THE Sultan this morning received myself and the Special Mission in public audience. The proceedings were altogether satisfactory. His Majesty charged me with a special message of friendship to the Queen. I informed Sultan that I had instructions to place before him several measures of importance, which could not fail to promote the best interests of Morocco. In replying, the Sultan, of his own accord, assured me that he was most anxious to improve the commercial relations between his country and Great Britain.

The proceedings were entirely public.

No. 284.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 18.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, May* 18, 1892.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegrams of yesterday, I have the honour to report that, although I have been unable to procure a copy of the "Pais," I have little doubt that the article it contained was copied from the Spanish journal, "El Imparcial." A *démenti* of the alleged interview with the French Minister has already been published by a local paper, "Diario de Tanger," which is known to be inspired by the French Legation.

Comte d'Aubigny, upon whom I have just called to acquaint him that the proposed Treaty of Commerce has been communicated to his Government, stated to me that the language attributed to him has never been held by himself.

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* Nos. 279 and 280. † No. 281.

No. 286*.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 19.)

(No. 33. Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, May* 19, 1892.

MOROCCO. With reference to your despatch No. 97, Commercial, I have communicated draft of Treaty to Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs. His Excellency will send orders by telegraph strongly to support Sir C. Euan-Smith's commercial negotiations.

First Interpreter of the Spanish Legation at Tangier will not be sent to Fez.

No. 285.

North-West African Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 19.)

132, *Cheapside, London, May* 18, 1892.

My Lord,

REFERRING to your Lordship's letter of the 14th instant, and the extract from Sir C. Euan-Smith's despatch No. 86 of the 28th April, 1892, the remarks of Sir C. Euan-Smith have occasioned the Directors some anxiety, as they appear to be out of harmony with the correspondence which has recently passed between Her Majesty's Government and the Company.

At the invitation of your Lordship, the Directors, in their letters of the 31st March and the 9th April last respectively, gave their views and wishes upon the matters in question. They are of opinion that the suggestions of the Company are moderate and reasonable, and such as they hope may form the basis of an arrangement which will prove permanent and satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government, the Sultan of Morocco, and the Company.

Having so expressed themselves, the Directors can only repeat their desire to submit to the best arrangement which it may be in the power of your Lordship to effect, with the object of settling the questions between the Sultan of Morocco and the Company.

I am, &c.

(The North-West African Company, Limited),

(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary*.

No. 286.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 19.)

(Commercial.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Paris, May* 18, 1892.

I SAW M. Ribot to-day, and he thanked me for giving him the draft of our proposed Commercial Convention with Morocco. He expressed approval of the proposals, which he thought would be likely to prove generally useful, and he promised to send me a formal answer as soon as they had been examined.

No. 287.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 28.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May* 20, 1892.

IN reply to your telegram No. 64 of the 13th instant, I have to observe that it is evident the recognition by this country of the Sultan's sovereignty over the country lying between the Wady Draa and Cape Bojador will not necessarily make such recognition binding on other Powers.

But the administration of the district by a British Company deriving its authority from the Sultan would undoubtedly strengthen His Majesty's claims over the territory in dispute.

While you are at liberty to endeavour to obtain the best terms you can for the Company, you must bear in mind that it is essential to avoid giving unbrage to the Powers who are acting with us in commercial and other questions.

No. 288.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 5. Commercial.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May* 21, 1892.

I HAVE received the following telegram from Sir H. D. Wolff:—

[Repeat his telegram No. 33, Commercial.]

Sir A. Paget reported recently that the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Tangier had been instructed by his Government, by telegraph, to give his cordial support to your commercial negotiations.

M. Ribot spoke to Lord Dufferin favourably respecting our proposals, and thought they would be likely to prove generally beneficial. He said they were being examined, and he promised to send me an official reply as soon as possible to our request for French support.

No. 289.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 60.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, May 21, 1892.*

WITH reference to your despatch No. 86 of the 28th April, I transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from the North-West African Company relative to the Cape Juby negotiations.*

I have communicated to the Company, for their confidential information, a copy of my despatch to you No. 58, Confidential, of the 14th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 290.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, May 21, 1892.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant relative to the Cape Juby negotiations.

For the further confidential information of your Directors, I am now to inclose copy of a despatch which was addressed to Sir C. Euan-Smith on this subject on the 14th instant.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 291.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 23.)

(No. 87.)
My Lord, *Camp, Shebanat (Road to Fez), May 6, 1892.*

IN continuation of my despatch No. 42 of the 7th March, I have the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, the copy of a letter addressed by me to Consul Payton, by which your Lordship will see that definite action has now been taken in the direction of obtaining the required extension of the Jews' quarter at Mogador.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure 1 in No. 291.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to Consul Payton.

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Camp, Shebanat (Road to Fez), May 6, 1892.*

IN continuation of former correspondence, I have the honour to inclose an extract of a letter which I have received from Cid Bubeker with reference to the site required by the Mogador Jews to extend their "Mellah," as also the Shereefian letter obtained by him to which allusion is made to therein.

It would, I think, be well that you should hand this letter personally to the Kaïd of Mogador, and you should, if possible, inform yourself as to its contents.

In case any difficulties be raised, you must use your own discretion as to following Cid Bubeker's suggestions regarding the action to be adopted.

I shall be obliged if you will keep me fully and constantly informed as to the progress that may be made in the settlement of this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

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* No. 285. † No. 270.

Inclosure 2 in No. 291.

Cid Bubeker to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Extract.) *Fez, May 4, 1892.*

AFTER writing to your Excellency on the matter of the land which the Mogador Jews are asking for to extend their "Mellah," I spoke with Cid Emfadel Gharnet, to whom I explained the question according to your Excellency's instructions, and the Sultan has written to the Governor of Mogador to look for a site which will suit the Jewish community. But, inasmuch as your Excellency had advised me that Her Majesty's Consul stated that no Shereefian Order had been received there on this matter, and also in view of the fact that an Order of a contrary tenour had been given in my presence, I was not satisfied with Cid Emfadel's assurance, and felt obliged to insist that the order should be given into my hand. This was agreed to, and I have now the honour to transmit it to your Excellency, for forwardment to the proper quarter. If, upon its presentation, the Governor of Mogador should raise any difficulties, Her Majesty's Consul might call a meeting of the Jewish community and ask them to choose a site convenient, and at the same time unobjectionable, to the Moorish Government. Choice being thus made, the Sultan could be informed and the question settled.

No. 292.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 23.)

(No. 88. Very Confidential.)
My Lord, *Camp, at Bab Tinka, May 7, 1892.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's Confidential despatch No. 40 of the 6th ultimo, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that on the evening previous to my departure from Tangier on my special mission to Fez, the German Minister called upon me and spoke to me, with an earnestness that seemed somewhat disproportionate to the subject, regarding the continued employment of Cid Bubeker by the British Legation.

Count Tattenbach appeared to be anxious that I should give him some sort of a pledge which he could communicate to his Government, and possibly to the Sultan of Morocco, that I would, sooner or later, cease to employ Cid Bubeker in the manner and to the extent in and to which he had been employed by my predecessors; and I cannot help thinking that he himself, or possibly the Dragoman attached to the German Legation, must have given some kind of promise to the Sultan that they would, sooner or later, bring about the removal of a man who, whatever his other faults, has proved himself consistently loyal to British interests in Morocco.

I informed Count Tattenbach that I had no objection whatever to tell him what had passed between the Moorish Government and myself regarding Cid Bubeker, and that I had explained to His Majesty that, under existing circumstances, it would not be possible for me either to dismiss Cid Bubeker from the employment of the Legation or to refrain from making use of his services as the occasion might require. I informed him, however, of the limitations which I proposed to place upon his employment, and that I had expressly notified to the Sultan that His Majesty need never receive him personally unless he wished to do so.

The German Minister did not seem altogether satisfied with this expression of my views, but kept on reiterating that Cid Bubeker was a person who was personally most distasteful to the Sultan and his Ministers, and that his continued employment could not fail to be prejudicial to British interests.

Even if the first part of these statements were true, it would, I think, speak well for the way in which Cid Bubeker performs his duties as British Agent, but the assertion cannot be accepted as entirely accurate. Since I have left Tangier I have received intelligence that Cid Bubeker, who is now at Fez, having been sent by me to interview the Minister for Foreign Affairs with a letter distinctly indicating the points upon which he was authorized to treat, has been received with the greatest friendliness by most of the Ministers of the Court, and has also been treated with marked honour by the Sultan, who has admitted him to a private audience of an hour's duration and has given him a good house to live in and ordered him to be supplied with provisions from the Royal kitchen.

The German Minister's attitude in regard to this matter is therefore somewhat unaccountable and extraordinary, and I have thought it right to bring it specially to your Lordship's notice. It is, perhaps, the more remarkable as the Syrian Dragoman attached

to the German Legation, who is known to be an enemy of Cid Bubeker, is himself an individual whose character for honesty and upright dealing is by no means above suspicion, and whose official and direct connection with the German Legation as their authorized intermediary with the Moorish Court might therefore be animadverted upon in terms even stronger than those made use of by the German Minister in regard to Cid Bubeker.

The German Minister may possibly not be aware of this, but the subject has already been alluded to to your Lordship in my predecessor's despatches No. 102 of the 21st August, 1888, and No. 14 of the 13th February, 1889.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 293.

Lord Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 23.)

(No. 93. Commercial. Confidential.)

Rome, May 16, 1892.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my telegram of the 5th instant, recording the promise made to me by the Italian Government that their Minister at Tangier should be immediately instructed, by telegraph, to express to the Shereefian Government the complete agreement existing between the Italian Government and that of Her Majesty with respect to their proposed commercial negotiations with the Sultan, I have now the honour to inclose translation of the note which the Chevalier Cantagalli addressed, in consequence, to the Sultan's Minister at Tangier on the 6th instant, and which has been communicated to me privately, commending the proposals of Her Majesty's Government to the favourable consideration of the Sultan, as tending to facilitate his task of government, to promote the development and progress of the country, and the maintenance of its independence and territorial integrity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) VIVIAN.

Inclosure in No. 293.

Signor Cantagalli to the Sultan of Morocco.

(Translation.)

Sire,

Tangier, May 6, 1892.

(The usual compliments.)

SIR CHARLES EUAN-SMITH, Representative of Great Britain in Morocco, who is at present accredited to your Majesty, has been instructed by his Government to submit, for your acceptance, certain proposals of a commercial nature, with a view to meet the requirements of the intercourse between the two countries more satisfactorily than do the ancient Treaties, and to promote the extension and development of the commerce of the Empire.

The Government of my august Sovereign, between whom and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty most perfect friendship exists, both being deeply interested in the well-being and prosperity of this country, being informed of the above, have instructed me to make known to your Majesty that they would view the favourable reception by your Majesty of the commercial proposals of the British Envoy with the most sincere satisfaction, being persuaded that not only would the economic condition of the Empire profit thereby, but that the proposal would facilitate your Majesty's task of government.

The Government of His Majesty the King of Italy, actuated as it is by those sentiments of friendship towards Morocco which it has always professed and manifested on every occasion, can therefore only advise your Majesty, in your own interest, to accept proposals which have been made by a country of whose friendship your Majesty and your august predecessors have had so many proofs.

The introduction of a more liberal commercial régime would mark an epoch of progress and prosperity for your Majesty's dominions, and would effectually contribute to the maintenance of the territorial integrity and independence of Morocco, an object which, as your Majesty is well aware, the friendly Powers have so much at heart.

On more than one occasion the Italian Envoy has had to express to your Majesty his profound and sincere conviction that the more commercial intercourse between Morocco

and other nations is developed the more prosperous will be the internal situation of the country, the richer will be the resources of the Shereefian Treasury, and the greater will be the interest of the Powers in the preservation of this Empire.

Let your Majesty reflect on these considerations, which reach you from a sincerely friendly Government; they point to the possibility of obtaining solid and real advantages. By endeavouring to procure these benefits with that enlightened wisdom which distinguishes all your acts, your Majesty will increase the prosperity of your dominions, and add to the glory of your name.

(Signed) CANTAGALLI.

No. 294.

Sir E. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 23.)

(No. 58. Commercial.)

Berlin, May 20, 1892.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 47, Commercial, of the 13th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, at an interview which I had to-day with Baron von Marschall, I placed in his Excellency's hands a copy of the draft of the proposed Commercial Treaty with the Sultan of Morocco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 295.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 23.)

(No. 155. Commercial.)

Paris, May 22, 1892.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 144, Commercial, of the 15th instant, and to my telegram of the 18th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a note which I have received from M. Ribot, acknowledging receipt of the draft of the new Commercial Treaty between England and Morocco.

His Excellency states in his note that he will not fail to communicate to me the result of the examination of the draft by his own Department and that of Commerce.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

Inclosure in No. 295.

M. Ribot to the Marquis of Dufferin.

Paris, le 20 Mai, 1892.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

VOTRE Excellence a bien voulu me communiquer, le 15 de ce mois, un projet de Traité de Commerce que le Ministre Britannique à Tanger a été chargé de soumettre à Sa Majesté Chérifienne.

En m'informant que ce projet vient d'être également porté à la connaissance d'autres Gouvernements, votre Excellence m'a fait part, en outre, du désir exprimé par le Principal Secrétaire d'État de Sa Majesté Britannique de voir le Gouvernement de la République concourir à l'établissement d'un nouveau régime commercial avec le Maroc.

J'ai l'honneur, M. l'Ambassadeur, de vous accuser réception de cette communication et je m'empresserai de vous faire connaître le résultat de l'examen dont elle aura été l'objet de la part de mon Département et de celui du Commerce.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) RIBOT.

No. 296.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 24.)

(No. 66.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, May 20, 1892.*

MY telegram No. 60 of the 2nd instant.

The Sultan has accorded me two private interviews, lasting five hours. As the purpose of my mission had formed the subject of many alarming and disquieting rumours, which were widely circulated, I explained clearly that the negotiation of a new Commercial Treaty was my principal object. His Majesty at first offered a most determined opposition. He has, however, now consented to appoint two Commissioners, who are authorized to discuss with me the terms of the proposed new Treaty. A draft copy of the Treaty in Arabic has been furnished to the Sultan at his own request.

At the outset, I was met by the Sultan's positive refusal to even discuss the subject of any commercial reform. He stated repeatedly that the German Minister, when negotiating the Commercial Treaty of 1890, had assured him (being, as he said, authorized to do so by all the Legations at Tangier, and more especially by the British, the chief and most important) that if the Convention with Germany were concluded, the question of commercial reform would not be raised for a period of five years, and that no other nation would come forward until then with any fresh proposals.

If this promise had not been given, the Sultan declares he would not have accepted the German Treaty. On my assuring him that Great Britain had certainly not given the German Minister any authority to make such a statement, the Sultan replied that in that case he had been deceived by a false statement. I succeeded at last, by pointing to the XIVth Article of the British Treaty of 1856, in convincing the Sultan that in now demanding a revision of the commercial engagements with Morocco, Great Britain was acting within her rights. But it was only with the greatest difficulty that I could persuade him to enter into negotiations, as he insisted that he ought first to write to the German Minister at Tangier in order to obtain his consent.

I had to explain that I could not possibly allow myself to be placed in the false position which would result from such a step; and I informed the Sultan of the assurances we had received from the German Government of their concurrence in, and cordial support of, my commercial proposals. The Sultan yielded at last; but he no doubt thinks he was purposely misled by the German Minister, and intends to ask the latter for an explanation. As the Minister for Foreign Affairs declares that he is in possession of a letter from the German Minister bearing out the Sultan's statement, and as this is also vouched for by Cid Bubeker, his most intimate companion, it seems difficult to discredit altogether the Sultan's assertions, and not to believe that either the German Minister or his interpreter did in fact mislead the Sultan. This would afford an explanation of the line so unaccountably taken up by the German Minister with regard to Cid Bubeker (see my despatch No. 88 of the 7th instant). It would also account for the fact that the Minister has up to now neither written to the Moorish Government, nor, as far as I can gather, done anything whatever in the shape of giving my commercial proposals that support which his Government instructed him to afford.

If the Sultan's statements are based on fact Herr von Tattenbach's inaction is quite intelligible, but it has necessarily impeded my negotiations at the outset.

No. 297.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 24.)

(No. 67.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, May 20, 1892.*

WITH reference to the proposals contained in the letter from the North-West African Company of the 31st March, it is necessary that I should receive further information on the following points:—

With regard to their first proposal, I should be glad to know what is the maximum amount which they will engage to contribute as an annual fixed payment to the Sultan, in case of the general acceptance of their scheme of settlement?

They should further give an estimate of the total amount of administrative expenditure entailed by the provisions of their fifth proposal.

Their seventh proposal can only be dealt with subject to Treaty engagements.

They should state what mining royalties they would be willing to pay if the Agreement contemplated can be arranged.

They should authorize some one at once by telegraph to act for them, and should make it clear that he is invested with full powers to sign the Agreement on their behalf. It is probable that the Sultan would refuse to recognize any Agent except myself under your Lordship's sanction. Any Agreement which may be come to should be kept secret as long as possible. It should also be made subject to ratification.

I have not yet mentioned the subject of Cape Juby in my communications with the Sultan and his Ministers.

No. 298.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

(Private.)
Dear Sir, *Foreign Office, May 24, 1892.*

A TELEGRAM has been received to-day from Sir C. Euan-Smith, requesting information on the following points in connection with the proposals contained in the letter from your Company of the 31st March:—

Proposal No. 1. What is the amount of maximum fixed sum which the Company will undertake to pay annually to the Sultan of Morocco if their terms are generally accepted?

Proposal No. 5. What is the estimate of the annual cost of administration under similar provision?

Proposal No. 7. If found capable of arrangement, subject to Treaty engagements, what mining royalties would the Company pay?

Will you, so far as you are able, let me have answers to the above inquiries at your earliest convenience?

Sir C. Euan-Smith also suggests that your Company should at once telegraph full powers for him, or some other person under his advice, to sign any Agreement on their behalf. The Agreement, if concluded, would be subject to ratification, and should not be made public.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 299.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 25.)

(No. 89.)
My Lord, *Fez, May 13, 1892.*

IN continuation of my telegram No. 63 of yesterday's date, I have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, copy of a letter which I have received from the Italian Minister, M. Cantagalli, together with an English translation of his note therein inclosed, for delivery to the Sultan, urging on His Majesty the acceptance of my commercial proposals, as also the copy of a private letter which Signor Cantagalli sent me at the same time.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure 1 in No. 299.

Signor Cantagalli to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

M. le Ministre, *Tanger, le 6 Mai, 1892.*

CONFORMÉMENT aux instructions que vient de me faire parvenir son Excellence M. le Marquis de Rudini, j'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer ci-joint, sous pli cacheté, une note que j'adresse à Sa Majesté le Sultan, au nom, et par autorisation spéciale du Gouvernement du Roi, pour lui recommander l'adoption des réformes commerciales que vous avez la mission de lui proposer et pour lui en démontrer l'utilité au double point de vue matériel et politique.

Vous trouverez ci-annexée la copie de cette note en langue Italienne accompagnée de la traduction Arabe que je vous transmets pour votre connaissance. Veuillez m'en donner reçu.

Je vous, &c.
(Signé) R. CANTAGALLI.

Inclosure 2 in No. 299.

Signor Cantagalli to the Sultan of Morocco.

(Translation.)
Sire,
(After compliments.) *May* 6, 1892.

SIR CHARLES EUAN-SMITH, the British Representative in Morocco, who is at present on a mission to the Court of your Majesty, has received instructions from his Government to submit, for your Majesty's acceptance, some proposals of a commercial nature which are better adapted than the ancient Treaties to meet the present requirements of the intercourse between the nations, and which tend to the increase and development of the trade of this Empire.

Having been informed of this, the Government of my august Sovereign, between whom and Her Britannic Majesty's Government perfect friendship prevails, both of them taking a lively interest in the well-being and safety of this State, has commanded me to make known to your Majesty that they would see with the sincerest satisfaction that the commercial proposals of the English Envoy should be favourably received by your Majesty, in the conviction that not only will the economic conditions of this Empire necessarily be improved thereby, but that they will also facilitate the work of government for your Majesty.

Inspired by these sentiments of friendship which have always been professed, and on every occasion been evinced, towards Morocco, the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy cannot do otherwise than advise your Majesty, in your own interest, to accept the proposals which are put forward by a country of whose friendship your Majesty and your august predecessors have already had so many proofs.

The introduction of a more liberal commercial régime would be the signal for an epoch of progress and prosperity for your Majesty's dominions, and would efficaciously contribute to the maintenance of the territorial integrity and independence of Morocco, an object which, as is well known to your Majesty, is held closely at heart by the friendly Powers.

On more than one occasion the Italian Envoy has had to express to your Majesty his deep and honest conviction that the greater will be the commercial relations between Morocco and the other nations, the better will be the internal situation of the country, the greater will be the resources of the Shereefian Treasury, and the greater interest will the Powers take in the maintenance of this Empire.

May your Majesty ponder over these considerations, which reach you from a sincerely friendly Government; they point out to you the possibility of attaining serious and real advantages, and foreshadow that, with the enlightened wisdom which distinguishes all your acts, your Majesty will have increased the welfare of your dominions, and added to the glory of your name.

The Italian Minister Plenipotentiary,
(Signed) R. CANTAGALLI.

Inclosure 3 in No. 299.

M. Cantagalli to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Private.)
My very dear Friend, *Tangier, May* 6, 1892.

IT was only yesterday, late, I received by cable the order to address a letter to the Sultan in the name of my Government.

Lord Vivian, says the telegram, had called upon the Marquis, asking, by Lord Salisbury's instructions, that a letter should be given by the Italian Government for you to deliver to the Sultan. "Write the note and send it on," I was told. This I have done. You will find that and its copy, with the Italian translation and a letter of accompaniment, all under this same envelope. I trust you will find sufficient the terms I have employed. I tried to word my note as stringently and efficaciously as possible.

Not a word about M. Gentile, and I must needs consider my Minister's decision concerning the letter as excluding the possibility of his being sent up.

Nothing as yet of Figuera. I fancy that there will not be much further delay. Of course you shall use my letter as best you think fit, but had much better, if you could, also present one at the same time from the Spanish Representative. Perhaps they will send up Rinaldi.

With Tattenbach I had no further speech on the subject. One thing I had to ask you: Major Ferrera, the chief officer of the Mission presently at Fez, has been taken very ill. Maclean wrote very kindly about it, and seems to have proffered and given assistance. I have thanked him. Will you kindly ask, should there be any necessity, Dr. Macpherson to see him in consultation with the Spanish doctor who now attends him? I should like to know his opinion on the matter. I trust you are better. In a few days you will be at Fez. I wish, most cordially, all possible success.

May 7.—News reached me last night of our Cabinet's resignation. I cannot as yet form any prevision of what may come of it. Figuera told me yesterday that nothing as yet is decided, but that his Government is studying the question as to the best means of giving you proper assistance.

People here assert openly that you helped H'mam's escape, with a view, of course, to obtain political capital amongst the Angera tribes.* The thing seems to have produced a certain result in awakening suspicions with the Spanish Legation. They spoke to me about it; of course I ridiculed the notion. Do you not think that, considering Figuera's slow habits, White might from time to time call upon him and wake him up? I see him nearly every day.

Well, I must say good-bye; many regards to all.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) R. CANTAGALLI.

P.S.—I will, by-and-by, write again to the Sultan about my claims and ask you when you may think it a fit time to speak to His Majesty about them. Again, health and luck to you from my best heart.

R. C.

No. 300.

Consul White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 25.)

(No. 18.) *Tangier, May* 18, 1892.
My Lord,

WITH reference to my telegram of this date, I have the honour to inclose herewith a cutting from the local journal "Diario de Tanger," containing a quotation from the Madrid paper "El Imparcial" of a reported interview between the new French Minister here, Count d'Aubigny, and their Tangier correspondent, one Pinhas Assayag, a native Jew, who is in the habit of sending sensational and incorrect news to that paper.

I presume it was this article, copied into the "Pais," to which reference is made in your Lordship's telegram of yesterday.

I further beg to inclose an extract from a subsequent issue of the "Diario de Tanger," which is known to be frequently used as a mouthpiece by the French Legation, in which it is stated that the report is completely inexact.

Count d'Aubigny himself, to whose notice I brought the article in question, declared that he never held the language ascribed to him, adding that it is not his habit to allow himself to be interviewed by newspaper correspondents.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 300.

Extract from the "Diario de Tanger" of May 14, 1892.

(Translation.)

FRANCE IN MOROCCO. INTERVIEW WITH COUNT D'AUBIGNY.—We copy from "El Imparcial" the following interview which took place between the correspondent of the said newspaper, our esteemed colleague, D. Pinhas Assayag, and his Excellency Count d'Aubigny, the new Representative of France in Tangier. We believe that the

* This report is, of course, without a shadow of foundation.—C. B. E.-S.

importance of the declarations of the French Diplomat will be of great interest to our readers :—

"In my wish to know the ideas of Count d'Aubigny, the new Minister of the French Republic in Tangier, with regard to the affairs of Morocco, I had yesterday an interview with the said Diplomat. He received me with exquisite courtesy, and here are his principal declarations:

"'I can assure you without hesitation that here France has no other policy than that of peace and friendship. We, more than any others, desire the maintenance of the *status quo*, which is in the highest degree advantageous for us, and in our interest, and to that it is my duty to contribute with all my power.

"'Precisely on account of our vicinity on the Algerian frontier, it cannot be convenient to us that the Empire of Morocco should suffer any alteration; on the contrary, all our aspirations reduce themselves to maintain the actual state of things, preserving always our friendship with the Sultan.

"'On this is based our policy.

"'Spain is, as regards Morocco, placed in the same circumstances as ourselves, and, no other attitude being convenient to her but the maintenance of the *status quo*, it is clear that she cannot have here a better friend than France, with which she should always be united in close alliance.

"'With regard to England it is different. Her views and intentions are well enough known to all.

"'The most characteristic men of that country, the most important and authorized organs of her press, have spoken with sufficient clearness regarding the Moorish question, insisting, without the least divergency of opinion, on the peremptory urgency of a liquidation of this country, claiming for herself the part which most interests her.'

"'Is it true,' I asked, interrupting the Minister, 'that it is due to the intervention of the French Chargé d'Affaires, M. Souhart, that when the tribes in the vicinity of Tangier were in revolt the crew of the English iron-clad "Thunderer" did not land?'

"'I have already told you of our desire for the maintenance of the *status quo*,' replied the Count, 'and the conduct of the then French Representative corroborated it once more. It is a fact that this contributed much to prevent the realization of the intention of which you speak to me. And it is not surprising that such an object existed on the part of the English. Their press has given it to be understood on repeated occasions. Moreover, what is the meaning of that constant wish of the soldiers of Gibraltar to come to Tangier, walking about these streets in their uniforms, unless it be the desire to learn the topography of this town?'

"There followed some other phrases of less importance, and after thanking him for his amiability I took leave of the new Minister, who is a man of about 50 years of age, a Diplomat of a long and successful career, and a person of excellent personal endowments."

Inclosure 2 in No. 300.

Extract from the "Diario de Tanger" of May 16, 1892.

(Translation.)

WE are informed positively that the interview attributed to the Comte d'Aubigny by "El Imparcial," which we published in our edition of last Saturday, copying it from the same paper, is completely inexact, and that no credit must be given to the declarations which are attributed to him.

No. 301.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 26.)

(No. 68.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, May* 21, 1892.

MY telegram No. 66 of the 20th instant.

I am again met by the obstinate contention of the Moorish Government that, pending the five years' duration of the German Convention of 1890, Her Majesty's Government are entirely debarred from urging any new measures of commercial reform, on account of the personal explanation and assurances given by the German Minister, and also because of our tacit consent to the ratification of the German Convention.

The Sultan pretends, in fact, to attach such value to this plea, that he has assured me himself he would be quite ready at once to negotiate a fresh Treaty with Great Britain, except for this obstacle.

It is with the greatest difficulty that I have obtained His Majesty's consent to proceed with the negotiation and discussion of a new Treaty.

In order to strengthen my hands, I should be glad to receive an authoritative statement from your Lordship which I might lay before the Sultan, to the effect that the validity of the plea advanced by His Majesty cannot in any way be recognized by Her Majesty's Government.

At the same time, it would be well if the German Minister at Tangier were directed to furnish some explanation to the Sultan respecting the assurances which he is alleged to have given. I have myself sent a short private note to Count Tattenbach on the subject.

Three letters were yesterday shown, confidentially, to my interpreter by the Moorish Minister, which he had received from the German Minister before the ratification of the Convention of 1890. These letters cannot by any casuistry be interpreted as supporting the allegations of the Moorish Government, but it is, of course, impossible to say what the German Minister or his interpreter may have stated verbally to the Sultan.

No. 302.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 26.)

(No. 69.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, May* 21, 1892.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 4, Commercial, of the 3rd instant, I have to-day received a letter from the Italian Minister, stating that the Spanish Legation at Tangier assert that it has been intimated to the Spanish Government by Sir H. Wolff that he desists from urging the dispatch of a Spanish Representative or interpreter to Fez, with a view to support my negotiations there. I should be glad to learn whether the Spanish Government have withdrawn, or in any way modified, their general promise of support.

No. 303.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 30.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May* 26, 1892, 11·30 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 68 of to-day.

Sultan's objection to commercial negotiations, founded on alleged promise of German Minister, has caused much surprise to Her Majesty's Government. We cannot in any way recognize such a plea as valid, and you should tell the Sultan so.

No. 304.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 16.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May* 26, 1892, 11·30 P.M.

A DIFFICULTY has arisen at Fez. Moorish Government refuse to enter into commercial negotiations, pleading a promise alleged to have been made by German Minister when concluding Treaty in 1890, that commercial questions would not be reopened by any of the Powers within five years. This alleged promise is in no way borne out by the correspondence which Sultan has produced; but if the German Representative at Tangier could be directed to address His Shereefian Majesty on the subject, it would prove of great assistance to Sir C. Euan-Smith in his negotiations.

No. 305.

Sir E. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 27.)

(No. 15.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Berlin, May 27, 1892.*

WITH regard to the telegram received this day from your Lordship, I learn from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that, in his belief, no such promise can have been made by the German Minister at Tangier, who had certainly received no instructions to make one.

Telegraphic instructions, in the sense desired by your Lordship, will be dispatched by his Excellency to Count Tattenbach.

No. 306.

North-West African Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 28.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, London, May 28, 1892.*

I AM instructed to acknowledge the receipt of Sir P. Currie's letter of the 24th instant, which I have submitted to the Directors of the Company, who authorize me to say that they give full powers to Sir C. Euan-Smith to settle any Agreement and to sign same on behalf of the Company, which may be in accordance with the views of Her Majesty's Government.

Referring to the proposals numbered 1, 5, and 7 in the Company's letter of the 31st March last:—

Proposals 1 and 5.—There are no materials in existence from which the Company can determine the amount of duties which they may levy on behalf of the Sultan upon the exports and imports of the territory over which it is proposed to give him jurisdiction, and consequently the Directors are unable, with any degree of certainty, to answer the inquiries thereon contained in the letter of the 24th instant. They would be prepared to guarantee that the payment to the Sultan should not be less than 1,000*l.* per annum, and would undertake that, should the duties show a surplus, after the payment of the cost of administration, such surplus should be paid to the Sultan, as suggested in proposal No. 5 of their letter.

Proposal 7.—The Directors find themselves unable to suggest any method under which a royalty could be arranged upon the products of mines in the territory in question, but they are of opinion that this point may be covered by treating the products won in the same manner as merchandize, and paying 10 per cent. export duty thereon, provided that the Company acquires from the Sultan the sole right of working the mines.

With the fullest confidence we now leave ourselves in the hands of Her Majesty's Government, fully assured that the rights of the Company will be carefully preserved.

I am, &c.
For the North-West African Company (Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 307.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 32.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May 28, 1892, 11·30 P.M.*

YOUR telegram No. 67 of the 23rd instant: Cape Juby.

The North-West Africa Company agree that you should, on their behalf, settle and sign an Agreement in harmony with the views held by Her Majesty's Government, and give you full powers to that effect. They undertake to pay to the Sultan not less than 1,000*l.* a-year, and, as suggested in their 5th proposal, to hand over to His Majesty any surplus which may be realized after the cost of administration has been defrayed.

They offer, further, to meet the mining royalty question by payment of an export duty of 10 per cent. on the produce of mines, on the condition that the sole right of working mines is vested in the Company.

No. 308.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 30.)

(No. 90. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Fez, May 17, 1892.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 51, Confidential, of the 2nd instant, directing me to report further upon certain points in connection with the Petition from the Shereefa of Wazan, which was forwarded to your Lordship with my despatch No. 62 of the 4th ultimo.

I have the honour, in reply, to inform your Lordship, that as it would be difficult for me during my stay at Fez to obtain accurate information upon the points regarding which your Lordship has directed that further inquiry should be made, I have instructed Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Tangier to use his best endeavours to obtain trustworthy information in that city as to the exact extent and nature of the protection that has been accorded by the French Government to the Shereef of Wazan and to the members of his family, and also to ascertain, if possible, as to how far the Shereefa would continue to enjoy French protection in the event of the death of the Shereef.

This information can best be obtained in Tangier, though I shall not fail to make further inquiries here regarding the Shereef's actual relations with the French Government.

In order to save time, I have requested Mr. White to submit to the Foreign Office direct any information that he may succeed in obtaining on the points in question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 309.

Consul White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 30.)

(No. 13.)
My Lord, *Tangier, May 18, 1892.*

WITH reference to my telegram of the 16th instant, I have the honour to report that on the arrival of the French steamer from Oran with the Shereef of Wazan two members of the French Legation proceeded on board to receive him, and upon his landing he was met by a number of villagers, who made a great demonstration with firing of guns and music.

On previous occasions when the Shereef of Wazan has returned from Algeria he has landed comparatively quietly, this being the first time that he has been met by members of the French Legation, or that it has been made the occasion of a demonstration.

It is generally believed, and I am informed on credible authority that it is a fact, that the demonstration was organized by the French Legation, who are said to have provided the powder necessary for the occasion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 310.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 30.)

(No. 70.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, May 23, 1892.*

CAPE JUBY.

Long interview to-day with Sultan at the suggestion of his Foreign Minister. His Majesty declared that until there was an official recognition of his sovereignty over the whole of the country in dispute, he could not come to any arrangement whatever respecting the affairs of the North-West African Company. He openly and repeatedly avowed, as a proof of his power over the district, that he had by letter forbidden all the tribes under his influence to deal or trade with the Company, not realizing, apparently, that he thus admitted having taken direct and unfriendly action against a friendly Power.

I did not give His Majesty any particulars whatever as to the arrangement which the Company desire, merely saying that I would lay before Her Majesty's Government

the views which he had expressed. I pointed out, however, that all we desired was an arrangement that would be advantageous to all the parties concerned, and which would secure His Majesty from the presentation of any fresh claims for losses and damages.

No. 311.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 30.)

(No. 72.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, May* 24, 1892.

COMMERCIAL negotiations.

I have at last succeeded in overcoming the Sultan's objections to a general discussion of terms of proposed new Treaty. The Commissioners appointed for the purpose meet every day.

Late last night I received a message from the Sultan, emphatically assuring me that no intimation or hint of any kind whatsoever had reached him, either directly or indirectly, as to my commercial proposals having the support of the German Government.

No. 312.

Lord Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 31.)

(No. 96. Commercial.)
My Lord, *Rome, May* 24, 1892.

I DULY communicated to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the draft of the proposed Commercial Treaty with Morocco, copies of which accompanied your Lordship's despatch No. 48 of the 13th instant, and I have now the honour to inclose translation of his Excellency's reply, stating that the King's Government were already cognizant of the provisions of the Treaty in question, and promising to confirm the instructions already sent by his predecessor to the Italian Minister at Tangier to support the commercial proposals of his British colleague.

I have, &c.
(Signed) VIVIAN.

Inclosure in No. 312.

M. Brin to Lord Vivian.

(Translation.)
M. l'Ambassadeur, *Foreign Office, Rome, May* 23, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to convey my thanks to your Excellency for having courteously communicated to me the draft Commercial Treaty between Morocco and Great Britain, which Her Majesty's Representative at Tangier is to present to the Sultan.

The Italian Minister at Tangier had already communicated the draft Treaty to His Majesty's Government, and I will not fail to confirm the instructions already sent to him to co-operate with his British colleague to secure the successful issue of the negotiations upon which he is engaged.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. BRIN.

No. 313.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 33.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May* 31, 1892, 4 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 70 of the 23rd instant.

I approve your language on the Cape Juby question.

No. 310*.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received May* 30.)

(No. 71.) *Fez, May* 24, 1892.
(Telegraphic.) P.

FROM the experience which I have now acquired of the Sultan and the Moorish Ministers, I fear there would be very great delay and difficulty before the Sultan could be made to understand and accept the scheme with respect to Mixed Courts which I submitted to your Lordship in my despatch No. 64 of the 4th April. It would take many months, under the most favourable circumstances. I would suggest, therefore, in the event of adequate commercial concessions being granted by the Sultan, the trial of some measure of a tentative and temporary character for the abolition of protection in its more objectionable aspect, the main features of which might consist of an Agreement concluded between the Sultan and Her Majesty's Government containing the following provisions:—

[For details of scheme, see No. 328.]

The Sultan would, I believe, gladly accept this scheme, by which only about 100 protected Moors would be immediately affected, and I think that in practice it would be seen to work well. The few English merchants whom I have been able to consult expressed their approval of it.

No. 314.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 62.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 31, 1892.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 32 of the 28th instant, I transmit herewith, for your information, copy of a letter from the North-West African Company,* to whom the substance of your telegram No. 67 of the 23rd May was at once communicated.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 315.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 1.)

(No. 92. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Fez, May* 20, 1892.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 66, Confidential, dated Fez, the 20th May, 1892, I have the honour to inclose herewith, for your [Lordship's information, copy of the private letter that I have this day addressed to Count von Tattenbach, the German Minister at Tangier, as stated in my telegram above quoted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 315.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to Count Tattenbach.

(Private.)

My dear Colleague, *Fez, May* 20, 1892.

YOU will, I am sure, understand that I have been too busy to write to any private friend since my arrival here, but as I promised to keep you *au courant* generally as to what is going on in connection with the measures for commercial reform to which the German Government have promised their cordial support, I think it right to lose no time in informing you that at my first private interview with His Majesty, at the first moment that the question of commercial reforms came upon the tapis, but before any actual mention was made of a new Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Morocco, His Majesty emphatically declared that the conclusion of the Convention between Germany and Morocco, which was negotiated by yourself in 1890, was an absolute bar to the question of commercial reform being reopened by any other nation with the Moorish Government until the five years' duration of such Convention had lapsed.

He repeated over and over again that he had been personally assured by you and your interpreter, in the strongest and most explicit terms, that you had been authorized by all the European Powers (who concurred in the ratification of the Treaty) to give him assurances to that effect, and nothing that I could say could shake His Majesty or his Minister in the position thus taken up.

Of course, I have told him that he must be labouring under a misapprehension as to what was really said, and that nothing could alter the rights which, under Article XIV of our existing Treaty of 1856, Her Majesty's Government have of proposing a readjustment of the existing Commercial Conventions at any time that they may think proper; but as the Sultan has, or pretends to have, got the idea most firmly fixed into his mind, that you did give him the assurances which he alleges to have been made by you, I have thought it right, both as a colleague and as a personal friend, to inform you of what has been said by him.

I am glad to say that the preliminary difficulties regarding the discussion of the terms of the proposed Treaty are being gradually got over, and I hope that before long the real work of the negotiations will have fairly commenced.

I am of course anxious to know in what manner it has been decided that you should signify to the Sultan that the German Government are prepared to support my negotiations for commercial reform.

* No. 306.

His Majesty has informed me that up to the present he has received no information whatever regarding the attitude of the German Government in connection with such proposals.

You will, I am sure, be glad to hear that we are all well, though my gout continues, and I cannot yet put a boot on my left foot.

We are having the most beautiful weather, and we are very much pleased with the quarters assigned to us, and, in some respects, we think the environs of Fez almost as beautiful as anything we have ever seen.

With our united kind regards to the Countess and to all your family, I am, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 316.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 1.)

(No. 37. Confidential.)

Madrid, May 20, 1892.

My Lord,

YESTERDAY I had an interview with the Duke of Tetuan, who had come to Madrid from Aranjuez, where he is residing in attendance on the Queen-Regent.

I told his Excellency that Her Majesty's Government hoped the Spanish Representative would receive instructions similar to those given by Austria, Germany, and Italy to support Sir C. Euan-Smith's negotiations. With regard to the dispatch of the first Spanish interpreter to the capital, I said that Her Majesty's Government, while very grateful to the Spanish Government for the offer, did not wish to influence their action as to the method in which the support was to be given.

The Duke of Tetuan promised that the strongest support should be given, but unless Her Majesty's Government desired it, he did not see the necessity of taking an exceptional course. He had already given orders which should be repeated by telegraph, and the Spanish Government would do their best to insure success for Sir E. Smith's efforts.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 317.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 1.)

(No. 73.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, May 29, 1892.*

THE attitude of the Sultan is most obstinate and obstructive, even in the minor matters submitted to him. This attitude is generally attributed to French influence, but I am as yet unable to discover whether it is caused directly by the intrigues of any of my diplomatic colleagues.

No. 318.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 34.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June 1, 1892.*

CONSULAR protection. Your telegram No. 71 of the 24th ultimo.

In return for adequate Commercial Concessions, you are authorized to conclude an Agreement in terms proposed.

No. 319.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 2.)

(No. 74.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, May 29, 1892.*

COMMERCIAL negotiations.

With reference to my telegrams of the 23rd and 26th instant, Nos. 66 and 68 respectively.

I have, after careful investigation, come to the conclusion that the Sultan's allegation, that he was verbally misled, either by the German Minister or by his interpreter, in connection with the German Treaty of 1890, must be accepted as true.

This easily explains the difficulty now experienced by the German Minister in giving his cordial and direct support to my proposals for a new Treaty, as he is hampered with the assurances given to the Sultan two years ago. There is at any rate no doubt that the Sultan is greatly encouraged in his opposition by the indifferent attitude hithertc displayed by Count Tattenbach. The Foreign Minister to-day confirmed the fact, several times alluded to by the Sultan, that the German Legation, notwithstanding the assurance I gave to the Sultan of having their support, have made no communication whatever to His Majesty on this subject.

I now learn from the Austro-Hungarian Minister that he has followed the example of his German colleague, and has confined himself to delivering a verbal message in support of a new Commercial Treaty to the foreign Agent of the Moorish Government at Tangier.

Nor does he intend to take any further action. It is obvious that this step is quite valueless. It is well known that the Agent of the Moorish Government at Tangier transmits to the Sultan only such verbal messages as are likely to be palatable to His Majesty.

The support given me by my Italian colleague is most cordial and direct, but I am afraid that the Sultan, noticing its marked contrast to the attitude of the German and Austrian Representatives, may be led to imagine that he may count on international jealousies, enabling him to reject my commercial proposals.

No. 320.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 2.)

(No. 75.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, May 29, 1892.*

IN case my negotiations result in the conclusion of a satisfactory Agreement on the subject of commercial reform, I would suggest that I should be authorized to give a written assurance to the Sultan that, during the period such Agreement may be in force, say, five or eight years, according as your Lordship may decide, no other proposals for commercial reforms which other Powers may bring forward will be supported by Her Majesty's Government.

I look upon it as certain that this condition will be insisted upon as a *sine qua non* by the Sultan.

No. 321.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 2.)

(No. 76. Most Confidential.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, May 30, 1892.*

MY telegram No. 74 of yesterday.

From a trustworthy source I have just ascertained that, before the arrival of my Mission here, the Sultan received from the German Minister a list of the demands I might be likely to put forward. This list was based on the draft Agreement I had shown to Count Tattenbach.

The latter has also advised the Sultan what answer should be given to each of my demands. Some he recommended His Majesty to accept fully; among these is the "cabotage" question. Others should, he said, be accepted only in part, such as the proposals in regard to real property. Others, again, were to be rejected altogether.

Another undoubted fact which has come to my knowledge is that the doctor of the French Military Mission, who is, in fact, a political Agent of the French Government at the Sultan's Court (see my despatch No. 77 of the 23rd April), had an interview with His Majesty, before the arrival of Count d'Aubigny, at Tangier, and advised him to reject all the demands I might bring forward, adding that the Sultan could rely on the assistance of the French Government in case of any unpleasant consequences.

No. 322.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 35.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 2, 1892, 4·40 P.M.

COMMERCIAL negotiations.

You are authorized to give to the Sultan the written assurance proposed in your telegram No. 75 of the 29th ultimo, if His Majesty accepts the draft Treaty.

No. 323.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 4.)

(No. 77.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, May* 30, 1892.

THE Foreign Minister came to me to-day, at the Sultan's request, to show me the last communication respecting the Tuat question which His Majesty had received from the French Government. It is a note from the French Chargé d'Affaires, dated 1st February, 1892, in reply to a letter requesting the French Government to explain the reasons why the Oases of Tuat, Gourara, &c., are regarded by them as French. The Moorish Minister offered no explanations as to why this note has not before this been communicated to the Representatives of Italy, Spain, and Great Britain. The following is the substance of a passage which occurs in the note:—

"I can only impress upon you again what the French Legation has written to you before, and repeated to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, namely, that the Moorish claim to the Oases of Gourara, Tidikelt, and Tuat rests on no foundation or reasons. To reopen the discussion would be useless. The French Government declare plainly that they will take such action in those districts as may seem to them proper."

I am now informed by the Foreign Minister that it is believed to be the intention of the French Government to send an armed expedition to Tuat next autumn; and the Sultan asks for advice as to what action he should take under these circumstances.

If your Lordship approves, I propose to tell Sultan that he should lose no time in communicating the above French note to the Italian and Spanish Representatives at Tangier.

No. 324.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 6.)

(No. 89 A.)
My Lord, *Fez, May* 15, 1892.

IN continuation of my telegram No. 62 of the 12th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Special Mission under my charge arrived in good health at the city of Fez on the morning of the 12th May instant.

Our march up from Tangier had been uninterruptedly continued for a period of fourteen days, inclusive of one day on which we halted for the sake of affording rest to the men and animals.

The weather throughout the period of our march was uniformly fine, and the temperature, though hot, was always rendered agreeable by cool and refreshing breezes

The country which we passed through was, without exception, beautiful and fertile; it exhibited a great want of population, towns, and villages, though the plains in every direction were dotted here and there with tents and huts containing ten or twelve human beings.

The main characteristics of the country (which have been elsewhere described in a Memorandum by Lieutenant Kirkpatrick, R.E., who accompanied the Mission, a copy of which is attached to this despatch) were the entire absence of trees and the great quantity of water; in every direction, and at short intervening distances, we met with streams of considerable size, the largest of these being the Rivers Sebou and 'Lkoos.

We marched for days together over vast plains, surrounded on every side by hilly ranges, and covered, as far as the eye could see, in every direction with fields of waving and rapidly ripening grain. No one contemplating the immense area of land under

cultivation could entertain any doubt as to the possibility of Morocco becoming the granary of Europe.

I am informed, indeed, that inmany districts the harvest of this year has been so universally plentiful, that labour isaltogether wanting to gather it in, and that much of the grain will have to remain rottingon the ground.

At all the boundaries of the districts through which we passed we were invariably met by the Governor of the district, accompanied by a large mounted escort of armed men, who marched with our camp until the limits of his government were reached, and who then handed us over to the Kaïd of the next province.

We met with civility in every direction, and in no instance did we see any scowling faces or experience signs of dislike.

We constantly came upon large markets held in the open plains, which are resorted to by hundreds of the country people, who flock to these places once a week for the disposal and exchange of their cattle, horses, wool, butter, and other produce.

In several of the markets slaves were being openly sold.

Almost the entire country through which we passed was characterized by a sticky, clayey soil, and though we traversed it after it had been exposed to a strong east wind and a hot sun for some days, there were still several places in which our horses sank in mud nearly to their girths.

It is easy to understand that in wet weather communication between Tangier and Fez would be almost entirely cut off, and that military operations during the rainy season would be altogether impossible.

The only river of real magnitude, which we had to cross in boats, was the Sebou, which, as I understand, could be made easily navigable from Méhédia, at its mouth, to Fez, in flat-bottomed stern-wheel boats, drawing from 12 to 15 inches of water.

Up to the present date, no other facilities are afforded for crossing the Sebou River than a few leaky and old-fashioned flat-bottomed boats, worked by manual labour, for the use of which a small toll is charged to passengers; the boats are probably of the same faulty construction as those that must have been in use for hundreds of years. No attempt at improvement in matters of this nature is ever made in Morocco. But it would be easy in the extreme to construct rope ferries at almost any point on the river, which runs with a very strong current.

The water is very muddy, but the river, nevertheless, abounds in a delicious fish, called the "shebel," a species of the shad, or fresh-water salmon, which refuses to take any bait known to fishermen, and can only be caught in nets.

Here in Fez our table is supplied with this fish fresh from the Sebou, some 8 miles distant from the town. The "shebel" is stated by naturalists to have much the same habits as the salmon.

Throughout the districts through which we passed, we met with very large herds of cattle and immense droves of sheep, of which the abundance was so great that it was with some astonishment that we learnt that the price of a good bullock ranged as high as from 25 to 30 dollars, or from 5*l.* to 6*l.*, while a good sheep, about one-third of the size of an English Southdown, would cost from 8 to 15 shillings.

Our public entry into Fez took place on the morning of Thursday, the 12th instant, at 9 o'clock, and certainly nothing had been wanting on the part of the Sultan to emphasize the cordiality of the welcome accorded by his orders to the British Mission.

The whole of the route from my camp to the city, some 4½ miles distant, was lined with troops.

Immense bodies of cavalry were also sent out on either side of the road, and directed to accompany the Mission as far as the city walls.

The whole of the shops in the city were closed by the Sultan's command, and the entire population was directed to turn out, in order to afford the Mission a striking welcome.

It is estimated by a competent observer that from 35,000 to 40,000 people must have been present outside the walls.

The Minister of War, the Chamberlain of the Court, and the Governor of the town were also sent out with messages of welcome from the Sultan, and these gentlemen accompanied me as far as the house which has been assigned for our accommodation during our stay in Fez.

As far, therefore, as outward observances in this matter can be held as testifying to friendship and goodwill, the Sultan has omitted nothing to emphasize the friendly feelings with which he is believed to regard the English nation.

The appearance of the city of Fez itself is very striking, and its natural situation makes it picturesque in the extreme.

It is placed in the neck of a gorge running between two high ranges of hills, and the city extends far down the valley and up the sides of the hills on either side, the rapid River Wad Fez running right through the centre.

The city extends from west to east, the new portion of the town in which all the Sultan's palaces are built being to the west, and Old Fez lying to the east.

High above the city are a series of large gardens, each surrounded by lofty walls, and in which the houses of the principal personages of the Court are situated.

Two of these houses have been allotted by the Sultan for the accommodation of myself and my staff.

The extent to which the natural resources of the surrounding country, as far as the water supply of this city is concerned, have been utilized, is very remarkable and ingenious. There is no house of any pretensions that has not an ample supply of running water and that is not liberally endowed with fountains and jets of water sparkling in every direction, and an open river some 4 feet in width runs right under the apartments in the lower portion of the house in which the head-quarters of the Mission are established.

In this respect, as well as in the general architecture and disposal of the houses and gardens of the aristocracy, the tastes of the Moors appear to resemble in every respect the tastes and customs which are everywhere discernible throughout the Persian Empire.

The town of Fez, though sufficiently imposing from a distance, is in itself disappointing upon a closer acquaintance.

The streets in the busiest parts of the town where the shops are principally situated are so narrow, that but one person can barely pass through them at a time. No loaded mule or camel can possibly enter, and all have to be unloaded at some distance from their destination.

There is no principal street of any pretensions, nor is there a single open space to be found anywhere in the city.

The inhabitants, in consequence probably of the closeness and insalubrity of the atmosphere in which they live, are weak and unhealthy-looking in the extreme, of a markedly anæmic appearance, and what is particularly remarkable is their singularly cheerless and solemn disposition. There can be but little doubt that Fez is the head-quarters of Moorish fanaticism.

Many fanatics and mad people are allowed to run stark naked about the streets, but up to the present we have met with no signs whatever of unfriendliness on the part of any of the natives in the city, and though on more than one occasion we have in the course of our evening rides fallen in with a procession of professional fanatics, our escort has always sufficed to protect us from anything like an expression of ill-feeling or fanaticism.

We have, however, been especially warned that on no account should any member of the Mission or any of the servants of the Mission be allowed to go into the city without a sufficiently armed escort of the Sultan's troops.

The environs of Fez are beautiful beyond description; the immediate vicinity of the city is plentifully planted with trees, and with very extensive olive-groves.

The snowy ranges of the atlas are to be seen stretching far away to the east and south-east, and on every side the eye is refreshed by the contemplation of miles and miles of undulating smiling country covered with golden grain, which is now ripe for the sickle.

The weather has now become very sultry, and we are told that in July the thermometer rises as high as 115 degrees in the shade.

On the 14th instant, in accordance with a request made by me to the Sultan, His Shereefian Majesty received the Special Mission in public audience in one of the squares attached to His Majesty's principal palace.

An account of the details of the reception would be found to coincide very closely with that already given in my despatch No. 28 of the 10th February, 1892.

The members of the Mission, in full uniform, were escorted by the Deputy Chamberlain into the square, which was lined by troops and other spectators, and on one side of which the Sultan's Ministers and the principal officers of his Court were drawn up in a compact body. We were requested to alight from our horses at a spot which was fixed upon by the Chamberlain in the centre of the square, but which had not been prepared or marked in any way, and which was deep in dust and dirt. This

was about 60 yards from the gate at which we were told the Sultan would make his appearance.

As soon as we were alighted and had formed in line the Sultan rode out from the gateway, preceded and followed by a great crowd of running footmen, shouting his name in a loud voice, and calling down the blessing of God upon His Majesty.

Two curious old-fashioned carriages, panelled and painted in the style of the last century, were drawn in after His Majesty.

The Sultan's appearance was signalized by the prostration of the Ministers and courtiers, who bowed until their foreheads touched the ground in sign of obeisance to their Sovereign.

His Majesty did not keep the Mission waiting for a moment longer than was necessary, and rode straight up to where we were all drawn up in line. I then stepped forward, and His Majesty bade us welcome, and inquired as to the health of Her Majesty the Queen, to whom he sent special greetings.

After His Majesty had finished speaking I made him a short speech, of which a copy is attached to this despatch.

I then, at his request, introduced the members of the Mission who had accompanied me from Tangier.

His Majesty bade them all welcome, and said that as soon as I had rested from the fatigues of my journey he would be glad to receive me in private audience.

His Majesty, who was looking extremely ill, was mounted on a grey horse, which was so fidgetty as apparently to render his rider somewhat nervous and distrait.

He retired exactly in the same way as he had entered, and, immediately he had left, the whole of the Ministers came up and introduced themselves to me, and we were at once surrounded by a curious and inquisitive crowd, who made audible remarks upon our uniforms and general personal appearance.

Though picturesque in the extreme, there was nothing whatever that could be described as dignified in the circumstances attending the Sultan's reception of the Mission, which indeed served to remind us strongly of the scenes which one is accustomed to associate with the performance of a pantomime at Drury Lane.

The soldiers of the so-called regular army are the merest rabble, and there was an entire absence of anything like a display either of wealth, or of the usual emblems of sovereign and despotic power.

The undoubted attractiveness of the picture was due principally to the unstudied and harmonious grouping of brilliant colours, and striking forms and dresses, and to the entire absence of anything like conventionality or sense of the ridiculous on the part of the living accessories to the so-called pageant. The dust, dirt, and brilliant sunshine also served to heighten the picturesque attributes of a scene to which it would probably be difficult now to find a parallel in any quarter of the world.

As soon as the reception was over we remounted our horses, and the Mission was re-conducted to its quarters by the Deputy Chamberlain and his escort, and with the same ceremony as had attended us on our procession to the Sultan's palace.

The general public of Fez seemed to take but little interest in the proceedings.

On the afternoon of the same day, the Sultan sent to say that he would receive me in private audience on Monday morning, an account of which I purpose having the honour of giving your Lordship in a future despatch.

In conclusion, I would bring to your Lordship's notice that on the day preceding my public reception by the Sultan, the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs sent to ask me if I was willing, or if I "consented" (this is the exact equivalent of the Arabic expression) to be received in the same way as all other Ministers had been received, and especially if it was my intention to bring with me for public presentation to the Sultan any presents with which I might have been intrusted for deliverance to His Majesty.

I replied that I had no instructions whatever to ask for a reception differing from that which had been accorded to my predecessors, and that I was sure that His Majesty the Sultan would receive the Representative of the Queen with all due and proper marks of respect, and, with reference to the presents, I gave him to understand that it was not my intention to take any presents for the purpose of publicly presenting them to His Majesty.

The Minister expressed himself as completely satisfied with my reply.

I cannot, however, refrain from submitting to your Lordship the expression of my opinion that the circumstances attending the public reception of foreign Representatives by His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco are fraught with grave injury to the prestige of Christian nations, and should, therefore, be entirely changed as soon as such

a measure can, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, be effected with safety and prudence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure 1 in No. 324.

Report by Lieutenant Kirkpatrick on the Main Physical Features of that part of Northern Morocco traversed by Her Britannic Majesty's Special Mission to Fez.

THE country is very sharply divided into two great sections, viz.:—

1. The rolling country between Tangier and the valley of the Sbou, about 75 miles south.

2. The plains watered by the Sbou and its tributaries, Wad Mikkes and Wad Fez, and the range of hills dividing them.

1. This is watered by six rivers, in order as crossed, the Emharhar, Hashif, Aisha, Mhassin, Warroor, and 'Lkoos. The last is the largest, about 200 feet wide, with a swift current. All the rivers generally present the following characteristics: flow through marshy valleys with steep banks cut through clay soil, and are, with the above exception, sluggish streams.

They rise in the mountains east of the route, and flow into the Atlantic.

They are liable to floods, but in the summer almost dry up.

The first two are tidal for some 20 miles; the others, when crossed, had a maximum depth of 3 feet.

The watersheds between them are spurs of the above range; the only steep one is the "Akaba-el-Hamra" (Red Hill), which rises 350 feet in 1½ miles. This is the first spur crossed, about 16 miles from Tangier.

The highest point in this section is at Sidi-el-Iamani, 36 miles south of Tangier, which is 700 feet above the sea.

A range of hills, Elmah Barad, marks the south boundary of this section. It is a spur of Jebel Sarsar, a peak to the east, and is about 900 feet above the sea.

There is an easy pass rising 400 feet in 4 miles.

2. The plains extend about 45 miles, and are crossed in the following order:—Harrarish-el-Gharb, Beni Hassen, and Sherada.

They are watered by the Rdem and Mda, of no importance, and the Sbou.

The Sbou, 700 feet wide, 10 feet deep when crossed, clay banks 50 feet high, rises in the mountains south-east of Fez, and flows first northward and then westward into the Atlantic at Mehediah. It is generally navigable to within a few miles of Fez by shallow draught boats, but has a swift current and a very tortuous course.

The highest point of the plains is in El Gharb, 350 feet above the sea, and 100 feet above the Sbou.

The Zarhun Hills divide the plains of Sheraoa and Fez; they are 2,500 feet high, and are crossed by a pass, Akaba Segota, 22 miles, and 1,450 feet above the sea. It is very steep on the south side, rising 900 feet in 1½ miles.

The Wad Mikkes flows eastward through these hills to the Sbou.

Fez lies about 18 miles south-east of this pass, at the north-east corner of the plain of Fez, here 1,000 feet above the sea.

The Wad Fez flows through the town eastward to the Sbou, about 4 miles off.

Remarks.—The country passed through showed signs of extraordinary fertility, and was nearly all under cultivation.

It is practically treeless, the cork-wood forest near Larache and the Marmura forest lying some 20 miles west, being the only woods passed; consequently, there is a scarcity of firewood.

The only serious obstacles to be overcome in the construction of a railway are the two passes—

(*a.*) Akaba-el-Hamra.

(*b.*) Akaba Segota.

(*a.*) This might be avoided by following the coast-line to Larache, and then turning east up the valley of the 'Lkoos to Ksar-el-Kebir.

(*b.*) Possibly an easier pass might be found to the west, following the valley of the Rdem towards Muley Edris and Mekinez.

The valley of the Sbou suggests itself as an alternative route, but would be circuitous.

The rivers can all be easily bridged, but precautions would have to be taken against floods, which render the clay soil in the valleys very boggy.

Rock is only met with in the above two passes; nearly all sandstone.

The soil generally is clay.

Ksar-el-Kebir and Fez are the only two towns of any importance.

(Signed) GEO. M. KIRKPATRICK,
Lieutenant, R.E.

Fez, April 27, 1892.

Inclosure 2 in No. 324.

Speech addressed to His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco by Sir Charles Euan-Smith on the occasion of the Public Reception of his Mission at Fez on May 14, 1892.

I HAVE now the honour to deliver into your Majesty's hands the Royal letter which the Queen has addressed to your Majesty, accrediting me to your Court as Her Majesty's Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary.

I would assure your Majesty that I am most anxious so to discharge my duties that I may be instrumental in strengthening the bonds of friendship that have so long existed between the Empires of Great Britain and Morocco.

I have been specially charged by Her Majesty's Government to submit to your Majesty certain important proposals that are calculated and have been specially designed to promote the best mutual interests of the two Empires, and the adoption of which will, by the help of God, greatly increase their strength and prosperity.

I now beg, both on behalf of the members of the Mission and myself, to thank your Majesty for the hospitality which has been extended to us on our march to Fez, for the excellent arrangements made for our comfort and safety since we left Tangier, which were so ably carried out by the Kaïds of the districts through which we passed, and for the reception which was, by your orders, accorded to Her Majesty's Minister in your city of Fez.

I pray, too, that life and prosperity may be continued to your Majesty for many years.

No. 325.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 6.)

(No. 94.)

My Lord, *Fez, May 23, 1892.*

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward, for your Lordship's information, copy of a further letter which I have received from Signor Cantagalli, the Italian Minister, inclosing the translation of another communication which he has made to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs regarding the conclusion of a new Commercial Treaty with Morocco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure 1 in No. 325.

Signor Cantagalli to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

M. le Ministre, *Tangier, le 18 Mai, 1892.*

J'AI reçu avec la plus vive satisfaction la lettre que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser le 13 courant de Fez, au sujet de la note que, par ordre de mon Gouvernement, je vous ai remise pour Sa Majesté le Sultan, dans le but d'appuyer vos efforts auprès de la Cour Chérifienne pour obtenir une amélioration du régime commercial.

Pour compléter cet envoi, je crois utile de vous remettre une autre lettre que j'adresse au Vizir Garnit pour lui faire savoir que le Gouvernement du Roi est parfaitement informé de la nature des demandes que vous êtes chargé de présenter,

et que c'est précisément pour cette raison que j'ai donné à Sa Majesté le conseil de les accepter.

Ci-joint, comme antérieurement, copie de la lettre au Vizir, et du texte Italien.

Veuillez, &c.

(Signé) R. CANTAGALLI.

Inclosure 2 in No. 235.

Signor Cantagalli to Cid Emfadl Gharneet.

(Translation.) *May* 18, 1892.

(After compliments.)

YOUR Excellency is not unaware that, in accordance with instructions from the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy, my august Sovereign, I have addressed to His Shereefian Majesty, whom may God protect, a letter, counselling and recommending the acceptance of the commercial proposals, which will be made to His Majesty by his Excellency Sir Charles Euan-Smith, the Envoy of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.

In tendering this counsel and giving this recommendation, my Government and myself, their Representative in this country, were perfectly well acquainted with the tenour and scope of the commercial proposals thus made; and it is precisely because we knew them, and because we are fully convinced that, from the acceptance of these proposals, great advantage to the prosperity and safety of this country will accrue, that I have had instructions to give to His Shereefian Majesty, as I have done, the advice inspired by the most friendly and loyal sentiments, of accepting them.

Peace.

(Signed) R. CANTAGALLI,

Italian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

No. 326.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 6.)

(No. 96.) *Fez, May* 24, 1892.

My Lord,

HER Britannic Majesty's Consul at Tangier informs me, by a letter which I received yesterday, that he has already reported to your Lordship the arrival of the Shereef of Wazan at Tangier, and the somewhat extraordinary and unusual marks of courtesy and attention which were paid to him by the officials of the French Legation on the occasion of his landing from the steamer.

The intelligence of what was done in this instance by the French has already reached the Court at Fez, doubtless in a somewhat exaggerated form; and the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed me that it has caused much disquietude to His Majesty the Sultan.

I have now the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that intelligence has arrived at Fez this morning regarding another incident, which may possibly be destined to give the Sultan some trouble in connection with the Shereef of Wazan.

It appears that the tribe of the Shereef mountaineers, who occupy the country some 12 miles distant from the town of Alcazar, and who are under the authority of the Basha of Laraiche, have been for some time past in rebellion against the Sultan's authority. When my Mission passed through Alcazar on the 3rd May, there was a large contingent of the Sultan's troops encamped in the neighbourhood of that town, who had been sent down from Fez for the purpose of chastising the tribe in question.

They have since come into collision with the rebel tribe of the Shereef, with the result that the Deputy Governor of Laraiche and many others of those in the service of the Sultan have been killed by the rebels, who have also burned some thirty villages belonging to the people in subjection to the Sultan, and several of which are stated to have been the property of the Shereef of Wazan, and also of the wealthy Moor, who is the official Consular Agent for France, resident in Alcazar.

It is not improbable, therefore, that if, for political reasons of their own, the French wish to emphasize in a manner, which is disagreeable to the Sultan, their

championship and patronage of the Shereef of Wazan, they may make use of the burning of his villages for this purpose.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 327.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 6.)

(No. 97.) *Fez, May* 24, 1892.

My Lord,

IN continuation of my telegram No. 70 of the 23rd instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that yesterday, at the third private interview which I had with His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, His Majesty, at the suggestion of his Minister for Foreign Affairs, spoke to me regarding the question of the North-West African Company's Settlement at Cape Juby.

I had previously told the Minister that the Company were constantly complaining regarding the damage and interruption to their trade, which, as they understood, still resulted from orders which have been issued by the Sultan to the tribes who had hitherto been accustomed to bring their produce to Cape Juby; and that I feared that fresh claims might in consequence spring up, which would be found very distasteful by His Majesty.

I told His Majesty that Her Majesty's Government would be glad if some arrangement could be arrived at which would insure a permanent and satisfactory solution of the questions that have hitherto arisen between the North-West African Company and the Moorish Government, and which would at the same time tend to strengthen His Majesty's Empire.

The Sultan at once commenced to make a long and rambling statement which lasted more than an hour, and in the course of which he displayed, as might have been expected, complete ignorance as to the geographical position of Cape Juby, of the countries lying immediately in its vicinity, and of the position of the towns situated between Mogador on the north and Cape Bogador on the south.

He declared positively that his action in sending soldiers to Cape Juby on the occasion when, as your Lordship is aware, an English employé of the Company was killed, was directly due to advice given him by Sir John Drummond Hay, who had told him that if he was really master of the territory to the extent to which at that time he declared himself to be, he should take steps for proving his authority by arresting and bringing before himself the foreigners who had ventured unauthorizedly to intrude and plant themselves thereon.

He advanced many arguments which it was impossible to follow in proof of his statement, that the tribes had for very many years past been entirely subject to his authority and to that of his predecessors, and he openly repeated again and again that the proof of his authority over those tribes was to be found in the obedience paid by them to the letters which he had himself continually sent directing them to forbid and to refrain from all commerce with the North-West African Company, and to have no communications of any sort with their Settlement at Cape Juby.

At the same time, he acknowledged that there were many independent tribes with whom doubtless the Company have made Treaties and had entered into Agreements of one sort or another, but he declared that he never had consented and never would consent to Cape Juby being used as a port through which trade could be carried on between any part of his dominions and the outside world.

At the same time, and in a somewhat contradictory sense, he asserted that he was glad that the British Company had occupied Cape Juby, and that he hoped that they would remain in occupation of that locality, for he remarked that if they were to leave the coast, he had but little doubt that the French would soon take their place.

His Majesty grew somewhat excited in discussing the question of his sovereignty, and as it was evident that no good was, on the occasion in question, to be expected from continuing the discussion, I closed it by remarking that I trusted His Majesty would think over what I had said to him, and would, should he think right, propose some arrangement by which the satisfactory and permanent solution of this question between himself and the Company might be insured.

Later in the day, His Majesty sent his Foreign Minister to me twice over to beg me to forget and not to report to your Lordship what he had said about the orders which he had given to the tribes, and also for the purpose of assuring me that he

would gladly take into his consideration and discuss with me any proposals which I might make for a permanent Agreement between himself and the Company.

I have thought it well to inform the Sultan that until the question of the Commercial Treaty is finally decided, I do not propose again to enter upon the discussion of the Cape Juby question, but that I shall then be glad to do so.

I fear that if I were to place His Highness in possession of any of the details of the arrangement contemplated by the North-West African Company, he might make use of this information to prejudice the minds of my foreign colleagues at Tangier.

Notwithstanding the attitude that the Sultan has taken up in regard to this question, I do not despair of inducing His Highness to arrive at some conclusion which will be more or less satisfactory to the Company.

It should, I think, be possible to make him see that his real interests cannot lie in persistent obstruction to their operations.

Previous to this interview with the Sultan, I had drawn up a draft Agreement based entirely on the views and embodying the proposals which are set forth by the Company in their letter to your Lordship's address, dated the 31st March, 1892.

I have now the honour to inclose this draft Agreement, for your Lordship's consideration, not that I in any way hope or believe that the Sultan will ever be induced to accept it in its entirety, but because I should be glad to be favoured with your Lordship's instructions as soon as possible as to whether the form of this Agreement is one which would meet with your Lordship's approval, especially as to the drafting of the Agreement, as being one which would be contracted between Her Majesty's Government and the North-West African Company on the one side, and the Sultan of Morocco on the other.

Should the Sultan be induced, by the offer of the recognition of his sovereignty over the district in question by Her Majesty's Government, to accept any of the proposals which are desired by the Company, he would certainly wish that this recognition should be couched in official terms, and made as binding as possible.

It was for this reason that I drafted the first two paragraphs of the draft Agreement in the shape now submitted to your Lordship.

With regard to the territorial extent of Cape Juby, it is presumed that if the Sultan can be got to recognize its existence as a British Settlement at all, the actual territorial extent of such Settlement will not be a matter of much moment to him, or be a point regarding which he may be expected to be very sensitive.

I have therefore proposed the limits of the Settlement as 20 miles in length and 20 miles in depth, as this, if accepted, would fully meet the request put forward in the Director's letter to your Lordship as to the extent of territory to be assured to them.

I greatly fear that it will be almost impossible to induce the Sultan to consent to the administration of the territory being handed over to the Company to be exercised in his name, and that he certainly will not agree to the duration for a term of ninety years.

I would, moreover, submit to your Lordship that it seems certain that if the Sultan can be brought to conclude an Agreement with the Company of the nature that is desired by them, he would certainly not accept the signature of any other person than myself, and I therefore would request authority from your Lordship, authorizing me to sign any such Agreement on behalf of the Company as far as their interests are concerned, as well as on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.

The Company should, I presume, send me out full powers to that effect.

I may add, in conclusion, that in order to dispel the doubts which seemed to cloud His Highness' mind in connection with the whole subject of the Cape Juby Settlement, I informed His Majesty most clearly that the recognition by him of the absolute right of the North-West African Company to their territory at Cape Juby, as being a British Settlement with which and over which His Majesty would have no concern or control, was a *sine qud non* which must be acknowledged by His Majesty before any agreement of any sort beneficial to his interests could be arrived at.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 327.

Draft Agreement to be concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the North-West African Company on the one side, and His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco on the other.

(Confidential.)

1. IN order to clear away all doubts and misunderstandings hitherto existing regarding the territory claimed respectively by His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco and the North-West African Company on the north-west coast of Africa, Her Majesty's Government agrees to recognize the sole sovereignty of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco over all the coast-line on the north-west coast of Africa lying between the Wad Draa on the north and the Cape Bojador on the south, as well as over the districts and the "Hinterland" lying to the east of this stretch of coast, on the following conditions and with the following exceptions:—

2. The English Settlement known as Turfeyah, or Cape Juby, with a sea frontage of 20 miles and an inland depth of 20 miles, comprising a total area of 400 English square miles, is hereby declared and recognized by His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco to be, now and for ever, the absolute property of the British North-West African Company, over and with which he has no control and concern. Boundary pillars shall be erected as soon as possible to mark this strip of the Company's territory.

3. Her Majesty's Government shall intimate their official recognition of the Sultan's sovereignty, as declared in Article 1 of this Agreement, when and in what way they may think best, to the European Powers.

4. All the territories so recognized as belonging to the Sultan, save only as provided for in Article 2, shall be subject to the operations of existing Treaty engagements between the European Powers and His Majesty the Sultan.

5. The Sultan shall have the right of placing custom-houses along the inland frontier-line of the English Settlement of Cape Juby for the purpose of collecting customs dues on all merchandize passing to and fro between that Settlement and His Majesty's territory, in accordance with Treaty stipulations. Such duties, however, shall be collected on behalf of the Sultan by the agents of the British Company, who shall every six months furnish His Majesty with accounts of the same.

6. As a special mark of His Majesty's friendship, the Sultan accords to the North-West African Company the sole right to administer the whole of the territories over which his sovereignty is now recognized on His Majesty's behalf, in His Majesty's name, and under His Majesty's flag. The officials requisite for this purpose shall be nominated and appointed by the Company, save only such officials as may be charged with the administration of native law, who shall be appointed by His Majesty. All Moorish and other officials so appointed for the purposes of administration shall be paid by the Company.

7. The Sultan of Morocco shall have the right to appoint an official Representative to dwell at Cape Juby, and inspect the customs accounts kept by the Company.

8. All customs dues realized by the Company on behalf of the Sultan shall be, in the first instance, applied to the expenses of the Administration, any surplus being paid to the Sultan. Should the customs receipts, however, not suffice to meet the expenses of the Administration, the Sultan shall be subjected to no charges on that account.

9. The Sultan binds himself to open no emporium or port for trade in his territories situated between Wad Draa and Cape Bojador during the term for which this Agreement is in force.

10. The Sultan solemnly binds himself to assist the Company to the utmost of his power in the work of administration, to encourage the Arabs in every direction to trade with the English Settlement at Cape Juby, and to issue forthwith whatever Firman may be necessary to effect this object.

He will also issue special Firmans, informing the tribes in the vicinity of Cape Juby, at Wadnoon, &c., and in the towns of Wadnoon, Mogador, and Morocco, of the Agreement which he has made with the Company, and directing all persons to obey the Company's officials in the work of administering the new districts in his name.

11. The Sultan makes over to the North-West African Company for their sole use and benefit His Royal Right of working all mines situated in the districts over which his sovereignty is now recognized by the English Government, according to provisions of Article 1.

In return for this the Company shall pay to the Sultan a Royalty of

12. In consideration of the privileges granted by the Sultan to the Company in the foregoing Article, the North-West African Company bind themselves to pay to the Sultan, during the duration of this Agreement, the annual sum of

13. This Agreement to remain in force for a term of ninety years from the date of its ratification.

14. In order to clear off all outstanding claims up to the present date existing between the Sultan and the Company, and in full satisfaction of the Agreement made with Sir William Kirby Green, the Sultan will pay to the Company 25,000*l.* within two months of the ratification of this Agreement.

15. This Agreement to be ratified as soon as possible after signature at Tangier.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 328.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 6.)

(No. 98.)

Fez, May 24, 1892.

My Lord,

IN my despatch No. 64 of the 4th ultimo, I had the honour to submit, for your Lordship's consideration, a draft scheme which had been prepared by Sir Henry Hancock and myself with the object of providing a system of judicial administration for the settlement of all legal cases arising between British and Moorish subjects in Morocco, the adoption of which would facilitate the abolition of the present much-abused system of protection.

Now, however, that I have been in Fez for fifteen days, and have been in constant intercourse, not only with His Majesty the Sultan himself, but also with the Ministers of his Court, I have become convinced, from my personal experience of their prejudices and peculiarities, that it would be hopeless, save at a cost of time and labour which is practically prohibitive, to induce them even to understand, and still less to adopt, the details of the scheme, which, with incomplete knowledge of the facts of the situation, I ventured to propose to your Lordship should be submitted for His Majesty's acceptance.

I am nevertheless firmly convinced that, in the interest of the maintenance of the *status quo* in Morocco, as well as in the interests of justice, a serious endeavour should, if possible, be made to bring about the partial abolition of the protection system, and with this object I ventured to address to your Lordship my telegram No. 70 of the 24th instant, in which I pointed out how, in my opinion, the more prominent evils of the protection system could be at once got rid of.

I have now the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's consideration, the draft of an Agreement which, should my views meet with your Lordship's favourable consideration, might be concluded between the Sultan and myself, in order to give His Majesty some immediate relief from the abuses to which he is now subjected by the working of the present system, and in return for substantial commercial concessions to be granted by His Majesty.

I would inform your Lordship that I have consulted two or three of the leading English merchants resident in Morocco with regard to the scheme that I have now put forward, and that they have one and all agreed that the proviso for preventing the arrest and imprisonment of the agents and employés whom they have to send up country for the purposes of their trade, and who are often intrusted with large sums of money, will really meet all their requirements.

They inform me that the whole of the conditions of trade and commerce in Morocco have so changed of late years that there is no longer any necessity for the maintenance of the stringent rules of protection as they now exist, and they agree with me in thinking that the Sultan would be so glad to be relieved from the burden of the present system, [and] that there would be but a very limited chance of any of the people who have hitherto enjoyed British protection being ill-treated by the Sultan or his officials.

I would note, in conclusion, that though the adoption of the proposals which I have now the honour to put forward would doubtless be viewed with extreme disfavour by many British subjects who have used their Treaty right of obtaining protection for Moorish subjects as a source of income to themselves, it will be welcomed by all respectable merchants, and by all those who have at heart the best interests of the two Empires.

It may be noted, also, that as less than 100 semsars at present enjoy the full privileges of British protection, the interests of this small number of people, which in any case are sufficiently safeguarded in the draft Agreement which is inclosed herewith, should not be allowed to weigh against the interests of the many thousands whom it is intended to benefit.

I should be obliged if your Lordship would very kindly cause me to be instructed by telegraph as to whether the scheme meets with your Lordship's general approval, as such an expression of your Lordship's views would facilitate any discussion on these points between the Emperor of Morocco and myself.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 328.

Draft Scheme for abolition of Protection.

(Confidential.)

1. IT is hereby agreed between Her Majesty the Queen and His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco that, under the following conditions, the right of according protection to certain Moorish subjects upon certain stated grounds, which is now enjoyed by Her Majesty's Government under the provisions of the French Treaty of 1863 and the Madrid Convention of 1880, shall be relinquished by Her Majesty's Government, and suspended from operation as a tentative measure for a term of five years, commencing from the date of the ratification of this Agreement.

2. All persons, whether semsars or agents, at present enjoying British protection, shall continue to enjoy the same until the end of the current year 1892.

3. No change whatever shall now or in the future be made in the existing conditions regarding the protection of Moorish subjects employed in Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, and in British Consulates and Vice-Consulates in the Sultan's dominions.

4. With the exception of such persons as are designated in the preceding Article and in Article 9, protection shall, from the date named in the 1st Article of this Agreement, cease to be extended by the British Government to any Moorish subject of the Sultan.

5. British subjects who may employ Moorish subjects on their private or business affairs shall register the names of such persons at the nearest British Consulate; and the employment of all such persons shall be governed by the following conditions, which the Sultan, on his part, binds himself and his officials strictly to observe, viz.:—

No Moorish or other subject of the Sultan, being engaged by a British subject and registered at the British Consulate, shall be exempt from paying his lawful taxes to the Sultan, or from furnishing a substitute for military service due by him; but no such person, while in the employ of a British subject, shall ever be imprisoned or tried for any offence or debt by any other than the Kaïd or Governor of the town in which his employer shall reside, and such Governor shall sit and inquire into any case in which such Moorish subject may be interested, and shall decide the same in conjunction and concurrence with the nearest British official, the British employer of such Moorish subject having the right to be present at the trial.

In cases in which such Moorish subject may misconduct himself, or offend against the law while absent from the town in which his employer resides, he shall be at once arrested and immediately sent down for trial, but he shall not be detained in prison before being so forwarded for trial for a longer term than twenty-four hours.

British authority shall not be used for the recovery of civil debts due to such employés personally and on their own account; but it shall be made use of to obtain justice in criminal cases, or in cases of oppression and ill-treatment, in which such employés may be plaintiffs.

6. His Majesty the Sultan binds himself to prevent his officers in all parts of the country from seizing any goods or money in the possession of all persons in the employ of British subjects on any pretence whatever, save only for the purpose of transmitting such property or money to the Kaïd of the town in which the case against such person shall have to be heard, in accordance with the conditions stated in the preceding paragraph.

7. The Sultan binds himself to forbid absolutely any oppression or ill-treatment of any kind by his officials of persons hitherto enjoying British protection; he will most severely punish any persons who act in contravention of this Article.

8. It is hereby agreed and declared that in cases of flagrant ill-treatment, oppression, or injustice, to which, after the publication of this Agreement, any person hitherto under British protection may be proved, to the satisfaction of the British Minister, to have been subjected, the British Minister shall have power to extend British protection to such person and all the members of his family for such a term of years as may seem necessary to him.

9. It is also understood that nothing in this Agreement shall be read or construed as taking away from Her Majesty's Government the right which they now possses of bestowing British protection in rare and special cases upon individuals who may have rendered special services to Her Majesty's Government, or otherwise shown themselves to be deserving of their special mark of favour.

Every such case, however, with the reasons for which the privilege has been granted by Her Majesty's Government, shall be specially signified to His Majesty the Sultan by Her Majesty's Minister.

No. 329.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 6.)

(No. 99.)

Fez, May 24, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to address your Lordship on the following subject.

The negotiations with His Shereefian Majesty, with the conduct of which I have been intrusted by Her Majesty's Government, are, I fear, likely to be prolonged for many weeks, and it may therefore be necessary for me to defer my departure from Fez until the trying heats of July, or indeed of August, may have commenced.

The return march of the Mission from Fez to Tangier would in that case have to be undertaken under circumstances of great heat and consequent danger of illness.

It would be, therefore, a great advantage if, instead of returning from Fez to Tangier, the Mission were to march from here to Rabat, which is a distance of only 90 miles as compared with the distance between Tangier and Fez, which is 172 miles.

But to enable me to adopt this course, it would be necessary that a man-of-war should be sent on a stated day to meet the Mission at Rabat, and that such vessel should be of sufficient size to convey the entire members of the Mission to Tangier, which, as I am informed, could be easily reached from Rabat in twenty-four hours.

It would not be necessary for any horses or other animals to be embarked on board the ship in question, as these could be easily sent overland in charge of their native attendants.

If my proposal meets with your Lordship's approval, I would solicit from your Lordship the favour of moving the Admiralty to grant me this privilege.

It would be highly appreciated by all the members of the Mission and myself.

If possible, I would also gladly avail myself of the occasion of the presence of a man-of-war to embark upon her and to proceed rapidly on a tour of inspection of the whole of the coast ports lying between Rabat in the north and Cape Juby in the south, and then returning to Rabat to pick up the other members of the Mission, and so to make a brief visit to the coast ports to the north of Rabat and between that town and Tangier.

The time of the year at which I should probably be able to embark at Rabat (or at Casablanca (Dar-al-Baida) if the latter port be deemed more convenient by the naval authorities) is the most suitable during the whole twelve months for the inspection of the ports of the north-west coast of Africa.

I am informed that during the months of June, July, August, and September the sea is generally so calm that all ships can lie in perfect safety in the open roadsteads outside each port, and that communication with the shore in small boats is at all times safe and easy.

At other seasons of the year, the ports are often closed for days together on account of the heavy surf which breaks upon the beach.

I should be obliged if an early reply could kindly be sent to this despatch by telegraph, in order that I may make my plans as far as possible in advance, and that I may thus be enabled to give the longest possible notice to the naval authorities as to the date of my arrival at Rabat or Casablanca.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 330.

Sir E. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 6.)

(No. 135. Confidential.)

Berlin, June 1, 1892.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my telegram to your Lordship of the 27th ultimo, I have now the honour to inclose herewith translation of a note which has been addressed to me by the Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs relative to the promise alleged to have been made by the German Minister at Tangier to the Sultan of Morocco in regard to commercial negotiations.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 330.

Baron von Marschall to Sir E. Malet.

(Translation.)

THE Undersigned has the honour to inform Sir Edward Malet, in reply to his Excellency's note of the 27th instant, that no assurance of any kind was given to the Sultan of Morocco by the Imperial Representative at Tangier on the occasion of the conclusion of the Commercial Treaty between Morocco and Germany of 1890, to the effect that, during the next five years, no foreign Power would attempt to open new commercial negotiations with that country.

It is not, therefore, easily comprehensible upon what the Moorish Government base their contrary assertion, and it would, perhaps, be advisable that the Undersigned should be furnished, before he takes further action, with those grounds on documentary evidence to which the Moorish Government has appealed in support of their refusal to treat with Sir C. Euan-Smith.

The Undersigned avails himself, &c.

(Signed) MARSCHALL.

Berlin, May, 31, 1892.

No. 331.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 7.)

(No. 18. Commercial.)

Fez, May 23, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, for your Lordship's information, copy of a letter which I have received from the Italian Minister at Tangier, requesting me to endeavour to arrange that the export duty proposed in the new Tariff upon the article of salt-fish, be lowered, for the reasons stated by him, from 10 reals vellon to 2 reals per cwt.

The reasons put forward by the Italian Minister in support of this recommendation appear to me to be sound and reasonable, and I have, therefore, informed him in reply, that, pending instructions from your Lordship, I will endeavour to induce the Moorish Government to accept the lower rate of export duty for this article of commerce.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure 1 in No. 331.

Signor Cantagalli to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

Tanger, le 17 *Mai*, 1892.

M. le Ministre,

ENTRE les articles qui figurent au Tarif annexé au Projet de Convention de Navigation et de Commerce que vous allez présenter à Sa Majesté le Sultan, le poisson salé est taxé de 10 réaux le cantar de 112 livres Anglaises.

Ce droit d'exportation est évidemment presque prohibitif. Il empêche le développement des industries qui se rapportent à la salaison du poisson, et prive

par conséquent, le Trésor Chérifien d'avantages qui pourraient devenir assez importants.

Outre que différents pays et, parmi les plus proches, l'Espagne et l'Algérie, permettent la libre exportation du poisson salé, il y a à tenir compte que le sel qui entre pour une si grande part dans cette manufacture et qui représente un gros pour-cent du poids du poisson salé au moment de l'exportation paye déjà, à son entrée, le droit ordinaire *ad valorem* de 10 pour cent. Le droit de 10 réaux établi par votre Tarif entraînerait donc un double paiement de droits. De plus, le poids du baril n'étant pas déduit, il en résulte que le Tarif susdit frappe également une chose qui a payé aussi à son entrée.

Je crois que dans le but de favoriser l'industrie dont il s'agit, il serait utile de demander la libre sortie du poisson salé. Tout au plus, on pourrait accepter un Tarif minime, par exemple, de 2 réaux par cantar, suffisant pour sauvegarder aux yeux du Sultan le principe de l'exportation imposée.

Dans l'espoir que vous voudrez bien prendre note du désir que je vous exprime, je vous prie d'agréer, &c.

(Signé) R. CANTAGALLI.

Inclosure 2 in No. 331.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to Signor Cantagalli.

Fez, le 23 Mai, 1892.

M. le Ministre,

J'AI l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre lettre datée du 18 Mai, 1892, dans laquelle vous avez bien voulu m'informer que, de votre point de vue, dans le nouveau Traité Commercial que j'ai soumis à l'acceptation du Sultan, le droit proposé sur le poisson salé est de beaucoup trop élevé, et que, dans les intérêts du commerce Italien, il devrait être réduit à un maximum de 2 réaux par cwt.

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer sans retard que, en attendant la sanction de mon Gouvernement, j'ai accepté avec plaisir les vues que vous avez bien voulu me soumettre à ce sujet, et que j'emploierai tous les moyens en mon pouvoir pour obtenir du Gouvernement Marocain l'acceptation du droit réduit actuellement proposé par vous, sur cet article d'exportation.

Veuillez, &c.

(Signé) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 332.

Consul White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 7.)

(No. 14.)

Tangier, May 26, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch from the Vice-Consul at Rabat regarding the preparations at that port for the landing and mounting of the Krupp guns destined for the batteries recently constructed in that town.

The mole or jetty that is in course of construction will be of great service to shipping generally, as it will facilitate the discharging of cargo from the lighters.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 332.

Vice-Consul Frost to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

Rabat, May 20, 1892.

Sir,

WITH reference to the despatch of the 30th March last, I have the honour to report that M. Rottenburg, German engineer, arrived here on the 12th instant accompanied by Messrs. Rösingh and Nielsen, both in the employment of Messrs. Krupp, of Essen, the former a retired captain in the merchant service, now an agent of the said firm in Rotterdam; the latter, captain of a steamer employed by Messrs. Krupp in carrying ore from Bilbao to the north of Europe.

The object of the visit of these gentlemen was to arrange for the landing of two Krupp guns of 32 tons' weight each, which are to be mounted on the battery built for the purpose outside of this town under the direction of M. Rottenburg, and which was finished last year.

A special steamer is being built in Rotterdam to bring out these guns and their appurtenances, together with a 40-ton crane for lifting them. This vessel will, I hear, be of about 600 tons' burthen, and draw about 8 feet water when loaded. It is intended she shall make three voyages, two this year, and the last with the guns in 1893, when all is expected to be ready to receive them. It is not proposed to bring the steamer into the river until the final voyage, and it is reported she will, after discharge of the guns, be transferred to the Moorish flag and become the property of the Sultan.

Soundings have been taken in the river by M. Rottenburg for the purpose of designing the construction of a quay or jetty in front of the Custom-house, on which the crane will be erected and alongside of which the steamer will discharge. This work, which has already been commenced, will be of considerable advantage to the port in accelerating the loading and discharge of lighters when employed landing and embarking goods by the regular lines of steamers, and which at present can only be effected at certain times of the tide.

I will not fail to keep your Excellency informed as anything of interest occurs in the prosecution of the works forming the subject of this despatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN FROST.

P.S.—Messrs. Rösingh and Nielsen left for Tangier on the 15th instant. M. Rottenburg leaves for Germany in a few days to return after a short absence.

J. F.

No. 333.

Consul White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 7.)

(No. 15.)

Tangier, May 28, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that disturbances have occurred in the district of Hel-Serif, between Tangier and Alcasar, under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Laraiche.

It appears that the hill tribe of Hel-Serif having fallen in arrears with their taxes, the Governor of Laraiche sent some troops, who, taking them by surprise, seized a number of their cattle. He then sent a message to them that the cattle would be restored on payment of a certain sum. The money was paid, but the Governor kept the cattle, and the mountaineers, enraged at this breach of faith, commenced a series of reprisals. Small bodies of troops were sent against them, but they met with no success. A more important expedition was accordingly sent under the command of the Lieutenant-Governor. The tribesmen, however, fell on them by surprise and utterly routed them, killing the Lieutenant-Governor and a considerable number of men.

The people of the neighbouring town of Alcasar are alarmed at the prospects of an attack, and express couriers have been sent to Fez to beg the Sultan to send reinforcements. The quarrel, however, appears to be a personal one between that tribe and their Governor, and it is little likely that they will do more than act on the defensive, whilst petitioning the Sultan for a change of Governor.

The success of the tribes near Tangier in obtaining the removal of their late Bashi has probably encouraged the Hel-Serif tribe to make a similar attempt.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 334.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 36.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 7, 1892.

TUAT. You are authorized to give the Sultan the advice suggested in last paragraph of your telegram No. 77 of the 30th ultimo.

No. 335.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 37.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 9, 1892.

WITH reference to your despatch No. 97 of the 24th ultimo respecting Cape Juby, we are willing to urge upon Moorish Government the full recognition of the Company's private rights in the district, which it claims as a private Company. Her Majesty's Government would further be prepared to urge upon the Sultan to undertake that he will not cede to any other Power the territory in question. But Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to maintain that this tract of land, or any part of it, is under the Queen's sovereignty. Such a step on our part would be sure to lead other Powers to make similar claims on other parts of the frontiers of Morocco.

No. 336.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 10.)

(No. 181. Commercial.)
My Lord, *Paris, June* 9, 1892.

HAVING observed from the telegrams of Sir Euan-Smith that the attitude of the French Agents in Morocco in reference to the Treaty he has been instructed to negotiate appeared to be ambiguous, I asked M. Ribot whether he had yet examined the draft of the Treaty in question, which I had communicated to him in accordance with your Lordship's instructions.

M. Ribot merely repeated to me the substance of what he had already said to me, as reported to your Lordship in my telegram, Commercial, of the 18th ultimo, namely, that the provisions of the Treaty seemed to be unobjectionable; but, he added, though not at all in a serious tone, "there are rumours of Sir Euan-Smith's having broached other subjects with the Sultan, such as the erection of forts, &c." I said he might be sure that such rumours were entirely devoid of foundation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

No. 337.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 38.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 10, 1892.

YOUR despatch No. 99 of the 24th ultimo.

I regret that I cannot accede to your request to ask Admiralty for a man-of-war, as it would not be possible to provide the accommodation required by your Mission. As to your proposal to visit sea-ports, I have to observe that France has of late shown much suspicion with regard to alleged British designs on Moorish territory. Your cruize would probably give rise to misconception. Caution is, therefore, particularly required at this moment.

Further explanations follow by mail.

No. 338.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 65.) *Foreign Office, June* 10, 1892.

Sir,

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch No. 99 of the 24th ultimo, requesting that a man-of-war should be sent to meet you and the members of your Mission at Rabat, or at Casablanca, for the purpose of conveying you to Tangier on your return from your visit to the Shereefian Court.

In reply, I have to state to you that I have been frequently informed by the Lords of the Admiralty that the modern type of ship of war is wholly unsuitable for the accommodation of official personages and their suites, and especially ladies.

With regard, moreover, to your proposal that you should take the opportunity of the presence of a war ship to visit in her all the ports on the North-west Coast of Africa, from Cape Juby to Tangier, I have to point out to you that the cruize of a British ship of war with Her Majesty's Representative on board upon such a tour of inspection as you suggest would in all probability give rise to much misconception.

I regret that you should be exposed to the fatigue of a long land journey during the hot season; but, for the reasons I have explained above, I am unable to recommend your request for a ship of war to the favourable consideration of the Board of Admiralty.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 339.

Lord Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 11.)

(No. 42.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Rome, June* 11, 1892.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch No. 67 of the 7th instant, and should be glad to know if you would wish that I should take the opportunity of Signor Brin's weekly reception to-morrow to make his Excellency acquainted with the sense of the communication made on the 30th ultimo to Sir C. Euan-Smith by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Morocco relative to the claims and designs of the French Government on the Oasis of Tuat.

No. 340.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Lord Vivian.

(No. 16.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 11, 1892.

YOUR telegram No. 42 of to-day.

You may make suggested communication to Italian Government respecting Tuat.

No. 341.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 6. Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 11, 1892, 2·15 P.M.

YOUR despatch No. 18, Commercial. Salt fish. I approve.

No. 342.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 13.)

(No. 31. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Madrid, May 12, 1892.*

IN my despatch No. 30 of to-day I submitted to your Lordship a translation of some telegrams from Paris on the subject of Morocco. I sent them chiefly as an illustration of the endeavours constantly made to excite the jealousy of Spain against England on a question which seems to become daily more difficult and irritating. The Duke of Tetuan has lately with some anxiety called the attention both of the German and Italian Ambassadors to an article in the "Fortnightly" Review of April 1892 by the Rev. H. R. Haweis entitled "The Coming Crisis in Morocco."

His Excellency has looked on this publication as a species of proclamation of the desire of England to become possessed of Tangier. The writer, he stated, had been the guest of the Minister and was to accompany him to Fez, and these circumstances showed that England was not averse to the policy he advocated. I informed my two colleagues, who spoke to me separately, and one of whom has lent me the "Review," that the article merely represented the views of the writer, with which Her Majesty's Government could not interfere, and for which they were not responsible. I was not aware that Mr. Haweis had been the guest of the Minister, but in places like Tangier the Representative of Her Majesty gave his hospitality to distinguished fellow countrymen without necessarily endorsing their political views, and I was not aware that Mr. Haweis was to be the travelling companion to Fez of the British Mission.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 343.

Consul White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 13.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June 13, 1892.*

THE Sultan has dispatched a force to the neighbourhood of Tangier to effect the recapture of the disaffected Chief H'mam, and to bring to submission the Anjera tribe, by whom he is supported.

The Governors of Tangier and the neighbouring districts are instructed to raise contingents and join the troops sent by the Sultan.

Some encounters have already occurred in Anjera, and anxiety is felt by many persons lest troubles should arise in the immediate neighbourhood, should fighting take place.

Notwithstanding that I myself do not share the opinion that the safety of Europeans is menaced, I would suggest that, with the view to being prepared for all contingencies, one of Her Majesty's ships might be ordered to Gibraltar ready to protect British subjects should occasion require, but in order not to increase existing suspicion of our policy in this country, it might be advisable that the cause of her being sent should not be allowed to transpire.

No. 344.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 14.)

(No. 16.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, June 14, 1892, 2·55 P.M.*

MOROCCO. With reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 36 of the 7th instant I have the honour to report that I have spoken to the Italian Ambassador on the subject of the inclosures in your despatch. Should I speak to German and Austrian Ambassadors respecting this?

No. 345.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Consul White.

(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June 14, 1892.*

WITH reference to your telegram of yesterday, we shall, before taking any steps, await a further report from you on the subject.

No. 346.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(No. 134. Commercial.)
My Lord, *Foreign Office, June 14, 1892.*

I APPROVE your Excellency's language to M. Ribot respecting Sir C. Euan-Smith's mission to Morocco, as reported in your despatch No. 181, Commercial, of the 9th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 347.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 15.)

(No. 100. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Fez, May 31, 1892.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship the progress that has been hitherto made in the negotiations for the new Commercial Treaty with His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco.

The four Commissioners appointed by His Majesty have now concluded the examination of the provisions of the new Treaty as compared with those of the Treaty of 1856, and the provisions of the German Convention of 1890.

They are now engaged in drawing up a long Report for submission to His Majesty the Sultan, who has informed me that after its perusal and consideration he will make a further communication to me upon the subject.

I have, up to the present, had four private interviews with His Majesty, all of them lasting for two hours or two hours and a-half.

I have found His Majesty extraordinarily obstructive and unyielding even in the very smallest points that I have had to submit to him.

There has been a most marked intention on his part, noticed, not only by myself, but by all the members of my staff who were present at these interviews, to place difficulties in the way of everything that I have proposed.

It was three-quarters of an hour before I could obtain the Sultan's consent to the appointment of a Commissioner merely to register the list of claims that I have to submit for inquiry and investigation, and in everything else his attitude has been the same.

Every proposal that I have made to him has been met by a request that I should submit it in writing, and that it should be answered in writing; and regarding almost every subject that has been broached I have been met by the reply that the matter had been settled and discussed before, and could not be reopened.

I am informed that this is His Majesty's invariable practice on the occasion when Special Missions visit his Court, and when he deems it necessary for the maintenance of his dignity and of his power that he should be able to assure his *entourage* during the first few weeks of the stay of the Mission at his capital, that he has absolutely refused to listen to anything that they may have to propose.

At the same time I am convinced that, with regard especially to the question of the new Commercial Treaty, he wishes to gain time in order to see how far he can obtain support from any of the foreign Powers in declining to accede to the proposals that I have made to him.

I have been much surprised to find how little of anything like real dignity or breadth of view there is in a Court such as this of the Empire of Morocco.

The most petty wiles and tricks are considered legitimate weapons, by the employment of which the most moderate and justifiable demands may possibly be treated.

As an instance of this, I would inform your Lordship that last week the Sultan gave me his positive assurance that the orders directing that the necessary site should be given for the erection of a British post-office, which had been delayed for over eighteen months, should at once be issued.

Two days afterwards the Sultan himself sent me the letter which he proposed writing to the Moorish authorities at Tangier, and asked if it was exactly what I wanted before he signed it.

I accepted the letter, and returned it to His Majesty to be finally sealed. It was sent to me the next day for dispatch to Tangier, but on being opened it was found that, by the interpolation of a sentence, the whole sense of the letter had been altered, and the Concession for the site had been entirely cancelled.

I of course returned it at once to the Sultan, and six hours afterwards got back a satisfactory letter, but with no expression whatever of excuse or regret.

Again, during the whole of last week the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs had assured me each day that on this Monday (yesterday) the sum of 857*l.*, which has been collected in payment of a British claim, and is now in the Sultan's treasury here, should be made over to me for transmission to the lawful creditors.

Yesterday the money was not forthcoming, and on my asking the Moorish Minister why it had not been sent according to promise, he declared that he had never said anything about it, and that I must have mistaken him.

On my remonstrances, the money is now being paid in.

These incidents will give your Lordship some idea of the way in which the Sultan of Morocco transacts the business of his Empire.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 348.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 15.)

(No. 101. Confidential.)

Fez, May 31, 1892.

My Lord,

AT the last interview which I had with His Majesty the Sultan, he said that he had understood that I had spoken to his Minister for Foreign Affairs, as also to Cid Ali Misfiwi, regarding certain improvements which I considered it might be advantageous for His Majesty to introduce in connection with the town of Tangier, and especially with regard to the question of the water supply and of the police arrangements upon which His Majesty had been addressed by letter by the whole body of the foreign Representatives.

The Sultan asked me if I would submit my views to him in the form of a brief written Memorandum, and said that he would be obliged to me for any advice I could give him as how best to deal with these subjects.

I accordingly drew up a Memorandum, which I had translated into Arabic, and which I have intrusted to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs for submission to His Majesty.

I have the honour to inclose herewith a translation of this Memorandum, and I trust that the advice therein given by me to His Majesty may be fortunate enough to meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 348.

Draft Memorandum regarding the Water Supply, the Construction of Roads, &c., in Tangier, and the Police Arrangements that are necessary.

TWO years ago the Sultan promised the whole of the Foreign Ministers that he would arrange for the immediate construction of the necessary works to insure a good supply of water for Tangier.

Since that time nothing has been done.

The Foreign Representatives are anxious about this matter, and are pressing the Sultan to make good his promises.

If it is intrusted to Moorish workmen, great delay and much loss will certainly ensue.

I certainly advise His Majesty, in his own interests and in the interests of his people, as well as in order to give satisfaction to the foreign Representatives, that he should send a letter empowering the Corps Diplomatique to spend a certain sum of money, say 50,000 dollars, to begin with, in the construction of these works, and asking them to call for the necessary tenders, and to commence the work without delay.

In this manner the work will be done well, and cheaply and quickly, and no one will have cause for jealousy, but everybody will be able to make offers for the construction of the work, and the Representatives will choose the offer that is best and cheapest.

If the work costs more than 50,000 dollars, His Majesty could sanction a further sum when this sum is spent.

Police.

All the foreign Representatives have written to His Majesty regarding the insecurity of life and property in Tangier.

It is therefore clear that the responsibility of the Sultan, which in these matters was very great before the receipt of this letter, is rendered still more heavy now that the existing state of affairs has been so clearly pressed upon his attention.

It is certain that the absence of anything like a proper police force exposes the Sultan to the risks of very serious claims and of great damages, and also enables smuggling to be carried on with impunity.

The foreign Representatives have written that unless the Sultan will take measures which are really efficient for the protection of life and property, they will themselves be compelled to consider what it is necessary to do.

I do not think it possible that in the present state of Tangier, and considering the great number of Europeans who are constantly in the streets and town, that any police force which is entirely under Moorish officers would prove efficient or capable of doing what is necessary.

I therefore strongly advise the Sultan to engage a body of 100 or 120 men, and to pay and clothe them well, to build guard-houses for them, and to place them under the command of one of the European officers who is now in His Majesty's service.

Were he to do this, His Majesty would avoid awakening the jealousies of any of the foreign Representatives who might wish that one of their own nation should be chosen.

If His Majesty chooses an officer who is already in his own service, nothing could be said.

This officer should draw up Rules and Regulations for the police force in conjunction with Mohammed Torres and the foreign Ministers, and when once the police is properly organized, the Sultan might write and say that as long as it is efficiently maintained, and as far as ordinary crimes of robbery, &c., are concerned, he would not consider himself responsible to give compensation for such robberies, as he had done all in his power to provide a force to check crime and protect the inhabitants.

Matters would in this way be on the same footing as in London and Paris, where, because there is a really good police force, the Government are not held responsible to make good robberies that may be committed.

The Sultan could also ask the foreign Representatives to allow the members of the police so organized and under European supervision to arrest the European ill-doers or criminals whom they might see doing wrong in the streets or elsewhere, and take them at once to their respective Consuls, in order that the matter might be inquired into.

I would recommend that this plan should be tried for one or two years at least, to see how it might work.

The whole expense of the police force should not exceed 10,000 dollars a year, and, for this expenditure, His Majesty would be able to free himself from the great responsibility which now rests upon him.

Conservancies of Tangier.—Construction of Roads.—Lighting, &c.

At present, the Moorish Government does nothing whatever for the city of Tangier, which is, nevertheless, visited by thousands of Europeans every year. These people come and see the disgraceful state of the town, the want of municipal administration, and they go back and say bad things about the Government of Morocco.

Moreover, owing to there being no Moorish authority in Tangier who takes an interest in the town and the streets and the roads, every one now makes his own road and his own improvements as he pleases, and great danger is thus growing up.

For some time past there has been a Sanitary Commission of Europeans organized in Tangier, which has done very good work, and in which, formerly, one of the Sultan's own officials used to sit; but all it does is done by the funds that are raised by subscription from Europeans and others.

I would strongly advise the Sultan to confer his own authority and his own powers upon the Commission, in order that they might proceed with their work in His Majesty's name, and that he should himself subscribe a certain sum every year to the Commission, say 6,000 dollars a year, or 500 dollars a month, so that roads may be made, and streets cleaned, and all that is necessary be done.

In this way every one would know that it was the Sultan who was doing good for Tangier.

The Sultan will remember that, for very many reasons, political and otherwise, it is very advisable that all grounds for complaint as to the healthiness and the convenience and the communications of Tangier should be removed by the Moorish Government.

The Sultan could, of course, recoup himself for all his expenditure by moderately taxing the inhabitants of Tangier in the same way as all dwellers in cities are taxed for the same purpose in Europe.

No. 349.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 15.)

(No. 102. Confidential.)

Fez, May 31, 1892.

My Lord,

THE Province of Anghera, immediately adjoining Tangier, is now declared to be in a dangerous and highly excited condition.

The favourite Chief of the Anghera tribes, a man named Sheikh Weld H'Mam, was recently imprisoned by the Tangier authorities on the plea of his having ordered some Spanish telegraph poles to be pulled down, and, after being treated with the greatest barbarity in the prison at Tangier, was directed to be sent to Morocco to be imprisoned there.

On his way to Morocco he managed to escape from his guards, and, after many adventures, has returned to Anghera, where he has been received with delight and enthusiasm by the greater part of the province.

His mortal enemy, the Basha of Anghera, lives at Tangier, and is believed to be unable to cope with this man and with his following.

The tribes around Tangier who were lately in such a state of ferment, and who certainly should have been given time to quiet down, have now been plunged into a condition of grave discontent by the proceedings of a Moorish official who was dispatched from Fez to make an inquiry into the situation of affairs in the Tangier Bashalik.

This man, whose arrival in Tangier was reported in my despatch No. 36 of the 22nd February, has been squeezing, in accordance with Moorish custom, all the people of the Gheish or Sultan's militia in the country around Tangier, by taking 6 dollars from some and 8 dollars from others, so that he has left a very unwholesome feeling of discontent behind him.

The Sultan, as I am informed, now intends dispatching a large force from here, consisting of 2,000 men, who are to be joined by members of the Cherarda tribe and by other tribes near Tangier, and whose object is the coercion of the Anghera people under the Sheikh Weld H'Mam.

I fear that this expedition may result in plunging the whole country around Tangier and Anghera into a state of anarchy and confusion, and I have therefore

advised the Sultan to pause before he enters upon a course of action of which I do not think that he himself can now see the consequences, and which might certainly have been more wisely delayed to a future and more convenient occasion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 350.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 15.)

(No. 104. Confidential.)

Fez, May 31, 1892.

My Lord,

SOME ten days ago I had occasion, in speaking to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs regarding the French action at Tuat, to inquire from his Excellency as to whether or no an answer had ever been sent by the French Legation to the Moorish note, requesting that the French Government would state clearly the grounds on which they claimed the right of interference in the affairs of the Tuat Oasis.

The Moorish Minister did not meet my question with any direct reply, but said something to the effect that there had been an answer, but he did not quite remember its purport.

Yesterday, however, he came to see me in the morning, and brought with him, by command of His Shereefian Majesty, the original letter which the French Chargé d'Affaires had sent to the Moorish Government in reply to their note, which I was surprised to find is dated as far back as the 1st February, and of which I have the honour to attach a translation to this despatch.

The terms of this letter are, as your Lordship will see, direct and uncompromising in the extreme.

It is plainly declared that the Sultan of Morocco has no right whatever to claim any authority at all over Tuat, Gourara, and Tidikelt, and that his claims in connection with those territories are altogether baseless and without foundation.

The reply also states in the plainest terms that the French Government will act in regard to these provinces in whatever manner may seem best to them.

I cannot understand the reasons that have prevented the Sultan and his advisers from communicating to the Governments of Great Britain, Spain, and Italy the answer which they had thus received from the French Government, nor has the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs attempted to give me any explanation on this point.

He said that he was under the impression that the Moorish Agent for Foreign Affairs at Tangier had been directed to inform the three Legations of the purport of the French reply, and that, if he had not done so, it was probably due to forgetfulness.

This is, however, obviously not the real reason, and I hope to gain some further information upon the subject before long.

I have advised the Moorish Minister now to lose no time in communicating to the Spanish and Italian Governments, in the same way as he has communicated to me, a copy of the note of the French Chargé d'Affaires.

He informed me yesterday that he had lost the draft of the reply sent by the Moorish Government to M. Souhart's note.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 350.

M. Souhart to Cid Emfadel Gharneet.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

2 *Rajab*, 1309 (*February* 1, 1892).

I HAVE received your letter, dated the 29th ultimo, in which you inform me that the Minister, M. Patenotre, had advised the Sultan officially and in writing that it was the intention of our Government to punish the people of Tuat, Gourara, and Tidikelt for the murder of Colonel Flatters and others, and that His Shereefian Majesty had answered him also in writing that the inhabitants of those districts are under his authority, and that proofs of this are forthcoming, and that His Majesty alone has the

right to punish them for deeds which deserve punishment; also, that as it had come to His Majesty's knowledge that the French Government was determined to punish the inhabitants of those places, and did not appear likely to abandon this intention, His Majesty had seen himself under the obligation of making this known to the Governments who are greatly interested in the maintenance of the territorial independence and integrity of Morocco, and therefore His Majesty requested the French Government to state in a clear manner the grounds which base their claim on Tuat, Gourara, and Tidikelt as if they were French territories, for it is well known that no Government is entitled to punish others than their own subjects. His Shereefian Majesty (you said) had consequently ordered you to write to me in this sense, so that I might communicate your letter to my Government.

The Legation has repeatedly written to you on this subject, and I now have to impress upon you what has been written before, viz., that the claim put forward by Morocco upon Tuat, Gourara, and Tidikelt is entirely without source or foundation, and therefore there is no utility in renewing the discussion on this point; furthermore, I have no authority to treat this matter with you, and the instructions with which I am furnished in this matter are to inform you that our Government declares plainly that they will take what action they think proper in those countries.

Peace.

Your friend the First Secretary, filling the place of the Minister,
(Signed) F. SOUHART.

No. 351.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 15.)

(No. 105. Confidential.)

Fez, May 31, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a Report which has been drawn up by Colonel Hallam Parr, A.D.C. (who is attached to my Special Mission), upon the arsenal which has been partially constructed here, and is now in process of completion under the supervision of the officers of the Italian Military Mission who are established at Fez.

I am informed that up to the present the cost of the arsenal and arms manufactory has exceeded 600,000 dollars, and that as much more will be required before the works are entirely completed.

Colonel Bregoli, the Head of the Military Mission, who is the prime mover in and principally responsible for all that has been done, has now gone to Italy for the purpose of bringing over the plant and material requisite for the establishment of a mint for striking copper coins.

The Sultan's mind is at present very much occupied with this new manufactory, to the affairs of which he pays the greatest attention, and which he constantly visits.

I do not, however, believe that it has any chance of a permanent or substantial success.

The question of European labour for the factory is one which is almost incapable of satisfactory solution, but which, nevertheless, is vital to the real success of the undertaking; the interference with the water supply of the inhabitants of Fez, which has been necessitated by its construction, has already rendered the factory itself extremely unpopular with the inhabitants of this city; the introduction of machinery upon so large a scale, and the accidents which occur whenever the machinery is put in motion on the occasions when the Sultan visits the factory (when one or other of the workmen constantly lose a finger, or have a limb crushed, or are injured in one way or another), is also distasteful to the religious and other prejudices of the inhabitants; and the Sultan's interest in the enterprise is sure to cool sooner or later, and when once this takes place the influences hostile to its success will be found to be irresistible, especially as during a great part of the year His Majesty himself is not present in Fez.

There is, however, one cause which I think may keep the factory going for some years to come, though in a somewhat crippled and circumscribed condition.

A custom has arisen among all the courtiers and the members of their families to send anything which may require repair to the factory for that purpose.

Stoves, sewing machines, kettles, writing-desks, inkstands, guns, pistols, pianos, musical-boxes, clocks, anything that gets broken, and the owner of which has sufficient influence to send it to the factory for repair, is sent there without let or hindrance.

In this way, it is possible that the machinery which has been erected and the artizans by whom it is controlled may come to be looked upon by a considerable body of influential Moors around the Court as destined to fill a want in their daily lives, and to this extent and for these purposes the factory may possibly secure a sufficiently long lease of life.

The salaries paid by the Sultan to the three officers in charge of the factory amount to 60,000 fr. a-year.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 351.

Report by Colonel Parr on Arsenal or Small-arm Factory at Fez.

(Confidential.)

IN compliance with your Excellency's instructions, I visited this day (in company with the officers noted in margin*) the Arsenal or Small-arm Factory at Fez, erected by officers of the Italian Mission. As your Excellency is aware, it required the Sultan's permission to visit this establishment, about which a certain amount of secrecy is kept up—why, it is hard to say, as it contains nothing worthy of concealment; while considering the difficulties which have had to be encountered at every step of the undertaking, a very creditable amount of work has been accomplished since its commencement two years ago. Whether the undertaking is a sound one, and should ever have been entered upon, is another question.

We were received at the entrance to the Arsenal by Major Ferrara, who made us observe the wrought-iron entrance gates, which were manufactured by his workmen, and which are the first wrought-iron gates erected in Fez.

The Small-arm Factory consists of a principal building—newly erected—of about 140 yards by 110 yards, with an old building of about one-third this size adjoining.

In the larger building is erected all the plant necessary for turning out small arms at the rate of thirty stands a-day. Major Ferrara said he had everything necessary for this purpose, including three machine-hammers, which, however, had not been erected as yet.

Water-power is the force used to work the machinery—water being obtained in the requisite force from the very rapid "Fez" stream.

There are three turbines of 35-horse power each, worked by the stream, a considerable portion of which will have to be diverted for the purpose.

As this stream forms the water supply of the Palace of the Sultan (which is close by), as well as of New Fez, considerable expense and trouble has been gone to in making aqueducts, in order to prevent all the water being diverted from the Palace and the town when the works are in motion. Even with these precautions, Major Ferrara confessed to me that when the Small-arm Factory was at work, there would be considerable scarcity of water in the town during the ten working hours of the day.

The establishment of the factory consists of two Italian officers (Colonel Bregoli and Major Ferrara), one Italian foreman of works, two native interpreters, and sixty skilled native artizans, a considerable number of whom have been employed in iron-works either in Belgium, Italy, or England.

These men are entirely under the Chief of the Arsenal, Colonel Bregoli, and are paid by him.

All unskilled labour is supplied on requisition through the Minister of War, and as the labourers are either left unpaid or else heavily mulcted as to the small amounts they *are* paid, they work badly or unwillingly.

Major Ferrara expressed himself much hampered by the irregularity of the supply of labour and of material, saying, that one day he would find himself short of men and the next day of bricks and wood.

* Major Meuds, King's Royal Rifles; Surgeon Captain MacPherson, Army Medical Staff; and Lieutenant Kirkpatrick, Royal Engineers.

After passing through the main building we were taken into a large inclosure, which contained the canal supplying water to the turbines, and in which a cartridge and powder manufactory are to be erected.

These buildings have not as yet been begun, which, considering the near proximity of the site to the Palace and to the town, is perhaps matter for congratulation.

On asking Major Ferrara when they could begin work, it appears that, although almost all the machinery is in place, the system for the supply of water to the turbines is not yet completed, and I also imagine that the daily cutting-off the water from part of the city of Fez is begun to be understood to be somewhat a serious matter.

As a matter of fact, I should think a good deal remained to be done before actual work can be undertaken; for instance, the supply of wood rough-hewn for rifle-butts, and metal for barrels, &c., is still at the port of Laraiche.

After going over the Small-arm Factory, Major Ferrara took me into a small building adjacent, where he said a mint was to be erected. There is in this building an old stamping machine, which appeared in serviceable condition, but Major Ferrara said that it was too old-fashioned to be of use, and that Colonel Bregoli was bringing out two or three new stamping machines. A small turbine would be erected here to supply motive power.

I was also taken into a small store-room, where there was some small quantity of plant for electric light installation. No decision as to any use of this material had apparently been come to.

As regards the general question of the Small-arm Factory, and its future utility to the Moorish Government, it can only be regarded as a most useless and expensive toy.

There is no special demand for arms at the present moment, and any arms which may be required can be obtained cheaply and expeditiously from Europe; the cost of transporting the machinery from the coast to Fez has been enormous; the opportunities for robbery afforded by the erection of so large and substantial a building have been very great, and have (so Major Ferrara informed me) not been neglected by the Minister of War and the other members of the Sultan's *entourage;* lastly, the interference with the water supply of the city by a European officer (although acting under the Sultan's orders) is not unlikely to rouse the fanaticism of the people; while the erection of a cartridge factory under the walls of the city, and in close proximity to the Sultan's Palace, is dangerous in the extreme.

Major Ferrara was extremely cordial, and spared no pains to show us everything there was to be seen, and to afford us every information and assistance in his power.

I should add that there are no appliances whatever for the turning out of any description of big guns.

Some of the small-arm machinery has been erected some months, and being apparently uncleaned and uncared for will very soon deteriorate, if indeed deterioration has not already commenced.

(Signed) HENRY HALLAM PARR, *Colonel, A.D.C.,*
1/ The P.A. Somerset L.I., attached to Special Mission.

No. 352.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 15.)

(No. 106. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Fez, May* 31, 1892.

WITH reference to my Confidential telegram No. 76 of yesterday, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that some few days ago I received intelligence that French influence was being actively utilized at the Moorish Court for the purpose of prejudicing the Sultan against the proposals which I had submitted for his consideration.

Shortly after, I was assured as an absolute fact that the Head of the French Military Mission at Fez, Commandant Cauchemez, had asked for an interview with the Sultan some few days previous to my arrival, and had then advised His Majesty positively to refuse any of the requests which I might make to him, stating that the French Government would take care that no unpleasant consequences would accrue to His Majesty from any such refusal.

I was very loath to believe this statement, for since our arrival in Fez we have seen a good deal of Commandant Cauchemez, who has several times dined with the Mission, and who is a singularly pleasant, frank, outspoken, and honest military officer.

I therefore did not believe what had been told to me, but two days ago, when the Minister for Foreign Affairs was talking to me regarding the French and the designs with which they are credited upon the integrity of the Moorish Empire, he volunteered the admission to me that Dr. Linares, regarding whom I addressed the despatch to your Lordship No. 77 of the 23rd April, 1892, had, shortly after I left Tangier, had a special interview with the Sultan, in which he held to His Majesty language of precisely the same tenour as that which had been attributed to Commandant Cauchemez.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs told me that Dr. Linares had endeavoured to frighten His Majesty, and had strongly urged him to have nothing to do with any proposals that I might have to make to him, and that he had further given His Majesty to understand that he himself was the channel of direct communication between the French Government at Paris and the Sultan himself, and that he was independent of the French Legation at Tangier, and that, therefore, what he had to say to His Majesty might be considered as coming direct from the French Cabinet.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs repeated this to me, and also informed me that Dr. Linares, to whom he evidently has a strong personal dislike, was never weary of pushing his intrigues and endeavouring to bring the Sultan into a state of entire subservience to French influence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 353.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 15.)

(No. 107. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Fez, June* 3, 1892.

IN connection with my telegrams Nos. 68, 72, 74, and 76, I have the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that so many proofs and assurances have been given to me during the time that I have been in Fez, that Count Tattenbach, the German Minister, did, either himself or through his interpreter, really give to the Sultan his verbal assurances that the conclusion of the German Treaty, which he, two years ago, without the knowledge of the other Legations in Tangier, negotiated with His Majesty, would absolutely protect the Sultan from the possibility of commercial reform being again opened by any other nation for a period of five years, that I have been reluctantly obliged to believe that the Sultan's repeated asseverations to me on this matter have some real basis of fact; and that, whether owing to the *mala fides* of his interpreter or intentionally on his part, the German Minister really did mislead the Sultan to the extent and in the manner set forth by His Shereefian Majesty.

At my first interview with the Sultan, my experience of Oriental character led me to see that he himself actually believed the truth of what he was saying on this subject, and on every subsequent occasion when he has spoken to me on this question he has never wavered from his first statement.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and all the other Ministers who have visited me have also spoken to me in the same way, and though I have with great difficulty and by slow degrees induced the Sultan to see that any declarations by the German Minister would be valueless as affecting our rights for reopening commercial negotiations under Article XIV of the Treaty of 1856, it is none the less certain that the Sultan and his Ministers consider themselves to have been misled by the German Representative.

On the other hand, the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs has shown me, confidentially, the letters which Count Tattenbach wrote to him in connection with the German Convention.

I have the honour to inclose extracts from these letters, for your Lordship's information, and it will be seen that they can by no means be made to bear the construction which it is sought to place upon them.

Believing, as I do, that Count Tattenbach must have misled the Sultan to the extent stated above, it is easy to understand that he has found himself in some

difficulty in affording me that cordial and hearty support which he personally promised me at Tangier, and a manifestation of which would have been so helpful to me on my first broaching the subject of the Commercial Treaty with His Shereefian Majesty.

Up to the present moment, the Sultan and his Ministers assure me most positively that they have heard nothing whatever from the German Minister, or from the German Government, in support of the new Treaty.

Whether this be true or no I have no means of judging, save that, in contradistinction to the letters which I have received from the Italian and also from the Austrian Minister, I have had no communication of any kind from my German colleague.

The Austrian Minister, however, informs me that, following the example of Count Tattenbach, he has deemed it inadvisable to do more than to verbally assure the Moorish Agent for Foreign Affairs at Tangier that the Austrian Government supports the proposals for a Commercial Treaty.

Such action as this is almost wholly valueless, for the Moorish Agent for Foreign Affairs naturally communicates to the Sultan only so much of what is said to him verbally as he may think may be pleasing to his Sovereign.

In this country, above all others, it is only that which is written that is regarded as having any real value.

I have also to inform your Lordship that I have been informed by native agents, whom it would be unwise of me to doubt, that Count Tattenbach, previous to my arrival here, furnished to the Sultan through a channel, the exact nature of which I do not know, a tabulated list of all the proposals which he believed I was instructed to present for His Majesty's acceptance, and that opposite each proposal was written the answer which, according to his advice, should be given to me by His Majesty.

He specially recommended that the proposals regarding the removal of restrictions upon the purchase of real property in Morocco should only be partially accepted, and he advised that a positive refusal should be given to a request regarding the Concession of a railway which he understood I was about to press upon His Majesty.

I cannot conceal from myself that in the whole of this matter Count Tattenbach's action has been marked by a want of cordiality, which I find the more remarkable in view of the unsolicited and most friendly assurances and wishes to which he gave expression on the occasion of his bidding farewell to me at Tangier.

But from many incidents and circumstances that have come to my notice, I have no doubt whatever that, as has been done by so many of the foreign Representatives in this country, the German Minister is trying to pose as the special well-wisher and disinterested adviser of His Shereefian Majesty, and thereby endeavouring, fruitlessly, in my opinion, to obtain a specially favourable basis for all representations emanating from the German Legation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure 1 in No. 353.

Count Tattenbach to Cid Emfadl Gharneet.

(Extract.) *November* 1, 1890.

THE new Commercial Treaty concluded between the Shereefian Government and the German Government, in which the articles of exportation and the duties to be paid on them are set down, will come into force for a period of five years, as stipulated in the VIth Article of the said Treaty, on the condition that the Signatory Powers of the Madrid Convention accept it, and agree to it with the German Government.

Inclosure 2 in No. 353.

Count Tattenbach to Cid Emfadl Gharneet.

(Extract.) *November* 21, 1890.

THE French Chargé d'Affaires has told me that he has to-day received instructions from his Government to answer Cid-el-Hadj Mohammed Torres that the French Government has no objection to the ratification of the Commercial Treaty

signed on the 1st June between the German Government and the Moorish Government, and as the other interested Governments have answered in the same way without objection, there will not in future be any other objection (difficulty) to the ratification.

No. 354.

Sir A. Paget to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 15.)

(No. 58. Commercial.) *Vienna, June* 12, 1892.

My Lord,

I TOOK the opportunity of a visit I received yesterday afternoon from Count Kálnoky to remind his Excellency that, in compliance with a request I had addressed to him by your Lordship's orders on the 5th of last month, he had been good enough to inform me that he had instructed the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Tangier to give his cordial support to Her Majesty's Minister in the negotiations he was about to commence with the Moorish Government for a Commercial Treaty, but I saw now, I said, on looking over the correspondence of Sir C. Euan-Smith, that the Austrian Minister, following the example of his German colleague, had merely made a verbal communication to the Moorish Agent for Foreign Affairs, which was perfectly worthless, and I read to his Excellency that part of Sir C. Euan-Smith's telegram No. 74 of the 29th May (Confidential Print, Section 4749, Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2nd June) which bears upon this subject.

Count Kálnoky said he would look into the matter on his return to the Ministry.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

No. 355.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 15.)

(No. 78.) *Fez, June* 13, 1892.

(Telegraphic.) P.

RETURN of British Mission to Tangier: my despatch No. 99 of 24th ultimo.

In about a fortnight my negotiations will probably have terminated, with or without success. The Commander-in-chief of the British Mediterranean Squadron has written to me privately respecting my request for a war-ship to meet me at Casablanca or at Rabat. He says that he has been in communication with the Lords of the Admiralty, and that a good vessel is available, in case he is ordered to send one. The Mission would, as far as can be foreseen, reach the coast about the 9th or 10th of next month.

I should be obliged if your Lordship would inform me by telegraph whether a man-of-war will be sent for conveying the Mission, or whether the longer land route to Tangier should be taken. It would, I think, be desirable for many reasons, quite irrespective of the question of convenience, if a British man-of-war visited Moorish ports at the present moment.

No. 356.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 15.)

(No. 79.) *Fez, June* 13, 1892.

(Telegraphic.) P.

CAPE JUBY and Consular protection questions.

Does your Lordship approve generally of form and wording of the draft Agreements inclosed in my despatches Nos. 97 and 98 of the 24th ultimo? I shall probably submit both these questions to Sultan's consideration in the course of next week. I have instructed the courier who carries this message to Tangier to wait there for your Lordship's reply.

No. 357.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 11.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 15, 1892.

TUAT.

With reference to your telegram No. 16 of yesterday, I think it would be better to wait until we have heard the opinion of the Italian and Spanish Governments in the matter.

No. 358.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 16.)

(No. 17.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, June* 16, 1892.

WITH respect to Sir C. Euan-Smith's mission to Fez, the Madrid papers of all politics are publishing articles hostile to Sir C. Smith and the objects of his mission.

No. 359.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 39.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 16, 1892, 5 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 79.

Answers to Nos. 97 and 98 were telegraphed on the 1st and 9th June.

No. 360.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 40.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 16, 1892.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 78 of the 13th instant, I am informed by Admiralty that there is no suitable vessel at their disposal. If, however, you can come to an arrangement with Admiralty, I have no objection, on condition that you do not visit any other ports, but proceed direct to Tangier from the place where you embark.

No. 361.

Consul White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 20.)

(No. 18. Confidential.)
Tangier, June 10, 1892.

My Lord,

IN view of the appearance of foot-and-mouth disease amongst the cattle in this district, a meeting of the foreign Representatives was held on the 12th ultimo in order to consider what measures could be adopted to check its spread, and more particularly to prevent the sale of diseased meat. In my despatch No. 8, Commercial, of the 12th instant I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of the Regulations which were framed on that occasion, and which had been submitted to and approved by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres.

The Moorish population subsequently expressed great dissatisfaction with these Regulations, which, owing to the rapid spread of the disease, threatened to entirely cut off their beef supply, and a deputation was accordingly sent by them to Hadj Mohammed Torres to protest against the foreign Representatives being permitted to dictate to them what they might or might not eat.

Hadj Mohammed Torres, finding himself in a difficult position, informed the foreign Representatives that, upon reconsideration, he found he could not approve the Regulations or allow them to be put into force, and he reminded them that though, in their capacity as members of the Board of Health, they were authorized by

the Sultan to deal with maritime matters, their powers did not extend to health questions on land.

The foreign Representatives could not but admit the force of the objection raised by Hadj Mohammed Torres, and, in view of the importance that the question of public health at Tangier has now assumed in consequence of the large number of European residents here, a further meeting was held on the 27th ultimo to consider what steps, if any, could be taken in the matter.

With the single exception of the German Minister, all the foreign Representatives were agreed that it was desirable to sound the Sultan in an officious and tentative manner, so as to ascertain whether His Majesty would be disposed to sufficently enlarge the powers of the Board of Health to enable them in future to adopt such measures on land as well as on the sea as they might deem necessary for safe-guarding the public health, not only on occasions like the present, when it is a question of a disease amongst the cattle, but also in the more serious eventuality of the outbreak of an epidemic amongst the people.

Count Tattenbach expressed himself as being strongly opposed to the foreign Representatives taking any such step; far from desiring the extension of the powers of the Board of Health, he would be glad to see them curtailed. Questions of sanitation and public health were police matters, that could not be undertaken by the foreign Representatives. The measures proposed would involve the Board of Health exercising jurisdiction over Moors and foreigners which would give rise to friction on all sides; he had no desire, as a member of the Board of Health, to exercise jurisdiction over Moors and foreigners, and still less did he desire that the Board should exercise jurisdiction over German subjects.

I stated that, in my opinion, it was desirable that, in the interests of the public health, the Board should have power to frame precautionary Regulations for application by land as well as by sea. I added that I considered that the Board's powers were limited to framing such Regulations, and that their enforcement must be left to the Moorish authorities and to each foreign Legation or Consulate individually as against persons under their respective jurisdictions. I did not admit that the Board of Health could exercise jurisdiction directly over a British subject, for instance, as he would be only amenable to the British Consular Court, but that Court would be ready to apply the Regulations which the Board of Health might make. There could thus be no question of friction.

The discussion lasted some time, but as it was found quite impossible to induce Count Tattenbach to alter his views, it was decided that nothing could be done, unanimity being essential.

It is difficult to understand the motive of the German Minister in assuming this attitude, unless it be the same as is generally supposed to have influenced him in other similar matters, namely, a desire to gain credit with the Sultan and his Minister as being their best friend, jealous to protect His Majesty's prerogatives, and promote his interests.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 362.

Consul White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 20.)

(No. 19. Confidential.)
Tangier, June 13, 1892.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my telegram of this date, I have the honour to report that a considerable body of troops have arrived at a point about four hours' distant from Tangier. These troops have been sent by the Sultan from Fez with the object of securing the recapture of Weld-el-H'mam, the disaffected Chief in the district of Anjera.

Weld-el-H'mam, as your Lordship is aware, having rebelled against the authority of the Governor appointed by the Sultan to rule over Anjera, was arrested by stratagem and placed in irons in the prison of Tangier.

After some weeks' confinement, H'mam was sent up to Fez, by the Sultan's orders, in chains and under a guard of soldiers, but succeeded in escaping en route, and returned to his home in Anjera.

Weld-el-H'mam has a very large following in Anjera, where he is much

respected, and he has also many friends and sympathizers in the adjoining districts. His recapture, therefore, will not be an easy matter.

There is, however, in Anjera a small party opposed to him, and there have been within the last few days some conflicts between the opposing parties; one or two villages have been burnt down on either side.

The Governors of Tangier and Anjera have been ordered by the Sultan to levy contingents and to co-operate with the troops from Fez in an expedition against Anjera. It is probable, however, that, before proceeding to extremities, an attempt will be made, by threats or persuasion, to draw away many of the adherents of H'mam and, if possible, to induce them to hand him over to the authorities.

There appears to be a general impression at Tangier that if there is serious fighting, and especially should the Sultan's troops meet with a reverse, there would be danger to the life and property of Europeans.

Though I do not myself anticipate any such serious consequences, I have ventured to suggest, as a measure of prudence, that one of Her Majesty's ships be dispatched to Gibraltar, to be available in case of necessity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 363.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 20.)

(No. 18.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, June* 19, 1892.

THE Duke of Tetuan has written to the Spanish Minister at Tangier on the subject mentioned in Sir C. Euan-Smith's telegram No. 77, which was inclosed to me in your Lordship's despatch No. 36. Neither Spain nor Italy have received any information on the above subject.

The Duke informs me that your Lordship has undertaken not to send a man-of-war to Morocco without first acquainting the Spanish Government, and the latter have undertaken to act in a similar manner towards Great Britain.

No. 364.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 12.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 20, 1892.

DISTURBANCES near Tangier. Your telegram No. 18 of the 19th instant.

I have agreed with the Spanish Ambassador that if either Government should be led by the present rising to send a ship of war to Tangier, the other Government will be informed.

No. 365.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. Paget.

(No. 62.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June* 20, 1892.

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch No. 58, Commercial, of the 12th instant, I approve your having called the attention of Count Kálnoky to Sir C. Euan-Smith's complaint that he is receiving inadequate support from the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Tangier in his commercial negotiations with the Moorish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 366.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 22.)

(No. 110. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Fez, June* 7, 1892.

IN my despatch No. 92, Confidential, dated Fez, 20th May, 1892, I had the honour to inform your Lordship that I had written privately to the German Minister, Count Tattenbach, regarding the statements made to me by His Majesty the Sultan, to the effect that Count Tattenbach had given him his personal assurances that the European Powers would refrain from submitting any proposals for commercial reform for His Majesty's acceptance till the period of five years fixed for the duration of the German Convention should have expired.

I have now the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, copy of the reply which Count Tattenbach has sent me to my letter above alluded to.

It will be seen that, in this reply, the German Minister gives me detailed information as to the advice which he gave to Mohammed Torres, the Moorish Agent for Foreign Affairs at Tangier, regarding the various proposals which I had to submit to the Sultan.

It cannot, I think, be considered that, even judging from his own account, the German Minister has given any very hearty or cordial support to the proposals I have made to the Moorish Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 366.

Count Tattenbach to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

Mon cher Collègue, *Tanger, le* 26 *Mai*, 1892.

JE suis vraiment honteux que, avant d'avoir répondu à votre aimable lettre du 7 Mai, je reçois une seconde du 20, qui m'informe que vous êtes déjà en plein travail. Venons d'abord aux affaires. Quand j'ai négocié la Convention Commerciale de 1890, le Gouvernement Marocain a désiré que les autres Gouvernements, Signataires de la Convention de Madrid, consentent ou adhèrent à la dite Convention. Les négociations pour obtenir ce consentement ou cette adhésion n'ont pas été faites par le Cabinet de Berlin, mais par le Gouvernement Marocain. Je ne me rappelle pas si cela a été fait verbalement ou par écrit, je ne sais pas ce que le Gouvernement Marocain a demandé ni ce que les différentes Puissances ont répondu; tout ce que je sais c'est que, un beau jour j'ai reçu de Torres ou Gharnit la réponse "que rien ne s'opposait dorénavant à l'échange des ratifications." Tout dépend donc, d'après mon avis, de ce que vous, c'est-à-dire le Gouvernement Britannique, a répondu [*sic*].

Je sais encore par des journaux que l'adhésion du Gouvernement Italien s'est faite d'une façon très formelle par une Loi soumise à la Chambre; mais je ne pourrais pas vous dire si par ce fait le Gouvernement Italien a renoncé au droit de revenir sur des négociations de Traité de Commerce pour la durée de cinq ans.

Si on vous a dit à Fez que moi j'avais parlé au nom d'autres Puissances, je suppose qu'on vous a mal traduit la pensée du Sultan, car pendant les trois ans que j'ai eu à faire avec lui, il ne s'est jamais écarté de la vérité.

Comme je vous avais déjà dit au moment de votre départ, j'ai eu une conversation de deux heures avec Torres et ses deux Secrétaires, dans laquelle nous avons traité toutes les matières commerciales qui se trouvent dans le projet de Traité que vous avez soumis au Gouvernement Marocain. Je lui ai surtout explicitement parlé de la nécessité de changer le système actuellement en vigueur dans les ports ouverts au commerce relativement aux maisons et aux magasins des marchands étrangers.

J'ai dit à Torres que je ne trouvais pas de danger pour le Gouvernement Marocain, si ce dernier permettait aux étrangers de faire l'acquisition d'immeubles dans les ports ouverts au commerce étranger sous certaines restrictions.

J'ai dit également à Torres que la défense de faire le cabotage des grains le long de la côte Marocaine constituait une anomalie qui ne pourrait durer.

J'ai dit aussi que ce serait dans l'intérêt du Sultan de rabaisser les droits sur les céréales, surtout sur l'orge.

J'ai eu l'impression que mes paroles ont eu un certain effet sur Torres, et qu'elles pourraient vous aider dans vos négociations. Je ne manquerai pas d'interpeller Torres pourquoi il aurait retardé l'envoi de son rapport sur notre conversation.

D'ici il n'y a pas beaucoup de nouvelles. Le Comte d'Aubigny est arrivé. On le voit peu. Il ira a Fez au mois de Septembre.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) TATTENBACH.

No. 367.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 22.)

(No. 19. Commercial.)

Fez, June 8, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward, for your Lordship's information, copy of a letter which I have this day received from the Italian Minister at Tangier suggesting, on behalf of his Government, that I should, if possible, endeavour to induce the Sultan to agree to certain modifications of the new Commercial Treaty especially designed to benefit certain Italian products.

I have informed Signor Cantagalli, in reply, that I fear that it will be now extremely difficult for me to propose any new concessions to His Majesty the Sultan, as the discussion that has for the last fortnight been in course of progress between the Commissioners of the Sultan and myself regarding the Articles of the new Treaty was only closed yesterday, and the Commissioners' Report has been now submitted to His Shereefian Majesty.

Believing, however, that it is your Lordship's wish that I should do everything in my power to act in concert with my Italian colleague, I have informed Signor Cantagalli that should I see a favourable opportunity I will mention his request to the Sultan and endeavour to induce His Highness to concede some portion, at least, of the privileges that are wished for by the Italian Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 367.

Signor Cantagalli to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

Tanger, le 4 Juin, 1892.

M. le Ministre,

JE n'ai pas manqué de porter à la connaissance de Sa Majesté le Roi, mon auguste Souverain, les communications officielles que votre Excellence a eu occasion de m'adresser depuis son arrivée à Fez relativement aux négociations qu'elle a entamées avec le Gouvernement Chériffien pour l'amélioration du régime commercial. J'ai fait une mention spéciale de celle qui a trait aux droits sur le poisson salé, à propos desquels votre Excellence m'a manifesté sa pleine conformité d'opinion avec moi.

Le Gouvernement du Roi, qui apprécie les efforts habiles et amicaux de votre Excellence dans une affaire qui touche à l'intérêt général, m'a chargé de lui faire connaître ses désirs en relation avec plusieurs produits de l'industrie Italienne qu'il verrait avec plaisir avantagés par le nouveau Traité.

Ces produits sont les suivants: vins, liqueurs, perles en verre, allumettes, fromages, pâtes alimentaires, papier d'emballage, et savon ordinaire.

A l'exception d'un très petit nombre, ces articles se produisent en Italie dans des conditions telles qu'elles leur assurent sur presque tous les marchés une place assez privilégiée. Malheureusement, le Tarif uniforme de 10 pour cent que les anciens Traités et le projet de celui que votre Excellence a présenté à l'Empereur du Maroc frappe assez durement ces articles. C'est pourquoi le Gouvernement Italien, dans l'espoir que l'efficace coopération de votre Excellence pourra lui être extrêmement profitable, m'a donné l'ordre de lui énumérer ces mêmes articles en vue d'obtenir du Gouvernement Chériffien quelque réduction sur chacun d'eux. Il n'est pas échappé à son attention qu'une demande spécialement dirigée dans ce but et pour un nombre limité d'articles, pourrait de quelque manière contredire, sinon entraver, l'œuvre générale que vous avez entreprise. C'est donc dans la connaissance parfaite des

difficultés que votre Excellence aura à rencontrer que le Gouvernement du Roi fait appel à votre aimable et puissante entremise pour tâcher d'obtenir, s'il y a lieu, les réductions désirées.

Je serai heureux si votre Excellence voudra me mettre en mesure, comme je n'en doute pas, d'informer mon Gouvernement qu'elle a bien voulu accepter la tâche amicale de s'employer dans l'intérêt de l'industrie et de l'agriculture Italiennes.

Dans cette confiance je saisis, &c.

(Signé) T. CANTAGALLI.

No. 368.

Consul White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 22.)

(No. 20. Confidential.)

Tangier, June 14, 1892.

My Lord,

HER Majesty's Minister having transmitted to me a copy of your Lordship's despatch No 51 of the 2nd ultimo, with instructions to furnish your Lordship with the information therein required regarding the nature of the protection granted by the French Government to the Shereef of Wazan, I have been making inquiries on the point, the unusual demonstration on the Shereef's recent return from Algeria affording me an opportunity of speaking on the subject without exciting suspicion.

Neither Sir John Drummond-Hay, nor the Italian Minister, nor even Hadj Mohammed Torres could give me any certain information, and I searched the Archives of the Legation in vain for any document that might throw light on the subject; it was therefore necessary to await the return of the Shereef's English wife, who has been absent at Tetuan. From her I have now learnt that the Shereef has not been naturalized, and holds no document of any kind whatever, but that the protection extended to him is merely under the terms of Article XVI of the Madrid Convention, the stipulated previous notice to the Minister for Foreign Affairs having been dispensed with, and the Sultan's objections disregarded. The Shereef would thus appear to be merely a French-protected person, retaining his original Moorish nationality, the protection having been granted verbally without any formalities of registration or otherwise.

Madame de Wazan is, however, unable to say whether, during the Shereef's recent visit to Algeria, he obtained any more definite status or recognition from the French Government. She states that he informed her elder son, who is a favourite with his father, that the French Government have now notified to him their intention to grant him a yearly allowance of 20,000 fr., but he did not say that any alteration had been made in his status.

I took an opportunity of inquiring at the French Legation whether the widow of a French-protected person loses, upon the death of her husband, that protection which she had enjoyed during his life-time. I was informed that, as a general rule, the protection to the wife and family ceases on the death of the person protected, but that they have on a few rare occasions made exceptions in favour of widows of protected employés, such as native interpreters.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 369.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 22.)

(No. 80.)

Fez, June 16, 1892.

(Telegraphic.) P.

GOVERNOR of Fez last night made a foolish attempt, which, unfortunately, was countenanced by Sultan, to intimidate me, in connection with the negotiations for commercial reform. Going in the afternoon to Sultan, he told His Majesty that an attack was contemplated on the members of my Mission, and that my life was threatened in consequence of my demands for commercial reforms, and of a rumour widely circulated, that the British flag was about to be hoisted over this capital. Although Sultan must have known these statements to be entirely unfounded, he

instructed the Governor of Fez and the Minister for Foreign Affairs to call upon me the same evening, at 10 o'clock, and give me warning of the impending danger. As, however, I had been forewarned of the Governor coming, and as I am well informed as to the real state of public feeling here, I declined to credit his assertions that the members of the Mission and myself were threatened with active hostility on the part of the populace, nor would I consent to having additional guards placed around my house. The result was the immediate collapse of the Governor's attempt to alarm me. The extra guards were immediately withdrawn, and the Sultan himself blamed the Governor in public for making false statements to him.

We ride through the city every day, and, as far as we can judge, public feeling is everywhere growing more friendly.

I report the incident to your Lordship, not only because the foreign newspapers are sure to take it up, but also because it shows what numberless intrigues are at work to defeat the objects of my Mission.

No. 370.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Consul White.

(No. 1.)

Foreign Office, June 22, 1892.

Sir,

YOUR Confidential despatch No. 18 of the 10th instant, reporting a recent meeting of the foreign Representatives at Tangier to discuss the question of their powers as members of the Board of Health in that city, has been received.

Your language upon the occasion in question, as reported in your above-mentioned despatch, is approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 371.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 24.)

(No. 81.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, June* 20, 1892.

AS the result of a thorough discussion, extending over four weeks, of the details of the proposed Commercial Treaty, the Sultan's Commissioners on the 14th instant agreed, on His Majesty's behalf, to accept, with some unobjectionable modifications, all the Articles with the exception of the VIth, IXth, and XIIIth, which are really the only important ones. The Sultan has since then sent me every day friendly messages holding out hopes of a favourable settlement of these Articles on the following day.

I was told on the 18th that Article IX was fully accepted by the Sultan. But to-day the Minister for Foreign Affairs called to state that under no circumstances will the Sultan again consent to the exportation of barley and wheat, and that the three Articles are rejected *in toto*.

The Notables and religious leaders of the capital were convoked yesterday to support this decision of the Sultan. Contrary to His Majesty's expectation, however, his appeal met with no response, and I think that he may yet be brought to give way, although he is at present in a very unyielding and obstinate mood. I strongly suspect that French influence is at work. I understand that the French here have advised Sultan to endeavour to put off the conclusion of a Treaty pending the result of the general election in England.

As I have asked the Sultan for an audience, I should be glad to receive your Lordship's instructions as to what steps I should take and what language I should hold to His Majesty, if he persists in his present attitude. Should I, without further negotiations, leave at once for Tangier, or would your Lordship wish me to try to effect a settlement of the many other pending questions, the consideration of which has up to now been postponed by the Sultan until an agreement on the commercial reforms had been come to?

Pending an agreement on the commercial question, I fear to reopen the Cape Juby negotiation.

If firm language is now used to the Sultan, I am certain he would be brought to give way. Whilst, therefore, with regard to Articles VI and XIII I have offered to

be most conciliatory, I consider that it would be impossible to make any concessions on Article IX.

I fear that, if Sultan's obstinacy proves invincible, and if my mission terminates without a Treaty having been signed, we must abandon for many years to come all hope of commercial reform in this country. The Sultan's opposition to the proposals of Her Majesty's Government would, moreover, if successful, be considered a distinct victory on the part of all those whose influence has in this matter been hostile to the interests of Great Britain.

No. 372.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 24.)

(No. 82.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, June* 20, 1892.

REVOLT of Angera tribes: my despatch No. 102 of the 31st ultimo.

Considerable alarm is felt here at the state of affairs at Angera. The Sultan is specially disturbed at certain reports, obviously unfounded, which lead him to believe that the rebel Chiefs may be taken under the protection of the Spanish and French Legations. He is now resolved, he informs me, to follow the advice I offered to him some time since, namely, to promise the tribes a fair hearing for their grievances, and to withdraw the present unpopular Governor. But such action may now, I fear, prove to be too late.

It is feared—and herein lies the real danger—that, should Sultan's troops be victorious, some of the local settlers of Spanish nationality may be killed by the revolted tribes.

No. 373.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 70.)

Foreign Office, June 25, 1892.

Sir,

I APPROVE the answer which you have returned to the Italian Minister at Tangier, as reported in your despatch No. 19, Commercial, of the 8th instant, in regard to the desire of the Italian Government for certain modifications of the draft British Commercial Treaty with Morocco.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 374.

Consul White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 27.)

(No. 22. Confidential.)

Tangier, June 18, 1892.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 19 of the 13th instant, I have the honour to report that no encounters have yet taken place between the people of Anjera and the Sultan's troops, which remain encamped at a short distance from Tangier.

The Bashas of Tangier and Anjera have considerable difficulty in getting together a force from the people of their districts, and desertions are numerous, the people's sympathy being with Weld-el-H'mam. On the other hand, some of the adjoining hill tribes have signified to El-H'mam their adhesion to his cause.

Under these circumstances, the Basha of Tangier has requested the Sultan to send reinforcements, and it is unlikely that any serious operations will be undertaken until these arrive; in the meantime, negotiations will be continued, and secret emissaries employed to endeavour to induce H'mam to surrender, or his people to deliver him up.

It is reported that El-Jemai, who has command of the troops sent from Fez, has had an interview with El-H'mam, and recommended him to throw himself on the Sultan's mercy. El-H'mam, however, replied that he and the people of Anjera are loyal to the Sultan, and willing to submit if the Sultan will remove their present Governor and give them a new one, who shall not be a member of the family of their former Governor, the

ex-Basha of Tangier. It is unlikely that the Sultan will accede to this request, for by so doing other tribes would be encouraged to act in a similar manner.

The Spanish Government, in view of the present state of affairs, has stationed the man-of-war "Vittoria" at Algeciras to be ready in case of necessity, and it is stated in the Spanish papers that the garrison of Ceuta is to be reinforced.

The "Diario de Tanger," which is frequently inspired by the French Legation, states that some French vessels have also been ordered to Tangier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 375.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received June 27.)

(Confidential.)
Admiralty, June 27, 1892.

Sir,

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, extract of a telegram, dated the 26th June, from the Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 375.

Vice-Admiral Sir G. Tryon to Admiralty.

(Extract.)
(Telegraphic.)
Smyrna, June 26, 1892.

"AMPHION" picks up Minister 15th July at Casablanca. He urges this; he and party have been ill.

No. 376.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 41.)
(Telegraphic.) P.
Foreign Office, June 27, 1892.

IN reply to your telegram No. 81 of the 20th instant, I think it would be better not to allude to the question of Cape Juby until you have obtained Sultan's consent to Commercial Agreement. But you should remain at Fez to settle all disputed questions that you can.

No. 377.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 48.)
Foreign Office, June 27, 1892.

Sir,

THE Spanish Ambassador called to-day at this Department, and stated that the French Ambassador at Madrid has informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs that some French men-of-war are at Oran with the view of proceeding to Tangier, because the French Government had had positive information that an English squadron was to be sent to the latter port in order to support the demands of Sir C. Euan-Smith.

The Spanish Minister had replied that the rumour was not corroborated by the information in his own possession.

The Ambassador added that with regard to the recent campaign in the Spanish press against Sir C. Euan-Smith, the Foreign Minister considered that it was made by journals hostile to the Government, with a view of attacking them.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 378.

Consul White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 29.)

(No. 21. Confidential.)
Tangier, June 18, 1892.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 20 of the 14th instant, I have the honour to report that Madame de Wazan has just informed me that yesterday she saw the Shereef of Wazan, and learnt from him that the yearly allowance granted him by the French Government is to commence from the 1st proximo, and that it is to be hereditary.

At present, it is only to the Shereef of Wazan himself that French protection has openly been accorded, but the second son, Cid Mohammed, is generally regarded as being favourably disposed to the French, and it is doubtless to him that the French intend to continue the protection and allowance. It was Cid Mohammed who came with a large retinue to welcome his father on his recent return from Algiers, and he, when at Tangier, always calls at the French Legation to pay his respects to the French Minister.

The elder brother, Mula Elarbi, on the other hand, has always continued on good terms with the Sultan, and has apparently held himself aloof from the French.

Both brothers reside at Wazan, but the elder leads a comparatively quiet life, whilst Cid Mohammed keeps up a certain amount of State, and is virtually the Ruler of the town.

Madame de Wazan also informs me that the status of the Shereef has remained the same, and he still holds no document of any sort in confirmation of his French protection.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 379.

Consul White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 29.)

(No. 24. Confidential.)
Tangier, June 21, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a private letter I have just received from the Italian Minister, informing me that French protection has been extended to several of the Sheikhs of the important tribe of Beni M'sara, who inhabit a large tract of hill country in the neighbourhood of Wazan, and who are constantly in a state of semi-revolt against the Sultan.

When Cid Mohammed, the son of the Shereef of Wazan, lately visited Tangier to greet his father on his return from Gourara and Algeria, he was accompanied by a large body of the Beni M'sara tribe, over whom the Shereefs of Wazan have great influence. It was at that time, M. Cantagalli states, that arrangements were made for taking the chief men of the tribe under French protection.

It is currently reported that similar tactics are being pursued in Anjera, where the French carried on intrigues in the year 1884,* when M. Ordega was French Minister at Tangier.

M. Cantagalli has also communicated to me news he has received from a Moorish correspondent in the south, to the effect that the French have been stirring up disturbances in Soos through the influence of the Ben Hashem family, with the result that fighting is occurring in several districts of the Soos, the Governor appointed by the Sultan being hard pressed. No confirmation of this report has, however, yet reached me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

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* See despatches No. 76, July 30; No. 90, August 27; and Nos. 91 and 93, September 22 and 25, 1884.

Inclosure in No. 379.

Signor Cantagalli to Consul White.

(Strictly Private.)
Tangier, June 21, 1892.

My dear White,

PLEASE inform your Chief, without loss of time, of what follows:—

"During his last voyage to Tangier, Cid Mohammed-el-Wazan (the Shereef's son) proposed to his father, and to the French Legation, to grant protection to the principal Sheikhs of the tribe of Beni M'sara.

"In effect, certificates of protection have been issued by the French Legation to six of the principal Chiefs, and also a letter of recommendation from the Shereef to Kaïd Merabet [?], of the Beni M'sara, a devoted friend, it appears, of the Shereef of Wazan."

I have seen what the "Times" says in relation with French intrigues.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) J. CANTAGALLI.

No. 380.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 30.)

(No. 112.)
Fez, June 13, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that some days ago it was brought to my notice that M. Kerdec, the editor of the "Réveil du Maroc," who is still in Fez, had been making statements in the newspapers of Tangier, and also to certain people in Fez, which seemed to me to indicate that he must have secret sources of intelligence as to the progress of the negotiations that are being carried on between myself and the Sultan.

I, accordingly, spoke privately to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs upon this subject, and he, without any hesitation, told me that, to his great regret, His Majesty the Sultan was in the habit of receiving M. Kerdec in secret audience in his Palace at night.

I then took private measures to test the truth of the statements made by the Moorish Minister, and I found that they were perfectly correct, and that, as a matter of fact, M. Kerdec had been received no less than four times in private audience by His Majesty at a late hour at night.

Having ascertained that the facts were beyond dispute, I requested the Moorish Minister to inform His Majesty that I was aware that he was in the habit of receiving the editor of the "Réveil du Maroc" late at night, and as I knew that any statements made to him were sure to be misrepresented in the columns of his paper, it would be extremely difficult for me in future to hold that frank and confidential intercourse with His Majesty regarding the subjects which I had been directed to submit for his consideration by Her Majesty's Government unless I were positively assured by His Majesty that nothing that I had to say to him should be communicated to M. Kerdec.

His Majesty sent back, on the evening of the same day, to inform me that it was perfectly true that he had received M. Kerdec in private audience several times after dark, but that he had done so because M. Kerdec came to him furnished with special letters of recommendation from the French Chargé d'Affaires, M. Souhart, and from Mohammed Torres, the Moorish Agent for Foreign Affairs at Tangier; that he himself had made no communications to M. Kerdec regarding any negotiations progressing between His Majesty and myself, but that he feared he might have picked up a good deal of information regarding what was going on from the clerks and others attached to the offices of the various Ministers.

He was aware that M. Kerdec has been continually going about trying to obtain news.

His Majesty told me that he saw that there was some danger of a false complexion being put upon the fact of his giving interviews to the editor of the "Réveil du Maroc," and he promised me that he would not again receive him privately during my stay in Fez, nor would he ever send him any information regarding any negotiations which might be in progress between the Moorish Government and the British Legation.

I have the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, the last articles* which have appeared in the "Réveil du Maroc" regarding my mission and myself, and which your Lordship will observe are characterized by a spirit of bitter hostility to English interests.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 381.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 30.)

(No. 113.)
(Extract.)
Fez, June 17, 1892.

I THOUGHT this a favourable opportunity of speaking to the Sultan regarding the message and letter which he had sent to me regarding Cid Boobekir. I therefore told His Majesty that if he had any complaints or charges to make against Cid Boobekir that I was perfectly ready to listen to them and to give them a close and thorough investigation, at which any of his own officers might be present, and where any witnesses hostile to Cid Boobekir would have the opportunity of presenting themselves.

His Majesty assured me emphatically that since the death of Sir William Kirby Green he had no complaint of any sort against Cid Boobekir; he said that he had not misbehaved himself in any way whatever; that all complaints that he had against him in the past had all been settled; and that if he had any complaints to make in the future he would send them to me for inquiry and settlement.

No. 382.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 30.)

(No. 114.)
Fez, June 20, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, for your Lordship's consideration, copy of a Report, furnished at my request by Colonel Hallam Parr, the chief military officer accompanying my Mission, on the foreign Military Missions now stationed at Fez.

The suggestion made by Colonel Hallam Parr that a gun-boat should be provided for the Sultan by Her Majesty's Government does not seem to call for any remark.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 382.

Report by Colonel Parr on the Military Missions at the Maroquine Court, 1892.

Suggestion for establishment of Moorish Coast-guard and Moorish Naval Service.

(Confidential.)

AGREEABLY to your Excellency's instructions, I have the honour to forward a note on the subject of the Military Missions at the Shereefian Court with a view to pointing out the disadvantageous position occupied by the British Government in comparison to other European Powers.

To make this Memorandum the clearer I will commence by mentioning what is of course within your Excellency's knowledge, viz., that in 1878–79 the Sultan was desirous of obtaining the services of an English officer to instruct the infantry of his army.

With this object Sir John Drummond Hay obtained the services of Kaïd Harry Maclean, who had just resigned his commission as Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 69th Foot.

* Not printed.

The French Government seems to have adroitly taken advantage of this circumstance to insist that, as the instruction of the Moorish infantry was to be in English hands, the artillery should be placed in French charge.

Later, both the Italian and the Spanish Governments claimed their right to send Military Missions to the Shereefian Court; thus, because the Sultan took one Englishman into his service, three European Powers keep up at the Sultan's Court, and at his expense, Military Missions (consisting of from six to two officers), which are really off-shoots from their respective Legations at Tangier, and (in the case of the French "Mission Militaire" at any rate) make up for the Legations not being stationed where the Court of the Sultan actually is.

The cost of each Mission is, I believe, about 2,400*l.*, so that the Sultan is obliged to pay for the privilege of these Missions living at his Court about 7,200*l.* annually.

Except in the case of the Italian Military Mission, which has since two years ago been employed in constructing a small-arms manufactory, the officers of the Missions have no duties, either real or nominal.

The French Military Mission is by far the most important of the three, being more numerous as to personnel, and more carefully and completely organized.

It consists of—

1. M. le Commandant Cauchemez,—"à la suite 2e Zouaves," a capable and practical soldier,—frank and straightforward, does not interfere with politics or diplomatic work, but knows Algeria and Morocco well, where he has served many years. He takes no part in the intrigues which go on round him, and expressed himself to me as disapproving the methods in which M. Souhart acted while in temporary charge of the French Legation in Tangier.

2. M. le Capitaine Thomas, an artillery officer, and, like most French artillery officers, a strong Republican, seemingly a capable officer, but not very energetic.

These two officers live together.

3. M. le Médecin Major Lénarès. This officer is specially affected to the diplomatic work of the Mission. He has been in Morocco for over thirteen years, and knows the people and the country well. He allows it to be understood that he is not actually under the orders of Commandant Cauchemez. He goes a good deal to the Court to interview the Ministers and members of the Sultan's *entourage*.

M. Lénarès was recalled from leave when the British Mission left Tangier; although he has called at the Mission he has avoided any appearance of intimacy, and has avoided dining, &c.

He practises very unwillingly, and places his talents somewhat grudgingly, it is said, at the services of the officers of the Military Missions.

There are also at Fez a Maréchal des Logis of French artillery and a Sub-Lieutenant of Algerian Tirailleurs—a native.

At Rabat there are a French Captain of Zouaves and another native officer of Algerian Tirailleurs.

I should not omit to mention that on terms of considerable intimacy with M. Lénarès is a retired Adjutant (Sergeant-Major) of Zouaves, M. de Kerdec, who is editor of the "Réveil du Maroc."

This gentleman is used as a sort of go-between by the hangers-on at the Sultan's Palace, and the French Mission has recently managed (at a most important juncture) to get access to the Sultan after official hours.

The presence of all these French officials at the Sultan's Court must certainly make itself felt and has weight in the eyes of the natives, especially as they are known to form part of and to have, so to speak, at their back the army of Algeria, a portion of the French army which is always kept in a very high state of efficiency, and ready to take the field in North Africa at short notice.

To me the officers of the Mission have been very friendly, and are most kind in lending me books, &c. Major Mends and I have both dined with them, and Commandant Cauchemez has shown me about the country.

The Italian Military Mission consists of Lieutenant-Colonel Bregoli and Major Ferrara, of the artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bregoli has been the moving spirit in the erection of the small-arms manufactory, now nearly completed, at Fez. I have already had the honour of reporting to your Excellency on this subject, and need only say here that Colonel Bregoli seems by his energy and determination to have triumphed over a great many obstacles; whether, when it is finished, the small-arms manufactory will ever repay the large sums expended upon it, remains to be seen.

At any rate, as the Sultan expects that everybody shall make a commission out of

any work which he orders to be carried out, the purchase of the plant and machinery for the small-arms manufactory, if not the erection of the buildings, may be fairly regarded as a valuable concession to the Italian Military Mission, if not to the Italian Legation.

Colonel Bregoli (who has been on leave since our arrival here) does not appear to be liked here, but is said to "froisser son monde" a good deal.

Major Ferrara is in ill health. He has had lately some sort of a nerve seizure, is in low spirits, tired of the country, and anxious to return to Italy.

The Spanish Military Mission.—The Spanish Military Mission is the most insignificant of the three, and the officers belonging to it have positively no functions, even nominal, of any kind.

Eduardo Canizares y Moyano, Major of Engineers, is a good type of a well-educated Spanish gentleman. He is quiet and retiring, and is much liked by the other officers here. His chief work appears to be restraining and taking care of the second member of the Mission, Captain of Engineers Trujillo, who is very excitable, talkative, friendly, and childish.

Surgeon-Major Cortes y Bayona is a quiet inoffensive little officer, who detests the country. He has been supplied with no medicines or drugs by his Government, and can in consequence do no practice except with drugs supplied at his own expense. This does not incline him to extend his practice.

It is evident from the above that our position in the matter of the Military Missions is one of marked inferiority, and I venture to submit, taking into consideration the interests at stake, that some action should be taken to place Great Britain on an equality with the other European Powers in Morocco.

Any action taken should be taken with the endeavour to benefit Morocco, and not for the sole reason of increasing British prestige.

The establishment of a British Military Mission would certainly not fulfil this condition. The system of forcing Military Missions upon the Shereefian Court is altogether wrong, and, in addition, altogether useless, as under the present régime native jealousy of Europeans runs too high to admit of any advance in administration, organization, or, indeed, in efficiency of any kind, being made in the Moorish military forces.

The same objections, however, would not hold good with regard to an effort to commence the organization of a Moorish naval service, which for many reasons would seem likely to be very advantageous.

At the present moment the Maroquine coast, at any rate on the west, is looked after to an extent by Her Majesty's ships stationed at Gibraltar, and if a ship gets into difficulties between Tangier Point and the "Draa," she has little chance of help unless communication can be sent to the Senior Naval Officer at Gibraltar. That some sort of coastguard service is urgently required may be exemplified by referring to the looting of a Spanish craft, becalmed off the Riff coast, which took place only the other day.

I would therefore venture to suggest as worthy of consideration that a gun-boat of fairly modern type and with engines strong enough and boilers in sufficiently good order for coast-work, should be presented to the Sultan, ready for commission on condition that the Moorish Government defrays all expenses connected with the up-keep of the vessel, personnel and matériel. The officers and a certain proportion of the crew would belong to Her Majesty's navy, but a certain number of Moors should be taken on board and an effort be made to form a nucleus for a Moorish navy.

The officer commanding the gun-boat should be allowed to have a running account with the Royal Naval Stores and Magazines at Gibraltar, and on all matters connected with the Royal Navy should be under the Senior Naval Officer at that station.

Such a vessel as the "Goshawk," now sailed for England to be taken out of commission, although not up to date as a British gun-boat on a European station, would be of great value in preserving order on the Moorish coast, and there is not, I venture to think, a Consul in any of the sea-port towns who would not feel in a stronger position if he knew that he could be, in the case of necessity, supported by a Moorish ship of war, under command of an English naval officer.

I need hardly remark that, as trade develops, the want of some proper authority afloat will become more and more felt, and, indeed, the officer commanding the Moorish gun-boat would be often of use in settling disputes and preventing disturbances in the port and making his men keep order in the harbour of Tangier.

In return for the present of the gun-boat and the loan of the officers and men to instruct and take charge of the Moorish navy, it should be distinctly understood that no Power is to be allowed to have anything to say with the management of Moorish affairs afloat, and it would be well, perhaps, to claim for the Representatives of Her Majesty's Government the right to fly the white ensign alongside the Moorish flag when he boards a Moorish ship of war.

(Signed) HENRY HALLAM PARR,
Colonel, A.D.C., 1/ The P. A. Som. L. I.

No. 383.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 30.)

(No. 115.)
My Lord,

Fez, June 30, 1892.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 87 of the 6th ultimo, I have the honour to forward herewith, for your Lordship's information, copy of a despatch addressed to me by Mr. Payton, Her Majesty's Consul at Mogador, reporting on the action of the Governor of Mogador concerning the proposed extension of the Jews' quarter and new "Kasbah" at that town.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 383.

Consul Payton to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

Sir,

Mogador, May 31, 1892.

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatches of the 7th March and 6th May, and my preliminary reply of the 24th May, on the subject of the extension of the Jews' quarter of Mogador, I have the honour to report to your Excellency that Kaïd Ragregy informs me this morning that, having looked about for a suitable site for the required buildings, he has found one, and instructed the Government architect to draw a plan of the same, which he will submit to His Shereefian Majesty without delay.

This plan is to embrace also the extension of the present new "Kasbah," a prolongation of which is recommended by the Governor, from the Kasbah Gate, going southward, the extra Jews' quarter to be at the end of this prolongation, on the right, near the sea.

It is gratifying to learn that your Excellency's benevolent efforts on behalf of the suffering Jews of Mogador appear likely to have practical results, as foreshadowed by the prompt action of Kaïd Ragregy after receipt of the Royal letters inclosed in your Excellency's despatch No. 19.

The Chairman of the local branch of the Anglo-Jewish Association, in expressing to me the deep gratitude felt by that body towards your Excellency, begged me to impress upon your Excellency the great desirability of further instructions on the matter from His Shereefian Majesty being sent, as was the letter referred to, to Kaïd Ragregy, whom they consider much more reliable for practical work than the Oomana. They remind me that the latter admit that they have for some time been in possession of "orders" for the extension of the Kasbah, but are unable to carry out the same for want of funds.

Your Excellency may perhaps, therefore, think it desirable, if the Sultan decides to give effect to Kaïd Ragregy's recommendation, to suggest to His Shereefian Majesty the necessity of providing funds for both purposes—new Kasbah and new Mellâh.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. A. PAYTON.

No. 384.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 30.)

(No. 116.)
My Lord,

Fez, June 20, 1892.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 110 of the 7th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, copy of another private letter that I have received from Count Tattenbach, the German Minister at Tangier, on the subject of his action concerning my Commercial Treaty negotiations with the Sultan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 384.

Count Tattenbach to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

Mon cher Collègue,

Tanger, le 14 *Juin*, 1892.

JE m'empresse de vous faire savoir que j'ai été autorisé par mon Gouvernement d'exposer au Gouvernement Marocain par écrit notre manière de voir relativement aux négociations que vous avez entamées à Fez pour arriver à une revision de votre Traité de Commerce de 1856.

J'ai donc écrit à Torres que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur croyait devoir appuyer les démarches de la Grande-Bretagne faites à obtenir des facilités pour le commerce et la fomentation des relations commerciales, qu'en partant de ce point de vue le Gouvernement Impérial recommandait surtout au Gouvernement Chérifien d'accorder aux étrangers le droit d'acquérir des immeubles dans les ports ouverts au commerce étranger.

J'ai ajouté aussi dans ma note adressée à Torres que le Gouvernement Impérial ne serait pas à même de savoir jusqu'à quel point d'autres Puissances auraient renoncé vis-à-vis du Maroc de reviser leurs Traités de Commerce pendant cinq ans, vu que les négociations y relatives ont été faites, non par l'entremise du Cabinet de Berlin, mais directement entre les Puissances et le Gouvernement Chérifien. Quant à moi, je n'avais jamais donné une déclaration semblable et l'Article VI de la Convention ne peut être interprété dans ce sens.

J'espère que par cette note tout malentendu sera mis de côté et que vous serez satisfait. Ici il n'y a pas de nouveau, si ce n'est que le Gouvernement fait une petite guerre à Andjera.

Je ne crois pas qu'ils prendront Hamam, mais il ne leur sera pas difficile de chasser ce mauvais drôle de son nid.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) TATTENBACH.

No. 385.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 30.)

(No. 118.)
My Lord,

Fez, June 20, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith the copy of a Memorandum which has been communicated to me by the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Tangier, regarding the language held by him to the Moorish Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in support of my commercial negotiations.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 385.

Memorandum.

LE Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique a notifié au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche et Roi de Hongrie, que son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Sir Charles Euan-Smith, a été chargé de conclure au nom de Sa Majesté Britannique une nouvelle Convention de Commerce avec Sa Majesté Chérifienne.

En même temps le Gouvernement Britannique a exprimé le désir de faire savoir à Sa Majesté Chérifienne que ce projet est favorablement approuvé par le Gouvernement d'Autriche-Hongrie.

Le Gouvernement d'Autriche-Hongrie m'autorise de faire porter par l'entremise de votre Excellence, à la haute connaissance de Sa Majesté Chérifienne, qu'il est d'avis que l'extension et le développement des relations commerciales contribueront à fortifier et à resserrer les liens d'amitié entre le Maroc et les États étrangers.

Le Gouvernement d'Autriche-Hongrie est persuadé qu'en facilitant le libre trafic on ouvrirait les ressources si riches et si variées du pays à l'avantage et à la prospérité de ses habitants.

Je crois devoir relever deux concessions en particulier qu'il me paraît être, avant tout, dans l'intérêt général d'accorder:—

1. Le libre cabotage entre les différents ports de l'Empire, inclusivement pour l'orge et le blé. Surtout Tanger souffre par la prohibition en vigueur, qui fait monter indûment les prix des céréales.

2. La liberté d'acquérir et de posséder des propriétés foncières est très désirable, et devient d'une importance éminente dans les ports ouverts à la côte pour éviter les continuelles réclamations, qui sont dues en grande partie à la difficulté, je dirais même dans certains cas, à l'impossibilité des commerçants étrangers de trouver des magasins et des maisons pour leurs marchandises, ce qui met de sérieuses entraves au commerce.

Tanger, le 13 *Mai*, 1892.

No. 386.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 30.)

(No. 119. Confidential.)

Fez, June 20, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, an extract from a letter I have just received from Sir J. D. Hay, which affords some interesting intelligence in connection with the Tuat question.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 386.

Sir J. Drummond Hay to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Extract.)

Ravensrock, Tangier, , 1892.

THE Shereef of Wazan is now my neighbour, and having received a friendly letter from him asking me a trifling favour I went to see him this morning.

He is looking very ill and thin, but says he is better than he was in Algeria.

He gave me curious information about his visit to Gouara and Tuat.

He said he travelled for several days through a sandy district, no vegetation; inhabitants living chiefly on dates.

He says they are a fine people, very honest; robbery and theft are not known. There is great poverty.

On my inquiring about the railroad which the French intend should pass through Tuat, he replied, a railroad through the sandy hills of Tuat is "impossible." The sands are always moving, and the rails would be buried. He said that the camels even found difficulty in wading through the deep sand, and frequently lay down exhausted.

135

The French, he said, are convinced that it is no use to attempt to pass the railroad or any road through Tuat.

Senegal, as the Shereef said, must be the point from which the road to the Soudan and Timbuctoo should be made.

He said he did not intend to make any more journeys in the interior: his health was failing, and he was unfit.

He considered the present expedition against the Angera tribe as most "injudicious."

He said the Sultan risks not only to make rebels of the Angerites but of all the mountaineers right away to Beni-Hassen, and that the consequences might be most serious.

No. 387.

Foreign Office to Conjoint Jewish Committee.

Foreign Office, June 30, 1892.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 26th March last, relative to the proposed extension of the Jews' quarter at Mogador, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you, for the information of your Committee, that Her Majesty's Consul at Mogador has reported to Sir C. Euan-Smith, under date of the 31st ultimo, that he understands from Kaïd Ragregy that he has discovered a suitable site for the required buildings, and has instructed the Government architect to draw plans for them, which the Kaïd will submit to the Sultan without delay.

The plans are to include also the extension of the present new "Kasbah," a prolongation of which is recommended by the Governor, from the Kasbah Gate going southward, the extra Jews' quarter to be at the end of the prolongation, on the right, near the sea.

The action of the Kaïd gives rise to hopes that if funds can be found by the Sultan, Sir C. Euan-Smith's intervention will have practical results.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.